SUNDAY TIMES, August 3, 1930.

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Sunday Times

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These two Modern Hotels, under the one Management, and most conveniently situated for all parts, offer to Visitors all the latest conveniences and comforts together with good service in refined surroundings.
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LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

in London stay at de Vere hotel kensington. W.
Close to shopping and theatre districts, yet situated in exclusive neighbourhood. Overlooking Royal Palace Gardens. Central heating, running water and telephone in every bedroom, private bathrooms, self-contained suites. Garage.
Specially reduced terms during August
Well-ordered banqueting rooms.
Telephone: Kelvin 8686.
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Bath GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL
Brighton ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL

TO MATCH.
TWEED TWO-PIECES will again be "de rigueur" this Autumn, and little Hats or Caps as well, made exactly to match.
The opportunity of choosing the whole outfit in comfort is not to be missed, and the time to do it of course, is NOW when the shops are less crowded, and you do not feel you are being hurried into making a purchase you will regret.
In Marshall & Snelgrove there is a great variety, and ever courteous and attentive assistants to help you. When you come into the Coat and Skirt Department we will do our best to ensure that you go out satisfied.
Becoming TWEED CAP to match Coat.
35/9
Customers' own material can be made into any shape.
(Ground Floor Millinery)
TWO-PIECE SUIT in Yorkshire Tweed. Dress cut on waistcoat lines with deep box pleats in skirt and centre strapping with collar and buttons to tone. Coat trimmed Nutria lamb collar. Note original flounced cuff on both dress and coat. Large range of colourings. Three sizes.
PRICE 6½ Gns
O.S., One Guinea extra.
Yet another TWO-PIECE SUIT in Yorkshire Tweed. Plain coat trimmed with Nutria lamb collar and lined throughout. Dress in feather-weight tweed to match with jaunty pockets and inset vest of wool georgette to tone. Inverted pleats in skirt to allow freedom. Warm range of colours. Three sizes.
PRICE 6½ Gns
O.S., One Guinea extra.
TWEED HAT made in exact tweed of Coat.
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Sent on Approval.
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The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges.
EVERY BEDROOM
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250 Rooms and Suites with hot and cold running water, telephone, etc. Conveniently situated for travelling to and from the Continent. Hotel Porters meet all trains.
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Renowned for its High-class Cuisine and Service combined with a Moderate Tariff.
Luncheon 3/6, Dinner 6/-, or a la Carte.
Wedding Receptions, Dinners, Meetings, etc., especially catered for.
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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
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Make your centre at one of the following Hotels, where you can enjoy every comfort and convenience.
RUNNING WATER AND TELEPHONE IN EVERY BEDROOM.
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MASCOT HOTEL
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BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 17.

THE PLAY'S THE THING
UNDOUBTEDLY, But isn't it a much better idea to watch the 'play' in question at your ease at the Buxton Tennis Week (Aug. 11-16), than to stand in a queue at Wimbledon for hours before getting a seat?
Tickets for the Buxton Tennis Week are quite easily come by, particularly if you stay at the Buxton Hydro Hotel and are on the spot. You will find yourself watching matches between Wimbledon players in comfort each day, dancing or playing games in comfort each night.
Make sure you will enjoy the Tennis Week by sampling us first, for a week-end—30/- from Saturday evening, dinner and dance, to Monday morning breakfast.
BUXTON HYDRO HOTEL
(Fully Licensed)
BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.
Send a post card to Mr. A. W. BOSWORTH, Director and Manager, for details, and it will have his personal attention.

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FULL SOUTH FACING THE SEA.
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THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO HOTEL
commanding some of the finest scenery in England.
The charm and splendour of the neighbourhood is unbounded. The air is a tonic. Rest there produces renewed vigour and vitality. It is a health giving centre.
The Installation of Baths is the finest in the West of England. Tennis, Croquet and Badminton lawns.
Excellent cuisine. Efficient service. Comfort and freedom.
Apply for tariff to the Manageress, 4, Limpley Stoke, Wilts.

HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston Street, W.
'Phone: Welbeck 9141.
Telegrams: Hotel Quebec, London.
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour Street, W.
'Phone: Welbeck 7464.
Telegrams: Seymour Hotel, London.

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MILTON COURT HOTEL
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Known by the discerning as one of the finest hotels in London, the Milton Court offers you a high standard of comfort in surroundings of quiet dignity and taste. 85 bedrooms, complete with running hot and cold water and gas fire. Electric passenger lift to all floors. Central heating. Terms from 4½ gns. wkly.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3719.

Where you are a Guest, not a Number:
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Overlooking Hyde Park, and within a few yards of Hyde Park Corner, the Alexandra, now modernised in every feature, is chosen by all who wish to look upon their Hotel as their Home.
Recent structural alterations, which have made the Alexandra one of the most up-to-date hotels in the Metropolis, include the installation of gas or electric heating, telephone, and running hot and cold water in each of the 140 bedrooms. A private bathroom is available with many bedrooms, and there are a number of self-contained suites.
Moderate Inclusive Terms.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
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PRE-WAR TERMS
at one of the most luxurious London hotels.
EVERY COMFORT and personal attention given to all residents.
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
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Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms and beautiful self-contained flats with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

PAVILION HOTEL SCARBOROUGH
Reasonable Early Season Terms
Thoroughly modern, running water in every bedroom. Bedrooms with bathroom and toilet. Private Suites. Beautiful public rooms. Dancing.
Send for our Booklet:
Housekeeping & Husbandry
To R. Laughton, Resident Proprietor

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Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
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'Phone: Redhill 810, 811, 812 (station 1 mile).

The Highlands of Shropshire.
CHURCH STRETTON.
LONGMYND HOTEL.
Under new Ownership and Management, redecorated, refurnished. Best position, in beautifully wooded grounds of 12 acres. Perfect health resort. Central heated. Electric lift to all floors. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Billiards, Hard Court and Grass Court Tennis, Croquet, Golf. Lock-Up Garages, A.A. and R.A.C. Special reduced terms. Illustrated Tariff on application to S. T. BUDD, Manager.
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near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
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AT THE NEW
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Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from 8/-
Room with Private Bath from 10/6
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Manager . . . MR. LOUIS HOLLINGS

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GOLF ON PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom. Electric Lifts. Fully Licensed.
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All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.
Write Manager, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

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VERNON HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL,
HARTINGTON PLACE.
Close to Sea Front. Sheltered Position.
Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine.
Terms from 3½ Gns.
'Phone: 891. THE MISSES BRADSHAW

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
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lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 120 rooms. Billiards. Fly Lisnad. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel.: "Proximity, London."

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THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
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RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires. Now available, self contained Flats. Excellent Service.
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For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

TOKSOWA HOTEL, DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
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Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
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PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

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HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone: Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 17.

ANGMERING
(THE LE TOUQUET OF ENGLAND)
Luxuriously Furnished. Bedrooms Hot and Cold. West End Cuisine. Electric Fires. Sea Baths. Select Bathing. Tennis. Golf. Riding. Dancing every Week-end. Orchestra.
ANGMERING COURT CLUB,
Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom.
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing. Garage for 80 cars. 'Phone 2800.

SUNSHINE and a really HAPPY HOLIDAY await you at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. water, all bedrooms. Facing sea in 3 acres Sub-Tropical Gardens. Sunny verandah. 150 feet. Bathing from House. Dancing. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage. FEW VACANCIES EARLY AUGUST
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

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August 4th—9th. Just Open.
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ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX (Le Touquet of England).
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Under New Management.
Wonderful air and scenery, 30 acres grounds, lovely gardens, quiet surroundings. Tennis, Squash, Golf, Riding. First Class Cuisine. 'Phone 1284 Guildford.
Open to Non-Residents.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf, Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery Real Home Comforts Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision, W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

EXMOUTH S. DEVON.
IMPERIAL HOTEL
(Recently redecorated throughout)
Leading Hotel, facing South. Garden, 7 acres, overlooking sea and unsurpassed Coast scenery. Within 5 minutes of Golf, Tennis and Croquet. Easy reach of Budleigh and other well-known links. Electric Lift, Central Heating, etc. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed. Moderate inclusive terms.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Manageress Tel. No. 16

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing far back from the road in 2 acre of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and 3 min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas" tennis court, large garage, ballroom. French chef and night porter. Telephone: Hampstead 8313, 8314 & 1255.

THE LOVELIEST HOTEL IN SUSSEX
is to be found within 10 minutes' taxi run of Brighton Station, in the romantic seaside village of Rottingdean. Near two Golf Courses. Hard Tennis Courts. Riding on the Downs. Cars will meet trains. High class. Excellent Cuisine. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated brochure.
TUDOR CLOSE HOTEL,
ROTTINGDEAN, BRIGHTON. 'Phone: Rottingdean 9234.

ST. AUSTEL AND CARLYON BAY HOTEL, PAR, CORNWALL.
Luxurious New Hotel. Just opened.
100 Bedrooms. 18-hole golf course. Safe bathing.
Telegrams: "SAB, PAR, Cornwall."
Tariff from Manager.

TEIGNMOUTH in sunny DEVON HOLDS THE RECORD
in Great Britain for Sunshine and Ultra Violet Rays.
ROYAL HOTEL (UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).
Redecorated, modernised, new dining rooms, kitchens, lounges, etc. Private suites and bathrooms. FIRST CLASS. FULLY LICENSED. Ideal situation. Centre of promenade. Opposite tennis courts. Sea bathing from hotel.
Enquiries to S. T. EDWARDS, Managing Director.
Also ROUGEMONT HOTEL, EXETER.

MOSTYN HOTEL,
PORTMAN STREET, MARBLE ARCH.
WELBECK 2361 to 8.
Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones and electric fires all bedrooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard rooms, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

MIRAMAR HOTEL
BELTINGE, near HERNE BAY.
FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
In quiet spot on Downs, overlooking sea, near Reculver and 7 miles from Canterbury. Electric light, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. En-tout-cas courts. Lock-up Garages.
Phone: Herne Bay 488.

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Gloucestershire plays Warwickshire (Aug. 9th—12th), Surrey (Aug. 13th—15th), and Leicestershire (Aug. 16th—19th) at the College Ground, Cheltenham.
Keen Cricketers will be welcomed at the
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL (A.A. & R.A.C.)
CHELTENHAM SPA.
Within easy reach of the ground. Also 18-hole golf course adjoining hotel (free to guests), tennis courts, running water in every room, excellent cuisine.
Motor Straight Here!

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SOUTH DEVON, facing Sea.
A Modern Hotel for the discriminating who insist on the best. Fully Licensed. H. & C. water all rooms. Vi-Spring mattresses.
Garage 50 cars. Private lock-ups. Tel.: 17.

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IVER, BUCKS. 'Phone: Iver 42
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.
19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.) To West Drayton Station. 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.
Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.
Brochure on application to Manager.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
MOUNT EPHRAIM.
424 feet above Sea Level.
Exceptionally comfortable First Class Hotel, facing the common. Excellent cuisine. Electric lift. Gas fires. Private suites. Central heating. Box spring beds. Fireproof staircases to all floors.
Tariff on application to Manageress.
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Famous on the Great North Road.
Ninety miles from London. Running water in Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms. Lock-up Garages.
Telephone 102. Open Day and Night.

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SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

HARefield PLACE MANSION HOTEL
UXBRIDGE.
On high ground overlooking the beautiful Denham Valley. Historic mansion replete with every modern convenience and luxury. Hot and cold water in every bedroom.
Terms from 15/- per day inclusive.
22 acres of Parkland and Garden. Close to Golf. Stations, and only 15 miles from the West End.
Telephone Uxbridge 830.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL MALVERN.
High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.
MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

AN IDEAL SELECT SEASIDE RESORT.
GRAND HOTEL (Facing the Sea), BORTH, Cardigan Bay.
An unrivalled excursion centre in delightful country.
Famous Beach, Golf and Fishing.
Most Modern Hotel in Wales. Lounge, Ballroom, Dances, Cinema, Tennis, Garage, French Cuisine.

HENDON HALL, LONDON, N.W.4.
Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel. Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.

REIGATE—FONTHILL HOTEL.
A.A. & R.A.C. Standing in beautiful grounds, central, hard & grass courts, every modern convenience, garages, garden produce, excellent cooking. Res. Propr. Private Suites. 'Phone 1020, 1021.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn. 30 mins. town. 'Phone 164.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies. Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 567 & 1371.

HAUGHTON HOTEL, HASLEMERE.
Delightfully situated in a large garden; lovely views; hot and cold water in bedrooms; gas fires; own garden produce, poultry, eggs; lock-up garages.
Resident Proprietors.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The annual general meeting of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd ,was held on Thursday at River Plate House, E.C.

Sir Reginald Wingate (the chairman), in the course of his remarks, stated: M. Jean Jadot, at the recent meeting held in Brussels, stated that, in spite of the great fluctuations in the copper market, it was nevertheless possible, on account of the careful policy adopted by the company in the past, to face the future with confidence.

Sir Robert Williams, Bt., in the course of his speech, said: The liquid assets amounted to £370,056, represented by cash and investments. The total shares and debentures in subsidiary and other companies amounted at cost to £7,410,552. In spite of the heavy fall in prices, the value of your quoted shares and Debentures at to-day's prices still shows a considerable margin over the book figure of the whole of your shares and Debentures and the Benguela Railway debt.

The balance of the profit for the year is £473,154. It is proposed to pay, in addition to the Preference dividend, a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2½ per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year, less tax, which is the same as last year.

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA.

The whole of the plant, equipment, and accessory installations, which can produce over 160,000 tons of copper per annum, besides valuable quantities of radium, ore, and cobalt alloy, stand in the books at a very low figure, equivalent to less than £4,000,000. The accumulated reserve funds, including the sums previously mentioned, amounted at December 31 last to the quivalent of nearly £1,500,000.

Operations for the current year are very satisfactory. In spite of the present selling price being the lowest known for thirty years, the costs of production leave a very satisfactory margin of profit. The Union Minière can, by producing at full capacity from their high-grade ores, particularly from the Western Mines and with the aid of the Benguela Railway, reduce costs to a very low figure.

BENGUELA RAILWAY.

The gross earnings were equivalent to about £447,000, and exceeded the previous best by well over £100,000. Net earnings amounted to the equivalent of £194,000; the tonnage of goods was 275,381 tons. The construction of the Belgian section is proceeding very rapidly, and is being undertaken from both ends. This will complete the Lobito Bay Route, and provide through railway connection across Africa, and more particularly between the Port of Lobito, the Congo, Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

RHODESIA-KATANGA COMPANY, LTD.

The Kansanshi mine is unlike any other mine in Northern Rhodesia, as it consists of vertical fissures passing through and impregnating with copper and gold various horizontal formations and replacement bodies. Mr Barnard, the engineer specially appointed to lay out and superintend the exploratory work, reports that there is a total of 8,000,000 tons of 4.15 per cent. ore in sight proved down to the bottom of the upper limestone in the three central blocks, from which 250,000 long tons of copper can be recovered. He adds that further underground development will progressively increase the above tonnage by length and depth extension, and the diamond drilling work done to date indicates that there will probably be a similar amount of ore to the same depth in the rest of the mine.

The development so far, therefore, points to our having half a million tons of copper to a relatively shallow depth, a large part of which can be extracted by cheap open cast mining. As the veins have been proved to extend below the upper limestone, and mineralisation has been proved at 900 ft., the maximum depth so far drilled, it may fairly be assumed that the figure of half a million tons of copper will possibly be doubled. With copper at anything like normal prices, we should make a profit of at least £20 per ton of copper on this grade of ore. In this connection, it should be noted that below the 250 ft. level the ores become sulphide, and their treatment cost will be correspondingly lower. Also, on an average throughout the whole mine, we can assume gold values of £2 per ton of copper.

UGANDA.

Prospecting work over the three areas, totalling 14,380 square miles, which I mentioned last year, has been continued. The Kilembe mine, in the Ruwenzori area, is proving a valuable propert'. It is estimated that 333,000 short tons of ore, of an average value of 4.5 per cent., and containing 13,000 long tons of copper, are already practically proved. Judging from present indications and having regard to the locality itself, it is quite likely that Kilembe may be a very big proposition. The company's affairs are progressing satisfactorily.

Your company, with a total capital of £5,500,000, has provided £7,000,000 for Benguela railway construction and guarantee of debenture interest; acquired a very large interest in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; built the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and bought out the Chartered company's interest in the Kansanshi mine; put £2,000,000 to reserve and paid over £2,000,000 in dividends, and has done this although your assets have not nearly reached maturity. The production of copper by Union Minière is little more than half what it will be. The Kansanshi mine has not started producing yet, and what will probably be your greatest asset, the Benguela Railway, is only now reaching its objective.

Your company, like the Zambesia Exploring Company, was formed by Rhodes and myself to explore for mineral wealth to assist the Cape to Cairo Railway project, and, so far, that policy has been fully justified by results. Your company has opened up wealth in Rhodesia and Katanga which has led, not only to the extension of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, but to the construction of about 3,000 miles of railway through British, Belgian, and Portuguese territories. These discoveries have had a great civilising influence in Central Africa, and have led to over £14,000,000 sterling being paid to the Rhodesian Railways, Wankie Colliery, and British shipping lines, besides the provision of an immense amount of work for British, Belgian, and Portuguese workmen. A large part of Central Africa has been opened to the world as the result of that one effort. You are continuing that effort. Your prospectors are working over large areas on the Cape to Cairo route to the north in Uganda and the Sudan, and already, as I have shown you, your discoveries are assisting both Northern Rhodesia and Uganda to get important new railway extensions, and you are working gold in country that is bound to be the route of the railway which will connect the Nile and Congo rivers.

TRIBUTE TO COLLEAGUES AND STAFFS.

I take this opportunity of thanking the staff and workmen of the associated companies for their loyalty and efforts, working as they often are under dangerous and difficult conditions, and for the assistance rendered to me by my colleagues here and in Brussels and Lisbon. (Applause.)

After questions had been answered the resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividend payments as recommended were unanimously approved, the retiring directors (Sir Cecil L. Budd, K.B.E., Mr. Felicien Cattier, Mr. Sheffield Neave and Mr. C. F. Rowsell) were unanimously re-elected; and the auditors (Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co.) were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, Sir Robert Williams, the other members of the Board, and also to the staff concluded the proceedings.

BISICHI TIN COMPANY (NIGERIA).

AMALGAMATION QUESTION.

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM'S REVIEW.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigeria), Ltd., was held on July 31 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

Mr. William Graham, the chairman, said that from the share premium account of £24,990, £10,201 had been applied in writing down the dredge to £10,000, and £1,100 had been written off against the investment in Treskillard Minerals. On this investment 26½ per cent. had been received in dividend over four years, but last year a loss was made, through the serious drop in the price of tin.

Their proved reserves on December 31 last were 11,285 tons, in addition undoubtedly to a large quantity of unproved reserves. Substantial depreciation had been written off the plant. The financial position was strong. At the end of the year tin and cash amounted to £103,852, and the present position was somewhat better still. The large increase in output, which was 581 tons more than in 1928, had caused a substantial increase in expenditure on tin-winning.

Having a profit of £16,086 for the year, after writing off depreciation it had been decided to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., which was justified by the company's resources even in these serious times. It was a cause for some gratification that in such an unsatisfactory period a profit had been earned. It was sad that they had reached a period of large outputs at a time when the price of tin had slumped so terribly, like almost every other commodity. They could only hope that this world trouble would right itself, and that they would be able to reap a proper harvest.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

Speaking of the directors' policy in regard to restriction of output, the Chairman said they had not gone the whole length advocated by certain authoritative persons, but for the past three months had curtailed the output to sixty-five tons per month, which was equivalent to a 20 per cent. reduction over the average for 1929. As they were in a position to produce a good deal more than last year, their contribution to restriction had been a fair one. As a further measure of restriction they had decided to curtail output for the present to a tonnage which would cover expenses.

There had been rumours of absorption of the company. Negotiations had taken place, in fact, but had not resulted in a bargain. The directors, therefore, had no suggestions to put forward in that connection. He doubted whether, under present conditions, amalgamation was wise. They had a compact property: they had the right plant; and they had sufficient liquid assets to battle with the period of depression and to bring them through to the better times which they honed might come before long.

The report and accounts were adopted.

LLOYDS BANK
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE

Change of Address

The Head Office of the Bank will be transferred from the present temporary offices to the new premises at
71 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3
on Tuesday, August 5th, 1930

CITY CHATTER.

LIQUIDATION — RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION — BREWERY RESULTS — CHEERFUL KAFFIRS — OIL FACTORS.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

The condition of the Stock Markets during the past week has justified the most gloomy forecasts, and it remains to be seen whether the Stock Exchange adage which says that it is right to "sell on the Derby and buy on Goodwood"—sometimes varied to "on the St. Leger"—is likely to be justified this year. It is difficult to see much excuse for optimism, but for that very reason markets are oversold and the technical position invites a rapid recovery when any good excuse is found for a change of sentiment.

Gilt-edged stocks remain consistently strong, an improvement in India issues being especially welcome in view of the nervous feeling that still prevails as regards the political outlook. Australians have failed to make further headway, since it is recognised that time will be needed for the drastic new taxation and the pooling of the bank's gold resources in London to make any appreciable difference to the financial position. The prospect indicated here that gold will return in considerable volume from the United States to Europe is really one of the most hopeful signs, and one which in due course may have an important bearing upon the restoration of trade. Meanwhile the cessation of the drain of gold to France is helpful.

Home Railways have gone from bad to worse with low record prices during the week for London Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern stocks, while Great Westerns have stood at the lowest of the current year. This is due to the fact that the dealers are unwilling to take more stock on their books and buyers are absent. The dismissals of L.M. and S. employees are an unpleasant symptom of trade depression, and it is fairly clear that the whole question of salaries and wages will have to come up afresh.

Foreign loans of good standing continue to provide favourite media for the employment of capital at a relatively high rate of interest. From this angle the new-found popularity of Austrian 7 per cent. is not difficult to understand, but there are far greater resources behind German 5½ per cent.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Sir Philip Dawson, the well-known consulting engineer, writes to say that he was much interested in our remarks last Sunday regarding the lessons to be gained from the low railway dividends recently declared. He evidently agrees with our suggestion that had the North-Eastern displayed the same enterprise in the matter of electrification as the Southern Railway it might have been able to have made a much more favourable showing. He recalls that in an article published in the SUNDAY TIMES in April last he pointed out that in no other country in the world would suburban services such as those provided at Liverpool Street and King's Cross be operated by steam. He might have added that in few other countries would they be patiently tolerated by the teeming masses that use them. As regards main-line electrification, we have practically nothing to show, whereas on the Continent extensive lengths of line have been electrified, with uniform success, technically and financially.

Sir Philip also recalls that in a report to the Great Eastern Railway before grouping took place he pointed out that the electrification of all the approaches to Liverpool Street station would enable that area to be covered in and utilised for building purposes and for roadway, and that the value of the site thus gained would go a long way towards paying for the cost of electrification. There are many other railway approaches to London and other big towns which might be dealt with in the same way. Perhaps some of the shareholders will raise the question at the next annual meetings, if only to give the directors an opportunity of stating what their intentions are in this vitally important matter.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Liquidation on a heavy scale has depressed Industrials, practically all the leading speculative investments, apart from Imperial Tobaccos, falling heavily—in some cases to the lowest levels of the year. Imperial Chemicals continue to be one of the storm centres. In this case, the selling from one quarter was persistent and was accompanied by a variety of rumours, most of which were completely at variance with the reassuring statement recently made by Lord Melchett.

Forced liquidation was undoubtedly the main cause of the weakness, and there is no need to attach too much importance to the criticisms of the financial structure of the combine or to the suggestion that the expenditure on the synthetic nitrate plant will prove fruitless in competition with the Chilean nitrate combine. Under the provisional agreement with Continental producers, the British production of synthetic nitrate is to be reduced by 50 per cent.—in itself a sufficiently important matter.

The suggestion that the fall in Chemicals is connected with the issue of new capital by the International Nickel Corporation does not seem too far fetched. Holders of Nickels, who have the opportunity of averaging by acquiring the new shares at 20 dols., will probably gain in the long run by exercising their rights, though the market view that the price of the existing shares will go lower yet is sufficiently expressed by the existence of a big bear account.

Tired of waiting for the long talked of merger to materialise, holders of Columbia Graphophones, Radios, and Gramophones, have thrown them overboard, with the result that the last-named have reached the lowest figure this year. They reflect the financial trcubles of Wall Street, which may be on the eve of a revival if the statement of the United States Steel Corporation, that the business outlook is now brighter, proves to be well founded.

More favourable advices also are being received regarding the prospects of the rayon industry, and Courtaulds, which persistently refuse to dip below 2, would probably be among the first to respond to a change in market sentiment. By general consent the shares of the Textile combines have fallen far enough, yet if liquidation is resumed they may go lower still.

Despite the excellent showing made by the Guinness report and the increased distribution on Watney Deferred, the stock units of both companies share in the general depression and the falls provide investors with excellent opportunities. The acquisition of the Cannon Brewery by Taylor Walker and Company came as a surprise, market rumour having reversed the process. It will add to the importance of the Taylor Walker business and is probably only a link in a more important combine of London breweries.

Turner and Newall is another market leader to suffer from the attentions of the bears, depression in the asbestos industry being given as the reason. Here also the fall is probably overdone, though it cannot be said with certainty that the liquidation is completed.

Still lower prices were attained by the members of the Allied Stores group. Liptons display the most resistance because of the idea that this company is obtaining exceptionally favourable treatment. Having regard to the price of the Ordinary shares, the company's Debenture stock seems undervalued since its interest must be paid before any distribution can be made on the two Preference issues or the Ordinary.

Urban Electric new shares, issued at 26s. for the purchase of a certain Cornish undertaking, have changed hands at a small premium. The company is closely allied with Edmundsons Electricity Corporation, whose new 5 per cent. Debentures stand at 94½. Other recently issued Industrial Debentures which are quoted at substantial premiums include Newcastle Electric 5 per cent., Courage and Co. 5 per cent., and Kelly's Directories 6½ per cent. The last named, quoted at the equivalent of 99, still afford a good return to the investor.

A sensational collapse in Waring and Gillow followed upon the surprise announcement that the Preference dividend will be deferred, although the shares were already marked ex dividend. There is believed to be a definite reason for this decision, though for its official disclosure shareholders may have to wait for the report.

BREWERY RESULTS.

Brewing seems to be the one progressively prosperous industry in the country. In spite of taxation, which it was feared at one time would prove a crippling burden, all the leading companies have been reporting increasing profits year by year, and either raising their dividends or distributing share bonuses out of substantial reserves.

Last week the world's largest brewery announced an expansion in profits which indicated that the tendency shown in the previous year of earnings to contract had been definitely checked by the adoption of a widespread campaign of publicity. Guinness shareholders must now realise that it pays to advertise, and that if their dividend is merely maintained at the handsome rate of 35 per cent. there is compensation in reinforced reserves and undivided profits which will form the foundation of a bonus distribution in the not very distant future.

The largest English brewery, that of Watney, Combe, Reid, has also improved its position to an extent sufficient to warrant an extra 1 per cent. of dividend, making 21 per cent. for the past year. This company, which earlier in its career had to write off 75 per cent. of its deferred capital, all of which was subsequently restored out of profits, is one of the most remarkable examples of failure being converted into success that the brewery industry can supply. In recent times it has been spending out of profits roughly £400,000 a year on improvements and extensions of its many licensed premises. That large expenditure is now proving amply reproductive.

Recent progress of breweries generally is due in some measure to the wide adoption of the policy of consolidation, of which the absorption of the Cannon Brewery by Taylor Walker is the latest illustration. By the concentration of production, the co-ordination of distribution, the elimination of wasteful competition, and the surrender of redundant licences, very substantial economies have been effected, with results highly beneficial to shareholders. It is also worth noting that in the outer London area properties which were formerly worth very little have become sources of immense profit owing to the great increase in population resulting from housing developments. But it is not in London only that brewers are prospering, as is proved by the excellent results recently announced by Threlfalls of Liverpool and Mitchell and Butlers of Birmingham, both of which in a year of industrial depression have been able to set up fresh net profit records.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Few of the recently issued British Corporation stocks are still obtainable to yield the full 5 per cent., and if the appreciation in the Funds continues, the demand for these is bound to grow in the absence of further issues of a similar nature. A 5 per cent. return can still be obtained from Barnsley 5 per cent. 1950-60 at 101½, and Sunderland 5 per cent. 1950-60 at 100½, while Newport (Mon.) 5 per cent. 1947-67 at 99½, St. Helens 5 per cent. 1950-70 at 99¾, and Swansea 5 per cent. 1945-55 at 100, yield a little more.

Alliance Assurance is in the front rank of such investments, and the £20 shares, 44s. paid at 17½, are a good "safety-first" holding with possibilities The yield is fully 5 per cent. on the dividend which has been maintained for three years at 18s. per share. The last report showed that the difference between interest earnings and the cost of the dividend is now only £139,000, and with a continuance of normal progress a higher rate of dividend should be in sight within a few years. The 1928 valuation of the Alliance fund yielded a profit for shareholders of £177,573, and the next is due in 1933.

United Molasses 6 per cent. Preference appear to have been unduly depressed, and at 18s. 6d. yielding 6½ per cent. should be worth acquiring, despite the falling off in the company's earnings predicted for the current year. Last year's net profit of £1,146,458 was sufficient to cover the Preference dividend, including the dividend on the 850,000 new 6 per cent. Preference shares more than nine times.

Finland 4½ per cent. Railway bonds at 73 yield 6½ per cent. Redemption is by purchase or drawings, to be completed in 1965, allowing for which a holder would eventually receive about 6½ per cent., of which approximately 7s. 6d. per cent. would be free of income tax. The bonds are a direct security of the Finland Government, and are a good European investment.

Jones' Sewing Machine Company has an excellent record, and for the past year, despite a slight falling off in profits, the dividend is maintained at 10 per cent., free of tax. At 31s. 6d. this represents a net yield of 6⅜ per cent., equal to over 8 per cent., subject to tax. With a reserve of £40,000, compared with a total Ordinary and Preference capital of £155,000, the financial position is strong, and the shares appear a good commercial investment.

Rather surprisingly the underwriters of the Skoda Works received 60 per cent., and the price is 2½ discount, or 92½. At this level the return is 6½ per cent., and the stock is an attractive investment, likely to appreciate in due course. Ample security for both principal and interest was revealed by the prospectus. Compared with Conversion 4½ per cent. stock at 99⅜, London County Council 4½ per cent., which was issued at 95, and now stands at ⅜ premium, appears a cheap gilt-edged investment. Allowing for the first dividend of 10s. per cent. on Oct. 5, the yield is £4 14s. 3d. per cent., or, including redemption, £4 15s. per cent. Investors, if they prefer, can buy the "B" stock, entitled to the full dividend, which, at 97, gives a similar return.

CHEERFUL KAFFIRS.

In the past few days Kaffirs have come into renewed demand on Johannesburg account. It is predicted that the July returns will show further expansion thanks to the unusually ample native labour supply at present available. There is also a rumour that the Union Government is opening fresh negotiations with the authorities in Portuguese East Africa with a view to a relaxation of the existing limits on recruiting "boys" from there, which limits threaten to cause renewed shortage later on. Meantime City Deep, East Rands, Randfonteins and West Rands have all been bought on the idea that if anything is done to help the Rand Gold mines to reduce costs these low grade properties will be among the chief beneficiaries. Of the richer mines the shares of the Sub Nigel have been in renewed request on reports that the developments in depth during the past month were even better than in the June quarter.

Prominent Rhodesians have had a sharp recovery on a cable from the N'Changa Company reporting a rich borehole strike at the Western end of the property near the Rhodesian Congo Border's boundary. This development is considered greatly to enhance the potential value of the two properties end Congo's and N'Changas have consequently both rallied sharply. On the other hand the early outlook for copper remains obscured by the heavy accumulated stocks in the United States. If the metal should have a fresh temporary fall Rhodesian shares would doubtless again be adversely affected for the time being. It is understood that the Bwana Company has just placed £2,000,000 Debentures with options on shares attached. Tanganyikas themselves failed to benefit from the statement at Thursday's meeting which, however, hold out striking prospects for the time when copper is again strong and the last link of the Katanga-Lobito Bay Railway is completed.

Tin shares have shown underlying firmness on the end-July statistics of stocks of the metal proving relatively satisfactory, a small decrease being shown in the visible supplies. The Anglo-Oriental Company has placed 1,000,000 new 5s. shares at an unstated price with an important group, understood to be the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. The Tavoy Company proposes to absorb affiliated Burmese tin properties and to issue £125,000 7½ per cent. convertible debentures. Mining Trusts have continued in demand on the recent deal with the American Smelting and Refining Company. The Zinc Corporation has acquired an interest in a promising Queensland gold proposition, considering that at this juncture the opening up of new supplies of the precious metal is of importance not only to Australia but also to the Empire at large.

OIL SHARE FACTORS.

Although a dull tendency developed in Oil shares towards the end of the week, this section presented a generally firmer tone, on the whole, than any other in the Stock Exchange. At the outset a moderate demand on a market short of stock influenced prices favourably, but later on both New York and Paris turned sellers, the latter centre offering Royal Dutch, Shell, and the Twin Eagles. Even this did not depress values materially, as shares offered were well taken on this side, the country coming in as a buyer of the better-class counters.

News regarding the industry continued satisfactory. The American Petroleum Institute intimated that the daily average production of crude oil for the week ended July 26 declined further to 2,489,000 barrels, the lowest figure recorded during the current year, while a satisfactory fall in output from Oklahoma continued to be reported. Additional news of curtailment in output came to hand from the New Mexico field in America, where the production has been fixed at 35,000 barrels daily. This was encouraging in that fears had been expressed that the output from this region would be excessive.

Regarding Mexican Eagles, it was announced that the company had received permission from the Mexican Government to construct a pipeline 140 miles long from the Furbero field to Mexico City. Work is to begin in two months' time, and will lead to an appreciable extension of the company's operations.

RUBBER AT 5 1-8d.

Full details of the recommendations of the British-Dutch Liaison Committee were published by the Rubber Growers' Association towards the close of the past week.

Possibly the most important point of agreement between the delegates of the two countries is that no scheme can be devised on a voluntary basis. In consequence it is considered desirable to ascertain as speedily as possible from the two Governments concerned whether they are prepared to introduce legislation for the regulation of the production or the exportation of rubber. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has already been approached, and has announced that representations from the industry will receive due consideration.

Meanwhile the price of the commodity fell to new low records, 5⅛d. being accepted for Spot Sheet last Monday, while the August position was sold at 5 1-16d. on Friday. Interest in the shares remained on very restricted lines, and prices were again marked lower in a fair number of instances. The leaders on the whole were fairly steady until Friday, when selling pressure developed and United Sua Betongs and Malaccas were noticeably weak.

Tea shares were neglected, with business restricted and price changes irregular. The average price at the auctions worked out at 1s. 2.64d. against 1s. 2.02d. the previous week, and 1s. 3.94d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

There are possibilities in the political and money situation which render it unwise to take liberties with the speculative markets. Now that values have fallen so low there is more scope for a recovery than for a further decline, and the slightest sign of a change in sentiment would lead to a rapid revival, because of the shortage of stock. It is quite likely that this change will come with the return of the public from their holidays.

While it is difficult to say from what direction the necessary stimulus will come, it is not to be expected that in a time of profound peace the trade of the whole world will remain depressed for an indefinite period. That over-production of commodities should be accompanied by a lack of purchasing power on the part of potential consumers is a state of affairs which must eventually be remedied when prices have fallen to a level that is within the means of the purchasers to pay. And as the real wealth represented by commodities becomes more widely distributed the present economic crisis will gradually give place to more prosperous conditions.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
Conversion 5%	104[1]/8	104[5]/4	+ 5/8
Do. 4½%	98[7]/8	99[3]/8	+ 1/2
Do. 3½%	78[3]/4	79[3]/8	+ 5/8
War Loan 5%	103[1]/16	103[5]/8	+ 7/16
Consold. 4%	87[7]/4	88[1]/8	+ 3/8
Funding 4%	90[1]/8	90[5]/8	+ 1/2
India 3½%	51[1]/2	53[3]/4	+ 2[1]/4
Do. 4½% '58-'68	84	85[1]/2	+ 1/2
FOREIGN.			
Austrian 7%	⅛ dis	par	+ 1/8
Brazil 5% Fundg.	85[1]/2	84[1]/2	— 1
Do. 6½%	81	80	— 1
Bulgaria 7%	78[3]/4	77	— 1[3]/4
S. Paulo 7%	3/4 dis.	5 dis	— 1/4
Mexican 5%	18	19	+ 1
Peru Pref.	41[1]/2	40	— 1/2
Turk. Unified	10[1]/2	10	— 1/2
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	79[1]/4	77[1]/4	— 2
L.M. and S.	41[3]/4	37[1]/4	— 4[1]/2
L. & N.E. Prefd.	22	19[3]/8	— 2[5]/8
Do. Defd.	7[1]/4	6[5]/8	— 5/8
Southern Def.	25[5]/4	25[3]/8	— 3/8
Cen. Argentine	71[1]/2	70[1]/2	— 1
Lon. Elec. Deb.	11/2 pm.	2[1]/4 pm.	+ 3/4
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied News	1[3]/8	1[3]/8	—
Amal. Press	19/6	19/6	—
Daily Mail Trust	2[7]/8	2[7]/8	—
Gramophone	3[3]/8	2[3]/4	— 3/8
Columbia Graph.	3[1]/2	3[1]/2	— 3/8
Imp. Chemical	20/10[1]/2	19/—	—1/10[1]/2
Do. Defd.	5/10[1]/2	5/3	—/7[1]/2
Turner & Newall	3[3]/8	2[7]/8	— 1/8
United Molasses	1[3]/4	1[1]/2	— 1/4
Unilever	2[5]/8	2[1]/2	— 3/8
Intern. Tea	21/—	20/—	— 1/—
Home & Colonial	13/4[1]/2	12/6	—/10[1]/2
Guinness	107/3	104/—	— 3/3
Watney Def.	65/6	63/3	— 2/3
Intern. Nickel	25[1]/4	23[3]/4	— 1[1]/2
Radio Corp.	46	43	— 3
Waring & Gillow	12/6	5/—	— 7/6
Do. Pref.	13/9	7/6	— 6/3
MINES.			
City Deep	6/—	7/9	+ 1/9
East Rand Prop. (10/-)	9/9	10/3	+ 1/-
Randfontein	3/10[1]/2	10/—	+ 1/1[1]/2
West Rand	6/—	7/—	+ 1/-
Sub Nigel (10/-)	2[3]/4	2[5]/8	+ 1/8
Congo Border	1[3]/8	1[3]/4	+ 1/8
N'Changa Copper	2[3]/8	2[1]/8	+ 1/4
Rhodesia-Katanga	1[1]/8	1[1]/8	+ 1/8
Rio Tinto (£5)	36[5]/8	36[1]/2	— 1/8
Tigon (5/-)	5/4	5/2	— 1/8
London Tin	12/3	12/3	—
Mining Trust	10/3	11/—	+ -/9
Lake View and Star (4/-)	11/—	10/4[1]/2	—/7[1]/2
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	4[1]/8	4[1]/8	+ 1/8
Burmah	4[1]/8	4[3]/8	+ 1/8
Lobitos	1[3]/4	1[3]/4	—
Royal Dutch	32[5]/8	32[1]/2	— 1/8
Shell Transport	4[3]/8	4[1]/8	— 1/8
V.O.C.	2[1]/2	2[3]/2	— 1/16
RUBBERS.			
Jeram	7/8	1/2	— 3/8
Bidor	1[5]/8	1[1]/4	— 1/8
United Sua Betong	2[1]/8	1[7]/8	— 1/4
Malacca	3/8	2/8	— 1/8
TEAS.			
Assam Dooars	37	38	+ 1
Cons. Tea & Lands	21	20[1]/4	— 3/4
Dekbarl	4[5]/8	4[1]/4	— 1/8
Jhaut	3[1]/8	3	— 1/8

MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNTS WEAKER ON BETTER OUTLOOK.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In spite of a sharp recovery in the French exchange, withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for France have continued during the past week, although it was understood that these fresh shipments were the result of forward engagements, made when the exchange was more favourable to such operations. It is now, however, anticipated that the drain of gold to Paris is at last nearing an end. Consequently, with the monetary outlook viewed more favourably, combined with a distinctly better tendency in the foreign exchange position, discount rates have weakened to some extent. At the moment leading houses are quoting 2¼ per cent. for three months' fine bank bills, but the effective working rate appears to be a shade under this level.

Applications for the £35,000,000 of three months' Treasury bills, offered for tender yesterday totalled £41,390,000, the average rate of discount coming out at £2 4s. 3.71d. per cent., against £2 9s. 3.78d. per cent. a week ago.

Money remained in comfortable supply, although the end of month demands and currency requirements in connection with the August boliday caused an increased inquiry for accommodation in some quarters. Generally credit has been obtainable at 1½ to 1¾ per cent., while to-day lenders accepted the lower rate for the use of balances until Tuesday next.

Bar gold valued at approximately £640,000 arrived in the bullion market from South Africa, of which £620,000 was bought for France, while since Monday last £851,210 has also been taken from the Bank for the same quarter.

In the foreign exchange market rates have generally favoured sterling. The New York exchange has been particularly firm, closing the week at 4.87 3-16, against 4.86 25-32, while the French rate has advanced from 123.70 to 123.81.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Aug. 2	Quotations. July 26
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-.82	123.69-.71
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37½-.38	20.37½-.38
Brussels,ch'ques	Belgs to £	35.00	34.80¾-.81¼	34.78¾-.79¼
Amst'rd'm,chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¾-.09¾	12.09-.09¼
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.97-93.00	92.89-91
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	43.50-43.60	42.60-.65
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50½	108⅜-.38	108¼-108⅜
Switz'rl'nd,sight	Fr. to £	25.82¼	25.06½-.07	25.04-.04½
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-.16⅜	18.16¼-.16⅜
Stockholm,sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-.10½	18.09¼-.⅜
Copenhagen,s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅜-.16¼	18.15⅜-.16¼
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅜	193¼-193⅜
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.43-34.46	34.42-34.45
Alexandria,sight	Pstrs. to £	97¼	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	24.02	164¼-164⅜	163⅞-164⅛
Bucharest	Lei to £	25.22½	817-819	817⅞-818½
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5¼d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5¼d.
Hong Kong,T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3½d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Dollar	—	1s. 6⅝d.	1s. 7d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅝d.	2s. 3⅜d.
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	2s. 0¼d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.87⅜-.⅜	4.86¾-.⅞
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86⅜-.⅝	4.85⅞-.86
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis	16d.	5⅛-5⅜	5⅛-5⅛
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	40⅝-40⅞	40⅝-40¾
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	40.02	39.99
Montevideo,T.T.	Dollar	51d.	40½-41	41½-42
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13.06¼	13.05

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

TRAV.—Better get rid of them.

W. J. K.—Risk keeping them for the present.

ROGNOR.—Of the two prefer Imperial Tobacco.

H. C. L.—Nothing is known of any association for this purpose.

C. H. M.—As a speculation prefer Crosse and Blackwell Ordinary.

DUBLIN.—Suggest you keep Nos. 1 and 4 and sell Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

R. E.—(1) Harrods (B.A.) are a reasonable lock-up. (2) See little attraction in the Ordinary.

REGULAR READER.—All are in the front rank. Would be inclined to give preference to Nos. 2 and 4.

NORTH BRISTOL.—They have shared in the general depression, but are a fair speculative investment.

N. E. M. (Folkestone).—Commercial Union Insurance shares carry no liability and are a good investment.

G. H. R.—(1) The fall is due to reports of slack trade, which is no doubt a temporary phase. (2) A reasonable speculation.

CUP.—Taylor Walkers are a good share of their kind, but the terms of the deal as announced do not bear out your information.

J. G. (Streatham).—It would be inadvisable to sell London Midland and Scottish Ordinary on the present market if you can wait for recovery.

KEFF.—The view that a bad bargain has been made was freely expressed at the meeting. The reserves are transferred to the new company.

SANDGATE.—Would not sell London and North-Eastern First Guaranteed or London Midland and Scottish 4 per cent. Preference at present prices.

CENTURION.—(1) Tobacco Securities are a promising investment. (2) London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties are also a useful holding.

LANKY.—As the shares are transferred by the common form, it is difficult to see why a power of attorney was necessary. Suggest you ask the brokers.

MENTONE (Bedford).—Cannot advise cutting the loss at the present low figure, though the market is nervous of a poor showing in the report which is due in October.

L. B.—Dredging was only started last year, and now the dredge is shut down for two months. On the prospectus figures a "life" of eight to ten years is indicated. Prefer Pengkalen.

L. L. (Surrey).—Of the two Mining shares, Fanti Consols would be the better. The Oil shares look cheap, but there are political and labour uncertainties to be faced at present.

EXHAUSTED.—Cannot advise you to sell Gramophones, Distillers, Cunards, or the two Ever Ready shares at present prices. The Baird shares are quite a gamble. Have a poor opinion of the others.

W. W.—(1) These should prove worth holding for a recovery in price. (2) Better keep Gerrard Engineering for the present. (3) New South Wales 3½ per cent. 1930-50 is a fair "tax-saver" if held for redemption.

G. K.—(1) As you paid so high a price would prefer to see it through. There has been a good deal of liquidation lately, and the suggested further cut in rayon prices does not help matters. (2) Would rather sell than average.

J. A. F.—Distillers, Gramophones, Courtaulds, and United Molasses are examples of shares that are worth watching. At present prices all seem moderately valued, though it does not follow that they may not go lower in the event of further liquidation.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

T. J.—A repayment should be made, and if more than a month has elapsed since you sent in your claim you should write again to the inspector and insist upon an immediate reply.

MILITA.—If the total income of a married man and his wife does not exceed £225, he does not have to pay any tax, no matter whether the income is from investments or other sources.

W. H. B.—No case can be traced as having been reported. Summary proceedings for recovery of tax must be instituted within six months of the date when the tax falls due for payment.

J

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

A service, arranged by the Old Contemptibles' Association, will be relayed on the National programme this afternoon from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Miss Isabel Gray will give a pianoforte recital. A concert by the Coldstream Guards will be broadcast in the London Regional afternoon programme.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.30-10.45 app. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.

3.0-3.50 app.—Service arranged by Old Contemptibles' Association; Lesson read by Rev. Owen Spencer Watkins; Address by Rev. Pat. McCormick, relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

4.15.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Dorothy Bennett (soprano), Frank Titterton (tenor).

5.30.—Pianoforte Recital by Isabel Gray.

6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul.—I. Galatians, ch. 1 and 2.

6.30-7.45 (1,554. metres).—Evening Service: Address by Rev. D. M. Baillie, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh.

7.55.—Service Sermon by Rev. R. Newton Flew, relayed from Muswell Hill Wesleyan Church.

8.45.—Sir Robert Jones appeals for Central Council for Care of Cripples, from Liverpool.

8.50.—Weather and News

9.5.—Tom Jones and Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; William Dennis (tenor), Tom Jones (violin), from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Band of Coldstream Guards—Capt. R. G. Evans (director of music); Sgt. George Morgan (cornet solo), relayed from Palace Pier, Brighton.

5.0-5.30.—Beginnings of Christian Theology, I.—The New Testament Background, by the Rev. J. K. Mozley.

7.50.—Service: Address by Rev. Dr. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of Albany, U.S.A., relayed from Parish Church, Great Yarmouth.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Midland Regional.

10.30.—Epilogue

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30: 5.0-5.30.—London Regional.

8.0.—Service, conducted by Rev. Benson Perkins, relayed from Central Hall, Birmingham.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.0.—Midland News.

9.5.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Dale Smith (baritone), Joyce Jackson (solo pianoforte); Fred Adlington and Frederick Bye conduct their own works.

10.30.—Epilogue

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (299 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—3.0-3.50.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; John Armitage (baritone), Allan B. Sly (pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service: Prayers by Rev. A. R. Allen; Address by Rev. Canon A. W. R. Little, relayed from Blackpool Parish Church. 8.45.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-10.30.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Studio Service, conducted by Rev. A. T. Allwork. 8.45-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERNE (403 metres, 1 kw.).—8.30.—Orchestral Concert. 9.—Contralto Song Recital from Works of Brahms. 9.30.—Orchestral Concert.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—8.15.—Orchestral Concert. 9.—Symphony Concert from Ostend Kursaal. Overture, "Patrie" (Bizet); Allelujah for Orchestra and Organ (Villain); 'Cello Solo; Waltz from "Mireille" (Gounod); Selection from "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Aria from "Manon" (Massenet); Overture, "Carnaval romain" (Berlioz). 10.40 (on 338.2 m.) I.B.C. Concert of Dance Music for British Listeners.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 0.75 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).—8.2.—Orchestral Concert. The Oxen Minuet (Haydn), Intermezzo in E flat Major (Brahms); Helmsman's Song and Sailors' Chorus from "The Flying Dutchman." 9.25.—Song Recital from Works of Frederick Rung. 11.10.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (1,071 metres, 6.5 kw.).—12.10.—Sextet Concert. 7.55.—Orchestral Concert.

OSLO (493 metres, 60 kw.).—8.—Orchestral Concert. 10.10.—Concert by a Bagpipe Trio. 10.40.—Dance Music.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—8.—Concert. Overture, "The Crown Diamonds" (Auber). Ballet Egyptien (Luigini). Selections from "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) and "The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" (Offenbach). Hungarian Dance No. 1 (Brahms). Valse caprice (Rubinstein). Selection from "The Czardas Princess" (Kálmán).

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6.15.—Dance Music. 9.2.—"Carmen"—Opera (Bizet).

STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.). and MOTALA (1,348 metres, 30 kw.).—5.30.—Reading from Works of Galsworthy. 8.15.—Vocal and Orchestral Concert.

TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).—8.15.—Picture Transmission. 9.—Symphony Orchestra. 10.40.—Concert for British Listeners.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—5.20.—The Salzburg Festival. Festival Plays. Address by Dr. Franz Rehrl. A "Don Juan" Rehearsal. Talk with Max Rhienhardt. 6.30.—Concert from Mozart House, Salzburg. 8.—Orchestral Concert from Works of Mozart relayed from Mozart House, Salzburg.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: L., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

AMERICAN SHIPPER (U.S.L.) f. New York l. Gravesend, 1.

ATHENIA (Anchor Donaldson) fr. Montreal a. Belfast, 2.

BALRANALD (P. and O.) f. London l. Melbourne, 2.

BEAVERHILL (Canadian Pacific) f. Montreal l. Havre, 2.

BENEDICT (Booth) f. Para l. Mersey, 2.

BERRIMA (P. and O.) London f. Kobe l. Suez, 1.

CHANCELLOR (Harrison) f. Demerara l. Gravesend, 1.

CHICHIBU MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Hong Kong a. Shanghai, 2.

CITY OF BATH (Ell. Hall) Calcutta f. London, c. Perim, 2.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM (Ell. City) fr. Karachi a. Mersey, 2.

CITY OF LAHORE (Ell. Hall) f. Bombay l. Mersey, 2.

DURHAM CASTLE (U.C.) t. London l. Beira, 2.

JEYPORE (P. and O.) Otaru f. London a. Singapore, 1.

KALYAN (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Hong Kong, 2.

KHANDALLA (B.I.) fr. Bombay a. Beira, 2.

LAHORE (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Port Said, 1.

MANTUA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Bombay, 1.

MIRZAPORE (P. and O.) Kobe f. Bombay a, Singapore, 2.

MOOLTAN (P. and O.) fr. London a. Adelaide, 2.

NALDERA (P. and O.) Brisbane f. London a. Marseilles, 1.

NANKIN (P. and O.) Calcutta f. London a. Gibraltar, 2.

NORWEGIAN (Leyland) fr. New Orleans a. Mersey, 2.

OROYA (P.S.N.) fr. Valparaiso a. Mersey, 2.

PEGU (Henderson) f. Bassein l. Mersey, 2.

PORT FREMANTLE (C. and D.) f. Gisborne l. Auckland, 2.

RANPURA (P. and O.) f. Bombay l. Gravesend, 1.

UMLAZI (Bullard) f. Beira l. Gravesend, 1.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

AUSTRALIND f. New York l. Brisbane, 2.

COURAGEOUS f. New York a. Manila, 2.

DROMED fr. Yokohama a. London, 2.

LOYAL DEVONIAN fr. Murmisk a. Liverpool, 2.

PORTSAID MARU f. Yokohama l. Sydney, 2.

WATUSSI f. Hamburg l. Dar-es-Salaam, 2.

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

NORTH CENTRAL WAGON.—Profit for the year to June 30 was £40,256, compared with £39,532, and total available £48,075 (against £46,219). Preference dividend takes £10,237. Final dividend proposed on Ordinary 9 per cent., making 15 per cent. (same), to reserve £10,000 (same), making it £120,000, to contingency fund £3,000 (against nil), forward £6,925 (against £7,819).

NUTTALL'S BREWERIES.—Available balance for year to June 30 last, including amount brought in, was £42,841, compared with £39,400. It is proposed to place £8,000 (against £5,800) to reserve, and £2,114 (against nil) to houses improvement, making that Fund £3,500. A final dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. is to be paid on the 400,000 Ordinary shares, making 8 per cent for the year. Last year the dividend rate was 9 per cent., but the extra 100,000 shares now rank for the full year's payment, the total absorbed being £32,000 as against £31,500. The balance forward is £1,727, compared with £2,100.

CONTINENTAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRUST.—Net revenue for the year to May 31 amounted to £177,545 (against £146,518), after providing £39,438 for income-tax. Preference dividends absorb £43,312. The directors recommend a final payment on the Ordinary stock of 8 per cent., making 14 per cent. less tax, for the year, compared with 12 per cent. for 1928-9, leaving £43,186 (against £18,953) to be carried forward. Report states that notwithstanding the heavy fall in security prices, the valuation of the company's investments at date of balance-sheet exceeded the book value without drawing on any of the capital reserves, which, together with the premium on shares account, remain at £880,668.

WALL STREET STEADY.

SLIGHT RALLY IN PRICES.

TRADE REPORTS MORE CHEERFUL.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The market opened with a slightly downward tendency, but the better tone in utilities afforded some encouragement to operators for an advance, and the list improved slightly. However, prices generally reflected little more than the closing out of short commitments by bears anxious to even up accounts over the week-end.

Week-end trade reports pointed to some improvement in retail distribution, while news from the motor industry is more cheerful, several plants, including Ford, which have been shut down for two or three weeks, being scheduled to resume operations.

Estimates point to activity in steel mill operations next week, and although they do not indicate any considerable acceleration they at least make no suggestion of further recession. The market at the close was steady.

Auburn Auto, Consolidated Gas, Ingersoll Rand, and Tinken Roller Bearing advanced 2 to 4 points. Other firm spot included American Telephone and Telegraph, Montgomery Ward, Brooklyn Union Gas, Columbia Gas, North American, General Electric, Gillette Safety Razor, U.S. Steel, and Westinghouse Electric, while American Tobacco "B," Sears Roebuck, Southern Railway, Warner Brothers, and Industrial Alcohol sagged. Government Bonds steady. Railroad Bonds firm.

The day's sales totalled 364,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver is down to 34½.—*Reuter.*

COTTON FIRM.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS CONTINUE.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The absence of any definite change in the drought situation, which is now running into its seventy-seventh day in many sections caused further "short" covering, and a 15-point advance. In the early trading October sold at above 12.75c. and ½c. from the lowest level this week, but a real buying movement is still lacking.

A carry-over in excess of 6,000,000 bales, unfavourable world trade conditions, an early crop movement, and the uncertainty as to what view Washington will take on the indicated yield all conspire to render both consumers and speculators apathetic. Despite the record-breaking heat and deficiency of moisture in several States, six States in the Central and West belt have a total of 16.70 inches of rain in June and July as compared with 32.25 in 1924 and 39.45 in 1925. About five inches, or one-third of the total this year, was recorded in the first week in June and the last week in July.

Fair and warmer weather was predicted over Sunday in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and cloudy in the central valley, with probable showers in Texas. The only rain overnight centred in San Antonio, South-West Atlantic, Savanah, and the extreme south-east. The bulk of the belt is dry and hot, and the Bureau reports for July break all heat records. The forecast for the coming week is:—Central and west belt, fair except occasional scattered showers in southern and west Texas, and possibly the northern portions in this region about the middle of the week, with continued warmth over the interior.

In contrast with the Bennett estimate of 13,450,000 bales on Thursday the daily news record indicates 15,004,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady 12 to 7 points higher and further advanced on week-end covering due to continued dry weather in the drought area and a forecast of dry conditions for Sunday, but the improvement met some realising. Later the market reacted partially on a bearish private crop estimate and also in unison with weakness in wheat. The closing was steady with old contracts 6 to 3 points and new deliveries 4 to 7 points higher. Spot steady and 5 points up.

At New Orleans Futures opened 4 to 7 points higher and closed 3 to 4 points up. Spot showed no change.—*Reuter.*

Highest and lowest prices in the last 30 seconds of trading at New York:—August 12.62-12.62, September 12.76-12.76 October 12.92-12.90, November 12.99-12.99. December 13.09-13.09, January 13.17-13.16. New Contracts.—October 12.65-12.64, November 12.73-12.75, December 12.84-12.83, January 12.92-12.92, February 13.01-13.01, March 13.11-13.11, April 13.18-13.18, May 13.25-13.25, June 13.30-13.30, July 13.35-13.35. Spot Middling Upland 12.85

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans:—October, 12.65-12.64; December, 12.84-12.83. Spot Middling, 12.42.—*Reuter.*

The Liverpool Cotton Market remained closed yesterday, and will re-open on Tuesday morning.

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.

Copper steady and unchanged. Lake, Spot delivered, consuming points in Middle West, 11.12½ asked; Electrolytic, Spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic f.a.s. New York 30.90 days, 11.00 asked; Casting f.o.b. New York Refinery, 10.50 asked.

Straits Tin.—Steady and unchanged to 2½ points up. Spot, and nearby New York, 30.12½. Future Option, September, 30.27½.

Lead.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, New York, 5.35; Spot, East St. Louis, 5.25.

Zinc: Steady and unaltered. Spot, East St. Louis, 4.60.

Pig Iron: Steady. Northern No. 2 Plain f.o.b. furnace Eastern Pennsylvania, 19.39; No. 2 Plain Buffalo delivery Boston, 21.91.

Copper: The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes Copper C.I.F. Hamburg, 11.30.—*Reuter.*

SMALL CHANGES ON CURB.

OILS AND INVESTMENTS SAG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

In the absence of any incentive to shift the market out of the rut, prices moved erractically most of the day, with changes nominal. The list firmed up somewhat in the late dealings following the closing out of some short commitments, after early pressure, but oils and investments tended to sag throughout.

Electric Bonds and Share, United Light "A," and Vacuum Oil gained about a point, while Gulf Oil, American Gas, Goldman Sachs, and United Founders eased fractionally.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
14 11/16	American Gas and Electric	137 1/2	137 1/4
62 3/4	American Light and Traction (New)	61 1/8	60 1/4
32 9/16	Associated Gas and Electric A.	31 3/4	31 3/4
37 15/16	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	37	37 1/4
—	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	—	—
29 1/8	Cities Service	28 3/8	28 3/8
6 7/16	Creole Oil	6 1/4	6 1/4
83 3/8	Electric Bond and Share	81 1/4	81 1/4
20 1/2	Electric Shareholding Common	20	20
46 3/8	Ford (Canada) "A"	45	33
127 5/8	Gulf Oil of Penna	124 1/2	124 1/2
90 1/16	Humble Oil	88 3/4	88 1/4
20 9/8	Imperial Oil of Canada	20 1/8	20 1/8
19 1/2	International Petroleum	19	19
30 1/4	Middle West Utilities	29 1/2	29 1/2
89 1/4	Newmont Mining	87	87
16 1/8	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	16 1/2	16 5/8
11 1/8	Penn Road Corporation	11 1/2	11 5/8
17 3/8	Silica Gel. Corporation	16 3/4	17
51 1/2	Standard Oil of Indiana	50 1/2	50 1/2
34 5/8	Swift International	33 3/4	33
86 1/16	Vacuum Oil	84 1/2	85

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

55 1/2	Associated Electrical Industries	51 3/4	51 1/2
2 3/8	British Celanese Ord.*	21 8	21 8
2 5/8	Burma Corporation	21 4	2 3/8
3 1/8	Swana M'Kubwa	3 1/8	3 1/8
1/2	Cables and Wireless "B" c	1/2	1/2
18 3/4	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	18 1/4	18 1/4
12 1/2	General Elect. Ord.*	11 3/4	11 3/4
14 7/8	Gramophone Ord.*	14 1/2	14
37 1/2	Hydro-Electric	36 1/4	36
4 1/2	Marconi Canada b	4 3/8	4 1/4
9 3/8	Marconi Marine Ord.*	9 1/8	9 1/2
204	Roan Antelope a	19 3/4	19 3/4
11 3/8	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	11 3/8	11 3/8
6 3/8	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6 3/8	6 1/2
6 1/2	United Molasses	6	8

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady 5/8 c. up to unchanged. Values afterwards declined on hedge selling of December by North-West houses, and owing to excellent weather for harvesting in all sections of the belt, together with forecast for scattered showers over North and South Dakota. Later the market rallied partially on it being privately estimated that the worst of the farm depression is probably being seen now. Short covering assisted the rally, but at the close the market was barely steady and quotably 1/2 c. to 5/8 c. down. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 84¼. Closing Options: September, 85⅞ to 85; December, 90⅝ to 90½; March, 95⅛ to 95.

Maize was steady at the opening and ¼ c. to 3/8 c. higher owing to the continuance of very hot weather all over the belt. Further advances were stimulated by an Illinois Central Railroad report of crop damage in Iowa, Illinois, and the Southern States, coupled with buying by South-West houses. Subsequent realising caused slight recessions, but the market closed firm 1/2 c. down to 1¼ c. up. Spot No. 2 Mixed Western, 89½; September, 87; December, 84; March, 87¾.

Oats—Barely steady ¼ c. down to 1/8 c. up. September, 37; December, 40⅛; March, 43⅞.

Rye.—Easy at 3/8 c. to 1c. decline. September, 55; December 60⅛; March, 65⅜.

Lard commenced steady. Values rose on buying by packers and owing to the steadiness of Hogs, and the market closed strong with futures 17½ to 45 points higher. Spot advanced 20 points. Prime Western Steam, Spot, 10.25; September, 10.30; October, 10.35; December, 10.25.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat.—Easy at 1¼c. to 3c. fall. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 100; No. 2 Hard Winter, 93; No. 2 Red Winter, 97.

Rye.—Barely steady at 3c. loss. No. 2 Spot, 65.

Maize.—Easy 3c. lower. Western No. 2 Mixed Spot, 99½.

Lard.—Firm 20 points higher. Prime Western Steam Spot, 11.00; Middle West, 10.85 to 10.95.

Flour.—Steady and unchanged. Spring Clears 100 per cent. 4.90 to 5.15.

Freights.—Heavy Grain to Great Britain per quarter, 1-6 to 2-3; Continent per 100 lbs., 7 to 9. Cotton High Density to Great Britain per 100 lb., 45; Standard Bales to Great Britain per 100 lb., 60.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White, in cases, 16.65; in barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25. Mid Continent Crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.18½; Pennsylvania Crude, 1.75 to 2.05.

Burlaps.—Quiet. Hessian cloth lightweight, 4.75; heavy weight, 6.15.

The coffee, cocoa, and sugar markets remained closed.

Rubber Outside Prices.—Dull and easier. First Latex Crepe Spot, 10½ buyers; Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot, 10⅜ buyers, 10⅝ sellers; September, 10½ buyers; October, November, December, 10⅝ buyers, 10¾ sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing) Contract "A."—Quiet 10 points down to unchanged. September, 10.30; October, 10.50; December, 10.80; January, 11.00; March, 11.20; May, 11.40. Sales, 56 lots.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened barely steady and 3c. down. Fine weather conditions for the final stage of growth in the North-West, together with a bearish Bank of Montreal crop summary and selling of October by seaboard houses, encouraged declines, but the market rallied partially on bullish advices from Australia, Russia, and Germany, inducing shorts to cover. The close was easy at 3c. to 1¼c. loss. Closing Options.—October 91, December 92½, May 97⅛.

Rye.—Easy at 2c. to 3c. loss. October 55½, December 58½.

Oats.—Steady at 3c. to 2c. decline. October 41⅜, December 41, May 44⅜.

Flaxseed.—Easy 1½c. down to unchanged. October 165, December 166½.—*Reuter.*

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

IMPROPER CONVENTIONS.

Bridge is a game where success depends to a measurable extent on the sympathy between players. The maximum of sympathy exists where there is the maximum of agreement on detail. Agreement on detail means using similar methods (really conventions) of bidding and play. The most successful as well as the most harmonious rubber of Bridge will be the one wherein there has been, between the winners, the maximum of agreement on procedure in bidding and play. Other things being equal, two partners who thoroughly understand each other's methods must consistently win when playing against partners who do not understand each other's methods so well. The reason is that the former will interchange more information during bidding and play, and consequently have an advantage. For this reason all the best talent has been engaged on perfecting legitimate procedure in bidding and play for interchanging information. And this leads one to inquire, What is legitimate procedure? Any conventional procedure is legitimate if it is generally known and is in accordance with the Laws of Bridge. There is, however, a kind of procedure, which, though legitimate, is regarded by some as hardly in keeping with the "etiquette" of the game. It is really considered improper because it is not straightforward. The informatory double was for long the classical example.

As it was not meant as a straightforward double, its use was, therefore, considered by some players to be an offence against the etiquette of the game. The informatory double has now been universally adopted, and with its adoption our views on "etiquette" undergo some modification. It was not a straightforward double, for the doubler did not intend the bid as a genuine double; it was simply a request to the partner to bid. Conventional opening bids in Contract also convey a request to the partner to bid; so do all "forcing" bids. From the point of view of etiquette, the dividing line between the now accepted informatory double and the now doubtful conventional opening bid in Contract will not be easy to define.

BLUFF VERSUS CONVENTION.

It would be interesting to know how players who detest conventions defend bluff in bidding. How do they differentiate ethically between a bluff bid which is the opposite of straightforward—in fact, is intended to deceive—and a conventional (or artificial) bid which, though not technically straightforward in character, is not deceitful? Curiously enough, the same individual who condemns artificial bids will generally be found to be fond of bluff bids. The reason is simple. Bluff cannot compete where conventional bidding and play are perfect. You cannot bluff good conventional players—except occasionally by a pre-emptive bid which shuts out information. As conventional bids assist so enormously in the interchange of information between partners, there is little room for bluff. Bluff can only be effective in doubtful situations. Convention dispels doubt, and sounds the death-knell of bluff. All the arguments in favour of Auction as a better game than Contract, with its more conventional bidding, can be summarised into one statement.—Auction affords greater facilities for bluff.

Bluff is practically eliminated from Contract, owing to the greater opportunities afforded by this latter game for conventional skill. Whatever may be the difference ethically between bluff and convention, it is quite certain that nothing pleases a real sportsman better than a good bluff. The admittedly deceitful bluff is never considered out of keeping with the "etiquette" of the game while some conventions are considered undesirable. The more sporting game is undoubtedly the game wherein there is a maximum of bluff and a minimum of convention.

SKILL KILLS SPORTING INSTINCTS.

In other words, Bridge played with poker tactics is a more amusing and sporting game. This is, however, not a game which can be played for long. Skill will assert itself. Consider the analogous case of poker. The person who plays a "sporting" game of poker will be a consistent loser. It is in this game a question of skilfully estimating odds and never taking a "sporting" chance. The skilled player will, in the long run, defeat the sporting player who indulges in an occasional bluff.

Similarly with Bridge, only more so. Skill in conventional play is the decisive factor in winning. Success depends not only on the balancing of chances, but also on the efficiency with which conventions are handled. Assuming natural talent to be sufficient, conventional skill is, then, the all-important matter. Admitting that the best natural play can be beaten by conventional skill, there remains the further point to consider of how far British players as a whole can prevent, and wish to prevent, the game from being spoilt by an excess of conventions. These would drive away the last vestige of free and straightforward bidding, enlivened as it is occasionally by bluff.

WHY CONVENTIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED.

Conventions must be limited somewhere, otherwise they would spoil Bridge, and can even degenerate into codes. Some years ago two variety artistes alleged they were thought-readers, and imposed on many thousands of people by perfecting a wonderful code of signals. One artiste remained on the stage blindfolded while the other examined various articles handed to him as he went round the audience. He asked his blindfolded accomplice what each article was, and the reply was always correct. The code of signals was an exceedingly elaborate one, each question having a definite code meaning known to the bliudfolded accomplice. This is an extreme case illustrating how codes (and conventions) could be illicitly developed. A bid of "One Club" might mean a "Two-Spade" hand, while "a Club," "I bid a Club," "I make it a Club," and a hundred other possible bids might be elaborated so that a complete picture of a hand could be given in one bid. For this reason bidding should always be done in the same simple language.

Passing from illicit codes to generally known and therefore permissible conventions, it is an accepted fact that even permissible conventions, if elaborate, are foreign to the British temperament. Our players prefer a straightforward game, but at the same time realise that conventions, whether undesirable or not, give an advantage. They are faced with the difficult task of denouncing their too extravagant use while admitting that moderately used they are an essential part of the game. With our players it seems that *the test of a convention is its simplicity*; if elaborate or involved, then it entails too great a departure from straightforward tactics. Thus, with the Vanderbilt Club Convention, it is not the original bid but the subsequent procedure for the responding bid that makes it too elaborate a convention in the opinion of some players.

THE PORTLAND CLUB'S LEAD.

The Portland Club is doing a service to British players in taking the lead to discover if Contract can be played without certain conventions. It is voicing their feeling in its wish to see the result of playing Contract without conventional opening bids, these being the bids which are invested with more exceptional artificial significance.

The use of artificial opening bids makes Contract rubbers more expensive and Slam-bidding more frequent. Their abolition produces a game more like Auction. A side using these bids has a distinct advantage over a side which does not use them. It is their elaborately artificial character which is considered out of keeping with the best interests of the game. Time will show whether the majority of our players wish to join in suppressing opening-bid conventions, or whether they prefer to avoid interfering except in the case of improper conventions. The preliminary essential to repressive action in the control of conventions seems to be to decide upon a definition of what is considered an improper convention. It is not so much a question of whether a convention is in conformity with existing or new Laws; it should also be in conformity with British standards of "etiquette" of the game. The use of even the most highly artificial conventions can, I assume, be barred by etiquette only, not by law. I have advocated the use of the Club convention because it is a winning system of bidding and suits our temperament better than some other conventions; if its use is discontinued, then all players are on an equality. The "Two" bid usually announces a very strong hand, and may also be successfully employed as a conventional bid. It is difficult to see how the conventional use of this latter bid (or of any forcing bid) can be barred by regarding it as an offence against the etiquette of the game.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. S. L. states the following case: B won a trick with the Queen of Spades. A, thinking he had taken the trick with his Knave, led the King of Spades. The declarer elected to treat the King of Spades as an exposed card and allowed B to lead. B led a Club which A trumped. Z called

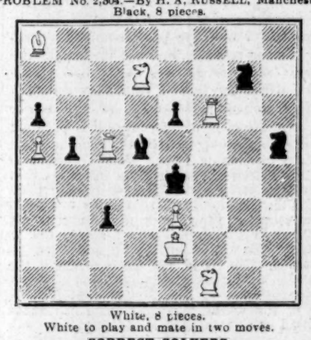
Continued at foot of next column.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,303: 1. Kt—Q6, K x Kt; 2. R—B6 (ch), K—Q1; 3. Kt—B6 mate. If 1. . . K—Q4, or K1; 2. R—Q3 (ch), K moves; 3. B, or Kt mates accordingly. If 1. . . Kt—K8, 2. Kt x P (ch), K x Kt; 3. R—B6. Or, 2. . . K—B3; 3. R—B5 (dis. ch). Or, 2. . . K—K4; 3. R—B6 (dis. ch). If 1. . . any other move, 2. R—Q3, etc.

PROBLEM No. 2,304.—By H. A. RUSSELL, Manchester
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,302 are acknowledged from Arbieff, Cyrus, E. J. Gibbs, H. H. Greenway, R. W. Hopkins, F. H. Merrick, and J. S. Wood.

Problem No. 2,303 is an easy three-mover; the only slightly difficult defence to the threat (2. R—Q3) being Kt—K8. This variation has, however, been quite ignored by some analysts, or continued, by others, 2. R—B6 (!), overlooking 2. . . Kt—Q6 and Kt—K7! Correct solutions have been received from Sapere Aude ("Dainty, with a good 'mirror' mate"), Dr. Edridge-Green, Arbieff, R. W. Hopkins, M. Nierenstein, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, I. M. Brown, E. C. de Segundo, Ballygiblin, Dr. D. H. Fraser, F. Hurst ("A very clever use of the Knights"), F. H. Merrick, V. G. Walrond, Tramp, C. White, J. I. Binks, Shay, E. A. Lassen, R. M. Laslett, F. H. Summers, W. G. Lowe, A. M. Pass, H. H. Greenway, Clephane, Rev. W. Scott ("Splendid"), A. F. Scott ("The . . . Kt—K8 variation is especially good"), R. H. Thompson, A. Le Grys, B. C. Dickinson, J. R. Wilson, H. T. Asche, J. F. Powell, J. F. Robins, S. D. Gibson, H. W. Meadows, P. Martin, Horace H. King, R. W. Seaton, E. P. Cowen, E. J. Baker, Lt.-Col. F. Cunynghame Hughes ("Interesting and intricate"), E. G. Barlow ("Very pretty mates"), Mala, Abdahab ("Another neat problem"), J. Silbersweig, J. N. Fisher, F. P. Younghusband, A. B. Gupta, and V. H. Sladen.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

The following game was played in the International Team Tournament at Hamburg between Dr. Alekhine (playing for France) and M. A. Desler (Denmark):—

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

White. Dr. Alekhine.	Black. M. Desler.	White. Dr. Alekhine.	Black. M. Desler.
1 P—K4	P—QB4	11 K—R sq	P—QR3
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	12 P—QR4	Kt—QR4 (d)
3 P—Q4	P x P	13 P—K5!	Kt—K sq
4 Kt x P	Kt—B3	14 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
5 Kt—QB3	P—Q3	15 B x P	R—B2
6 B—K2	P—KKt3	16 B—B3	B—Kt4? (e)
7 Castles	B—Kt2	17 P—QKt4!	Q x KtP
8 Kt—Kt3 (a)	Castles (b)	18 Kt—Q5	Q—B4
9 P—B4	B—Q2	19 P x B	Resigns (f)
10 B—B3! (c)	K—B sq		

(a) Probably stronger than the more usual B—K3, and preventing P—Q4.

(b) Perhaps S. . . P—QR4 might be better; and if 9. P—QR4, Kt—QKt 5! Or, 9. B—QKt5, B—Q2.

(c) Dr. Alekhine's treatment of this rather difficult opening is well worthy of study. Black never gets a chance for counter-attack.

(d) A mistake, costing a pawn.

(e) And this was a fatal error. His only hope was 16. . . B—B3. If 16. . . P x P; then, 17. Kt—Q5, R—R2 (best); 18. B—K3, threatening also Kt x P (ch)

(f) A hopeless case for Black.

TOURNAMENT FINALS.

The team tournament ended in a victory for Poland, with 48½ points; and the Hamilton-Russell Cup will be transferred from Budapest to Warsaw until the next contest for the trophy, which may take place next year at Prague. The Polish victory is not surprising, considering the Polish team, comprised of Rubinstein, Tartakover, Przepiorka, three masters of world renown, and P. Makarcysk not so well known, but evidently a first-rate expect. The Hungarians, captained by Maroczy, were also formidable, but not quite equal to the Poles, and they finished second, with 47 points. The remaining final scores were as follows:—Germany, 44½; Austria, 43½; Czechoslovakia, 42½; U.S.A., 41½; Holland, 41; British Empire, 40½; Sweden, 40; Latvia, 35; Denmark, 31; France and Rumania, each 28½; Lithuania, 27½; Iceland, 22; Spain, 21½; Finland, 18; Norway, 16.

A double-round tournament for women, with five entries, resulted in a victory for Miss Vera Menchik, with the score of 6½.

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT."

Subjoined is the gamelet referred to in this column last Sunday between Mr. F. J. Marshall (U.S.A.) and M. V. Petrow (Latvia):—

White. Mr. Marshall.	Black. M. Petrow.	White. Mr. Marshall.	Black. M. Petrow.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	9 B x B	P—QKt3
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	10 QR—Bsq	B—Kt2
3 P—B4	B—Kt5 (ch) (a)	11 P x P	P x P
4 B—Q2	Q—Kt3 (b)	12 Q—Kt3!	P—B4
5 P—K3	Castles	13 P x P	Kt x P
6 B—Q3	P—Q4	14 B x Kt	P x B? (c)
7 Castles	QKt—Q2 (c)	15 Q—Kt4!	K—R sq
8 Kt—B3	B x Kt (d)	16 R x Kt!	Resigns.

(a) Presumably on the ancient principle: "Never miss a check. It may be mate"!

(b) Having, however, checked, the best course now was 9. B; 5. QKt x B, P—Q4.

(c) Again B x B was superior.

(d) Having preferred to exchange a B for a Kt, instead of a B for a B, and invited the adverse B into the attack—scarcely first-rate strategy.

(e) Overlooking the crushing reply. Kt x Q was the right play.

(f) If P x R or Q x R, then 17. Q—KR4, winning the Queen or mate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M. N. (Bristol).—Re No. 2,301: Posted too late.

G. W. H. (Whitley).—The key-move alone is not a *correct* solution of an intricate three-move problem. You ought to have found the correct continuations to: 1. . . Kt—K8! 1. . . K—Q4; 1. . . K—K4; and, of course, K x Kt. Anything less is not correct solving.

Several correspondents are thanked for problems.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,332.

(The Ninth of the Quarter.)

A famous thoroughfare is this,
Found in our great metropolis,
Where lovely wares attract the eye,
Inviting every one to buy.

1. Famed as an uncle, classic oar,
   By brother slain in days of yore.
2. View, in eight letters? Yes, in eight.
   Then for our needs 'tis adequate.
3. Here some one may have had a ride,
   And some one seems dissatisfied.
4. A sweetmeat l

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

TELEVISION AND THE THEATRE.

By JAMES AGATE.

The Coliseum. Monday, July 28.

By far the most interesting thing in last week's programme at the Coliseum was the seventh item, "Television: the Baird British Invention." To the hypercritical mind this might suggest an inquiry into the nature of inventions and when that word should be used instead of the simpler "discovery." I take it that no man can *invent* the means of seeing through a brick wall. Either rays exist for that purpose or they do not, and to hit upon a thing is not to create it. Perhaps a man cannot be an inventor who is not also a discoverer; such a one finds out some property of nature and then invents a means of harnessing and utilising that property. Man invented the kettle and the steam-engine; he did not invent steam.

History Will Repeat Itself.

But the line between discovery and invention is a very near thing, and perhaps only a metaphysician could say with certainty whether nature or man should be given the credit for permitting an audience assembled in the Coliseum to see and hear an actress seated in a studio in Long Acre. Nowadays we need not bother about the audible part of the business; it is this matter of sight which, to use a horrid word, intrigues us. But that is only because the human mind is not accustomed to logical thinking. A hundred years ago nobody was astonished at seeing somebody clearly at, say, ten miles off, whereas to hear anybody at that distance was unthinkable. People acclaimed the telescope, and the wonder is that in a day when everybody knew all about Greek roots they did not, by analogy, invent the word "telephone" even before that instrument existed. Wireless as a delight or torment to the ear is now some ten years old; the logical mind must have expected television any time these last nine and three-quarter years.

The experiment so successfully undertaken at the Coliseum is not essentially miraculous; it is exactly what one has long expected. It ought not to be necessary to say that the experiment is as yet in a stage which can only be called wildly experimental. The pictures thrown on the Coliseum screen were blotched, smudged, and unflattering to their originals. An enormous flicker, reminding one of the earliest days of the film, prevailed throughout, and sometimes the person televisioned would disappear and be succeeded by a wild and whirling something which might have been the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and possibly was!

But this was only to be expected, and they are very foolish people who will pretend that television cannot be perfected equally with and in as short a space of time as more familiar contrivances. The film soon conquered the flicker, and television will do the same. Is it complained that whoever is televisioned looks less like a living person than somebody advertised for outside police-stations and ultimately fished out of the Thames? But then it is only some six months since one of our wittiest essayists described the speech of talkie-actors as "the bellowing of sea-lions." Six months ago that reproach was as just as it was witty; to-day it is not even justified, since the speech in some recent films is indistinguishable from the real thing except that it is often more distinct! There can be no doubt in all unprejudiced minds that television will presently attain the perfection of the talkie—that, in other words, we shall see the talkie simultaneously with its creation. The speaker who introduced this item at the Coliseum bade us look forward to the time when on the walls of our homes we shall see cricket matches, boxing bouts, horse races, and so forth in the course of their actual progress, and be present at public meetings held in Aberdeen. Already we have plays performed over the wireless, and it is obvious that the time is coming when we shall see such plays as well as hear them.

Some Natural Fears.

It is natural that playwrights, theatre-managers, and actors should take startled stock of the position in which they fear they may find themselves. Some six years ago an American play called "The Show-Off" was produced at the Queen's Theatre, and was a dismal failure in the sense that nobody could be persuaded to go to see it. Last week a film made from this play was exhibited at one of our leading cinema-theatres, and was received with delight by a succession of crowded houses. This corroborates a statement I made in a recent article in the SUNDAY TIMES—that many people prefer a photographed play to the play proper. Now comes the corresponding danger that televisioned plays may supersede the genuine article. Actors have become nervous. This may not so much apply to the stars, who, if they film well, obtain a lump sum equivalent to six months' salary; it is the small-part actor who is rightly nervous, since instead of receiving a continuous wage he may be got rid of for almost nothing. That is what such actors mean by "the menace of the talkies." The television of plays will not presumably affect any players; the apprehension in this case is felt by theatre-managers, who must naturally wonder whether people who can see and hear plays at home will want to come to their theatres. This is a danger which will have to be faced, and perhaps the worst and silliest way of facing it is to pretend that it does not exist. Personally I am not at all sure that what is feared is a danger, and in saying this I am denying not facts, but the implications which may be drawn too hastily from those facts. In my view it is quite possible that television may actually rescue the theatre by sending people to it.

A Possibility.

Is it argued that the wireless has reduced the number of those who were already concert-goers? I would rather argue that this decrease has been more than counter-balanced by the converts to concert-going who, prior to the coming of wireless, had not that habit nor any notion of acquiring it. It may be that Jones, who already has an extensive knowledge of our actors and actresses, will not bother about making the journey to Shaftesbury Avenue to see Miss Thorndike or Mr. Laughton in their latest impersonations, but will be content with the theatre of his drawing-room wall supplemented by recollection of these players in the flesh. On the other hand, it is probable that Smith, Brown, and Robinson, who have never been theatre-goers, will be excited by television to make the personal contact which they have hitherto not experienced. Here statistics help. The seating in London theatres accommodates only one person in every one hundred and forty-five of the population! May it not be that television will tap playgoing resources not yet envisaged? We cannot tell yet which way the cat will jump, whether favourably to the theatre or otherwise. The present experiment at the Coliseum proves that the cat exists.

OLD GLASS PICTURES.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—In your last issue an article on "Old Glass Pictures" was illustrated by a glass picture of Mrs. Crewe by T. Watson after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and you incorrectly ascribe its ownership to my friends Messrs. Gill and Reigate. As a matter of fact this picture was one of the twenty-two lent by me to their exhibition.

L. LOEWENTHAL.

St. James's Street, S.W.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIÈRES.

August 4.—King's Theatre, Hammersmith: "The Scorpion."
Birmingham: "Let Us Be Gay."

August brings a holiday to West End producers; but even in August things happen in the provinces. To-morrow Rachel Crothers's comedy, "Let Us Be Gay," opens at Birmingham, with Miss Tallulah Bankhead in the lead; the others in the cast are Miss Helen Haye, Miss Joan Matheson, Miss Sybil Carlisle, Miss Cecily Byrne, and Messrs. Arthur Margetson, Ronald Ward, Walter Fitzgerald, Ernest Haines, Bellenden Powell, Eric Cowley, and Francis Lister. After a week at Birmingham and another at Liverpool the production comes to the Lyric on August 18. Five days later Mr. Gilbert Miller sails for New York to open his three theatres there with three new productions. In the meantime, "The Swan" at the St. James's has settled down successfully.

Mr. Peter Ridgeway is to be Miss Mary Newcomb's leading man in "John o' Dreams" when it is put on for matinées at the Little at the end of August. The play, which has been translated by Miss Mary Grew from Marcel Achard's "Jean de la Lune," ran for over a year in Paris. Its performance at the Little will not, of course, interfere with the run of "Jealousy."

London is to see still more Shakespeare. Early in September Mr. Baliol Holloway will present "Richard III." (himself playing Gloucester) at a West End theatre, which cannot at present be named. This play will be followed by a series of other Shakespeare plays, but it has not yet been decided which they are to be.

An effort is to be made to restore Daly's to its former glories as the home of musical comedy. On September 3 Mr. Ernest Collins and Mr. Joseph Fenston are to present there "Eldorado," an all-British musical piece, with its scenes laid in Brazil and the Argentine. Mr. Teddy Royce and Mr. Oscar Asche will be co-directors, and Mr. Arthur Wood will be the musical director. The cast will include Miss Desiree Ellinger, Miss Mai Bacon, Miss Betty French, Miss Flora Hart, and Messrs. Oscar Asche, Donald Mather, Geoffrey Davies, Earle Stanley, George Ide, Charles Cautley, Robert Nainby, Mark Daly, and Eric Coxon, and there will be a chorus of sixty.

When the company of "Insult," including Miss Lydia Sherwood, sails for America it will be travelling on the same boat with three members of the New York cast of "Bird in Hand," who have been on holiday in this country. Mr. Drinkwater's play has, of course, had a phenomenal success in America.

Mr. B. A. Meyer's Cambridge Theatre production of "Charlot's Masquerade," with Miss Beatrice Lillie in the cast, will open on September 4. Newly announced items in the entertainment are two Quentin Tod ballets, "The Masque of the Red Death," from an Edgar Allen Poe story, with music by Cyril Scott, and "Snowdrop and the Seven Brothers," from the Grimm fairy story, with music by Eric Coates; a dance by Anton Dolin and Dora Vadimova, with music by Debussy; a skating burlesque, in which prominent personalities will appear, and a mannequin parade, with dresses designed by Mr. Cecil Beaton.

September 10 will see the opening of "Follow a Star" at the Winter Garden Theatre; the preliminary tour begins at Manchester to-morrow week. Miss Betty Davies has joined the cast in the ingénue part, and Mr. Frank Carpenter, a young Australian who won a thousand-dollar dancing prize in New York, will make his first appearance in this country. Mr. A. W. Baskcomb is said to have a particularly good song entitled "An English Gentleman."

"The Bells" is to be revived at the Chelsea Palace this week, beginning to-morrow. The cast will include Mr. Henry Baynton, Miss Esmé Beringer, Miss Dorothy Turner, and Mr. Max Gayton. At the Brixton Theatre, "Down Our Street" will be given this week, with Mr. Morris Harvey in his original part.

A new play by Mr. George Pickett and Mr. Donald Finn, the former of whom was part author of "The Silent House," will be seen at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, to-morrow. This is "The Scorpion," which will be played by a cast including Mr. Percy Marmont, Mr. Reginald Bach, Miss Marjorie Hume, Mr. Stanley Lathbury, Mr. S. Victor Stanley, Mr. D. J. Williams, Miss Elinor Waters, and Miss Patricia Bradfield.

From to-morrow Mr. Owen Nares will take the place of Mr. Raymond Massey in "The Man in Possession" at the Ambassadors' Theatre, while Mr. H. th Wakefield will play the part formerly played by Mr. Nares in "Desiré" at the New Theatre. After the operation which he has to undergo, Mr. Massey will take a short rest, and will appear in a new play in the early autumn.

"Precious Bane," a dramatisation of Mary Webb's novel by Mr. Edward Lewis, will be presented for the first time on any stage at the Swanage Repertory Theatre to-morrow week. The cast will include Miss Dorita Curtis Hayward, Miss Monica Stracey, and Messrs. Cecil Trouncer, Rupert Siddons, and Felix Irwin.

Mr. Charles King, of "The Broadway Melody," will be at the Palladium this week, while other contributors to the programme are Mr. Will Hay, Messrs. Joe and Pete Michon, Mr. Debroy Somers and his band, Miss Ann Penn, Miss Laurie Devine, Mr. Jack Barty, Yorke and Johnson, Stevens and Barber, and Mr. Frank Melbourne. At the Coliseum there will be further demonstrations of television; Mr. Santiago will present a further series of his spectacular "Parisian Novelties," and other turns will be provided by Mr. Sam Barton, Miss Gladdy Sewell, Mr. Edwin Styles, the Guadsmith Brothers, and the Three Virginians.

The success of their season at the Strand Theatre has induced the Carl Rosa Opera Company once again to extend their run. They will give four further performances as follows:—Monday (matinée), "Carmen"; Monday (evening), "Tales of Hoffman"; Tuesday, "The Valkyrie"; and Wednesday, "La Boheme." Mr. Horace Stevens will sing Wotan in "The Valkyrie," which has not been performed before this season, and Miss Gladys Ancrum will take the part of Brunhilde.

On Tuesday, in their open-air theatre at Rogate, Petersfield, the Fair Oak Players will give the first of five performances of "Sakuntala: or, The Lost Ring," adapted from the fifth century Sanskrit poet Khalidasa by Mr. A. Moray Williams with incidental music by Mr. Guy Warrack. The play will be produced by Mr. W. Johnstone Douglas. It is to be hoped the weather will turn out more suitable than it has been of late for open-air theatricals.

The Brandon-Thomas Repertory Company, under the direction of Mr. Jevan Brandon-Thomas, starts on its career this month, beginning with a three-weeks' season in Newcastle and following with two weeks at Liverpool and three weeks in Edinburgh. Among the plays to be given in the first season are "The Queen was in the Parlour" and "The Young Idea," by Mr. Noel Coward; "Diversion," by Mr. John Van Druten; and "Passing Brompton Road" and "The Glory of the Sun," by Mr. Jevan Brandon-Thomas.

"The Devil's Pulpit," by Mr. Rex Fisher, which has been largely rewritten since it was first produced at the "Q" Theatre, will be given at the Players' Theatre for a week beginning next Wednesday. Mr. Tom Reynolds is directing the production, and the cast includes Miss Nan Marriott-Watson and Mr. Ian Graeme-Douglas. D. P.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

BAYREUTH RE-VISITED.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

BAYREUTH, Tuesday.

It is nineteen years since I was last in Bayreuth. I find the place changed a good deal in some respects, and not always for the better. The new gardens at the foot of the hill on which the theatre stands are certainly an improvement; but some of the newer buildings are of a cold hardness that does not blend with the older Bayreuth, and the place is often intolerably noisy. Poor Wagner! It was his hatred of humanity in the mass that made him erect his theatre in remote little Bayreuth, the idea being that every few years a few people of the right kind of mind would go there in the right kind of spirit, not to "enjoy" his music but to be nourished on his ideas. He could not have foreseen the invention of the internal combustion engine—an invention that has already changed the face of the world, and may some day make civilised life impossible. If anything can drive Wagner and the Wagnerians out of Bayreuth, it will be the klaxon.

Nor, for the foreign visitor, is life in Bayreuth any more comfortable than it used to be, in spite of the infinite kindness and good will one meets with everywhere. It is simply that our ideas of comfort are not theirs. There are things about Bayreuth that even Wagner did not know. He was very proud of his Siegfried as "the youth who did not know what fear was"; but I will wager anything that even Siegfried, had he stepped out of bed in the morning on to a piece of Bayreuth linoleum, would have known what it was to have cold feet.

However, Bayreuth is still Bayreuth so far as Wagner is concerned—for us Wagnerians the place of our pilgrimage till, for us, pilgrimages are no more. This year we are having "Tristan," "Tannhäuser," "Parsifal," and the "Ring." My tickets are for the first "Ring" and the second set of the other three; and so far I have heard only the "Rhinegold" and the "Valkyrie." I found, rather to my astonishment, that people who have been here from the beginning were not very enthusiastic about these two performances. The explanation turns out to be that after the "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan" of Toscanini (the only two works he is doing), the orchestral playing has seemed rather flat. If that be so, then I am glad I shall not hear Toscanini till after the "Ring." As it is, I am perhaps better able to do that production justice than my friends seem to be.

PROBLEM OF ACOUSTICS.

The acoustics of the theatre have been a perpetual problem to me this time. As most people know, the sunken orchestra has not "come off" in any other place as it has done in Bayreuth: the success of it here was just another of those pieces of luck that were always befalling Wagner. But though the orchestra here has an exceptional mellowness, I have the feeling that we occasionally pay for this with the loss of force. For some reason or other, the acoustics of the place particularly favour the voices. There is no excuse for bad singing at Bayreuth: so perfect are the acoustics that the finest nuance can make itself felt through the whole house, while a voice that has power as well as beauty finds its resonance greatly increased without any loss of beauty. It was quite easy to test this in connection with Schorr, whose Wotan we heard only the other day in Covent Garden. Here in Bayreuth not only does his great voice sound greater than it does in London, but the increased volume brings with it not the usual coarseness of "amplification" but an extraordinary fineness of texture. In most theatres a big orchestra drowns the singers. Here it is quite a common thing for the singer's resonance to overpower the orchestra.

The result of it all is that in certain movements of climax I miss the sheer physical thrill of the non-sunken orchestra: in moments, for instance, such as the outburst of joy in the orchestra when Freia is given back to the gods, or the leaping, licking tongues of flame in the strings at the commencement of the love-duet in the "Valkyrie," I have felt that, for all the beauty of the tone, something was lacking not merely for my musical pleasure but for the fulfilment of Wagner's dramatic idea. On the other hand, the exquisite harmoniousness and mellowness of this orchestra—a certain good breeding, as it were, that prevents the naturally heavy masses from arrogantly over-riding the lighter groups—always gives the finer touches in the orchestration their chance: and one is again and again surprised to catch some strand of colour in the complex that one has never noticed before.

SINGERS IN THE "RING."

So far there has been nothing very remarkable in the singing, apart from that of Schorr as Wotan. The Fricka, Karin Branzell, has a voice of a peculiarly penetrating quality that suits the domineering aspects of the part; but she does not seem able to shade it very finely, and the ear becomes, in time, a little tired of hearing precisely the same power and the same inflections each time the same notes recur. The Loge has been Fritz Wolff, and the Alberich Eduard Habich: we heard both of them in the recent Covent Garden "Ring." The Siegmund—Gotthelf Pistor—seems to have a powerful tenor of good quality: but it is a little difficult to judge of anyone as an actor in that part. The Sieglinde—Emmy Krüger—cannot compare with Lotte Lehmann: her voice seemed to me to have no particular distinction, and it certainly lacks the gentle, appealing quality that one associates with this most pathetic of the Wagner heroines. I was most impressed with Frau Krüger when she was singing least—in the second act, for instance, where she made us feel that Sieglinde's hard experiences in the flight from Hunding had drained body and soul of their last ounce of energy. The Brynhilde has been Nanny Larsen-Todsen. She has a voice of considerable power in the upper notes, so that she electrified us with her first Valkyrie call on the heights: and for the rest she is a capable all-round artist. Frich Zimmermann is an admirable Mime, by turns pathetic, malicious and ridiculous. The "Ring" is in the capable hands of Karl Elmendorff, of Munich.

FIRST-RATE PRODUCTION.

If on the vocal side there is nothing to choose between the Bayreuth performances and the best of those we get at Covent Garden, there is plenty on the dramatic side to make one feel that the journey is worth while. One may disagree with this or that detail, but in the mass the productions are first-rate. The "Ring" has been the work of Siegfried Wagner, who is evidently a producer of genius. (The seriousness of his illness, by the way, is causing grave concern to everyone here.) Bayreuth has always been noted for its lighting, and though I have no clear recollection now of what it used to be in the past, it is certainly remarkably efficient to-day. Changes in light and colour are carried out so gradually that one hardly notices them until one finds, to one's astonishment, that in the course of a quarter of an hour or so the whole aspect of the scene has changed.

How superior the productions in general are to the singing—even when that is very good—was strikingly illustrated in the cases of the "Rhinegold" and the first act of the "Valkyrie." The latter is almost purely lyrical and static; nothing very much happens, or it may be simply that nothing very much seems to happen because the movements and gestures of the actors can, in the nature of things, proceed only along stereotyped lines. It is impossible, for instance, broadly speaking, for Siegmund to throw himself down on the hearth in any way but one, for him to draw the sword from the tree in any way but one, for Sieglinde to drug her husband's night-draught in any way but one, for the door to fly open and the moonlight stream in in any way but one. The people and the objects *must* be in certain places at certain times, and must stand still or move, look this way or that, according to rule. For the experienced Wagner-goer, then, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is next to no action in the first act of the "Valkyrie." The act depends for the breath of its being on its lyric and symphonic qualities; and if the singing is not absolutely first-rate, or the characters are not made to seem fully sympathetic, we come away saying that it has been very good, but not inspiring.

THE "RHINEGOLD."

The "Rhinegold," however, is all action. As against the two characters of the "Valkyrie" first act (for Hunding makes only a passing appearance) it is seldom that we have less than four characters on the stage at once (or virtually at once), while in some scenes there are as many as eight. Nor, with an exception or two, such as in Wotan's address to Valhalla or Loge's story of the gold, is it possible for a character simply to sit or stand relatively still and just sing. Everything has to be in motion: apart from the many entrances and exits, the characters are perpetually changing their relative positions. I cannot imagine all this being more convincingly elaborated than in the present Bayreuth production. Full advantage is taken of the width and depth and height of the great stage. The characters function on four main planes,—the ground, a slightly higher level, a middle level, and a towering height; and the most ingenious and fascinating changes are rung upon these four levels, so that the whole little world of the scene seems to be in constant motion.

Particular use is made of the height of the stage. The characters frequently make their first appearance on some peak or lofty road or other. The device is not only effective in the more obvious way,—in the sense that the character at once draws the spectator's eye—but carried out as it is here in Bayreuth we get a curious feeling that most of these people are something more than merely human. It may seem incredible that a few extra feet of height or depth in a mountain rock or pass can have any particular psychological import, but here it is so: the generous scale of the setting of itself gives you the feeling that the characters are in every way more than life-size, that they are not merely physically but mentally free of the limitations of ordinary humanity, that they are creatures not only of the earth but of the sky and the regions below the earth. I repeat that a few perpendicular feet can make an enormous psychological difference in these respects. On the ordinary stage, Brynhilde on her rock is merely a woman set by the producer a few feet above the ground level In Bayreuth, at the height she stands, with the steel of her accoutrements and the red of her robe showing up against an intense blue sky that suggests infinite distance, she becomes a wild thing whose natural habitat is the upper air.

CONCERNING REPRESENTATION.

I shall no doubt have occasion in my next article to discuss other points in the staging. Here I should like to say a word on the general principle. Attempts have been made in recent years in Germany to get away from the old-style "representational" way of doing Wagner—to reduce the stage structure and contours to a few containing or suggestive lines. These experiments are often very interesting, but they are only evasions of the problem, not new solutions of it. Wagner thought in terms of representation: the words, the movements, the shape of the music, the colour of the orchestration, are all planned to illustrate a particular conformation of the scene, and to be in turn illustrated by this; and to abolish, or even diminish, the representational is to destroy the unity of eye and ear at which he aimed. It is unfair to blame Wagner for the absurdity that results when an unintelligent producer is set to work in an ill-equipped theatre. If it be an unpleasant truth that Wagner should never be given except in the largest theatres, and in the most expensive way—a way so expensive that the majority of the population cannot afford to pay to see it—it is none the less the truth. It is only when the Wagner operas are given in this way that we really understand what the man was driving at; the absurdities in the ordinary production are not his but other people's. This means that Wagner cannot and should not be given except occasionally, on the Festival scale and in the Festival spirit: and when we come to think of it, that was precisely why he broke with the commercial theatre of the towns and created his own theatre in Bayreuth.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

A B.B.C. Symphony Concert.

On Wednesday, an hour or so after Mr. Adrian Boult, musical director of the B.B.C., had spoke of the founding of a permanent B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, a symphony concert was broadcast from the Century Theatre. I began to listen in as a matter of duty, but before Mr B. Walton O'Donnell, who was conducting, had taken many bars of the "Carneval Romain" Overture of Berlioz, I had a shrewd suspicion that it must be this identical new B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra that he had under his able bâton, though ostensibly it does not make its bow until next Saturday. If it was, in very truth, the old, its swan-song became it uncommonly well. Not only was everything crisp and orderly to a hair's breadth, but there were those indications of texture from all sections that only come when artists of the first ability are feeling particularly happy.

The programme had, by way of Concerto, Richard Strauss's Op. II., with Aubrey Brain to play the solo horn perfectly, apart from a brace of "bubbles"; and, by way of finale, Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite, "Scheherazade." Of this, the reading was exceptionally rich and adroit, though a mere trifle on the slow side in the opening of the "Sinbad" section. Two fine songs of Berlioz were sung by Miss Isobel Baillie with enchanting roundness of tone and obvious appreciation of their quality. H. F.

FILM NOTES.

A GREAT BRITISH PICTURE.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

Hurrah for the British film industry! A few more pictures like "Murder," and I shall be tempted to degenerate into the patriotic at all costs. Those people who love to brandish the word "genius" and wallow in superlatives have a most suitable subject in Alfred Hitchcock. He has now established himself as our most talented screen director, and with "Murder," an adaptation of Clemence Dane's novel "Enter Sir John," has definitely pointed the way to correct talkie technique. He has struck the difference between a stage play, a silent film, and a speaking picture. Recognising the gulf that separates each of these apparently closely related arts, he has been astute enough, gifted enough to create the new form for which we have sought hitherto in vain.

Let me try to explain his method. He lets his story tell itself. Atmosphere, suggestion, symbolism, breaks and departures, all of them revelant to the issue, are his essentials. He knows how to play and juggle with sounds in the same inspired way as he loves to amuse himself and his audience by objects. His collateral effects, his comparative episodes, his imaginative settings and odd shots mark him as a master, even a tyrant, of the camera. He can make it serve his purposes like a magic slave.

* * *

The story is well suited for his purpose. It is a tale of jealousy, murder, mystery in a theatrical setting. The usual back stage, circus, and crowd elements are originally, audaciously, and intellectually handled. Hitchcock prefers to let us see the reactions rather than the actions He discloses the thoughts of his people not by the movements of their lips, but by the look in their eyes, the expression on their faces. The mirror is for him a more potent weapon than the actual countenance.

How cleverly, too, he handles all his

Continued at foot on next column.

THE GALLERIES.

STORY OF THE TATE

A NEW DIRECTOR.

By FRANK RUTTER.

Mr. James B. Manson has signalised his well-deserved appointment to the Directorship of the Tate Gallery by bringing out a book* which gives an appreciative review of its present contents. Although its official title now is "National Gallery, Millbank," I say Tate Gallery advisedly—and I note Mr. Manson does the same in his title—because, however pedantic purists may fume, the building is universally known as the Tate Gallery, and will continue to be so called, I am confident, in the future.

After all, the important thing is not what an art gallery is called, but what it contains. Happily the Tate is now something more than a gallery of British art, and the foreign section will surely increase in importance as the years roll on. Consequently it would now be a misnomer to call it the National Gallery of British Art. The Tate is that, indeed—as also to a great extent is the Department of Paintings at the Victoria and Albert—but it is also something more now than a collection of parochial interest.

Correspondents to the *Daily Telegraph* have pointed out that fully a third of the present building has been the gift of the Duveen family. Sir Joseph Duveen, senior, gave the five rooms of the Turner Wing, and his son, the present baronet, has been the generous donor of the Sargent and Modern Foreign Galleries. But greatly as we all appreciate these munificent extensions, we can never forget the debt of gratitude we owe to the initiative of the founder, and I feel sure Sir Joseph would be the last man in the world to wish any alteration made in the popular title which does honour to the memory of Sir Henry Tate.

IN 1897.

Of the Tate Bequest, so far as pictures are concerned, the less said the better, and I note that Mr. Manson skims lightly over the subject with admirable discretion. Sir Henry Tate meant well, but he bought from the Academy of a bad period, and few of his purchases have successfully withstood the assault of Time. He was undoubtedly an art-lover, but one of the simple unsophisticated kind who like Christmas supplements. He was not in any way a connoisseur, and the best possible thing to do is to forget his art purchases and remember only his excellent intentions.

In my undergraduate days, when the gallery at Millbank was first opened, it was regarded rather contemptuously by "real artists" as a dumping ground for the products of Victorian mediocrities. All that has been changed for many years past, and nobody who only knows the present collection can imagine what the Tate was like in 1900. Watts and the Pre-Raphaelites were practically the best it had to offer.

D. S. MacCOLL.

The turning-point came in 1906 when Mr. D. S. MacColl was appointed Keeper. As this eminent critic had been the leader of the campaign against the Academy's administration of the Chantrey Bequest, and as the Tate Gallery at that time consisted in great part of Chantrey purchases, the appointment was viewed in some quarters as a Mikado-like endeavour to "make the punishment fit the crime." Mr. MacColl soon turned the tables on those who had scoffed. Under his wise direction the Tate Gallery completely changed its character in comparatively a few years.

Respect began to accrue when a large number of eighteenth-century paintings were transferred to Millbank from Trafalgar Square and the collection reorganised on the basis of illustrating British art from Hogarth to the present day. Then bit by bit the "rebels" of art, who had never been welcomed by the late Victorian Academy, began to penetrate its portals, Whistler, as of right, heading this new invasion. Alfred Stevens, always the object of Mr. MacColl's particular adoration, was given a room to himself, and Steer, Tonks, Orpen, McEvoy, John and other talented members of the New English Art Club became represented in the national collection.

When Mr. MacColl migrated to the Wallace Collection, his successor, Mr. Aitken, carried on the good work, and the Stevens Room was balanced by a Blake Room, for which Mr. Boris Anrep provided some remarkable mosaics. The work of Mr. Aitken is too recent to need recapitulation here, but we shall always remember with gratitude how his success in organising justified his initiative in holding Loan Exhibitions in these galleries.

J. B. MANSON.

In James B. Manson the Tate Gallery once again has an official head comparable to Mr. MacColl, since in addition to his long museum experience as an assistant, Mr. Manson has the triple qualification of being himself an accomplished painter, a fluent and graceful writer on art subjects, and a scholar capable of making his own researches and pronouncing his own judgments. Allied by friendship with all that is and has been best in modern British painting, Mr. Manson has the further advantage of knowing and understanding contemporary French art. His own practice, his fresh and fragrant flowerpieces, his radiant landscapes, and his rarer occasional portraits, prove his sympathetic understanding of the principles of impressionist painting. It is a happy augury for the future that so well-fitted a personality should be in charge of the new Foreign Section, which includes examples of nearly all the most important French impressionist masters. The British side of the gallery is certain to expand of itself: Chantrey purchases, the Contemporary Art Society and numerous donors will see to that. Henceforward, under Mr. Manson's able direction we may hope to see the foreign section grow equally important, and if courage be needed to strengthen the representation of the French School at a time of financial difficulty, Mr. Manson is far-sighted enough to see the necessity of filling certain gaps, and his selections will no doubt justify themselves in the days to come. As for his book, which contains some thirty-two colour plates in addition to the scholarly text, it may be noted that the two final chapters—and several of the plates—are devoted to those modern French artists whose works already form one of the chief features of the new Tate Gallery.

** "The Tate Gallery." By J. B. Manson. (Jack. 42s.)*

Continued from preceding column.

players. The smallest part is for him as important as that of the star. Herbert Marshall, Norah Baring, Esme Percy, and Edward Chapman may be said to play the chief characters, but there is just as much significance from the true film standpoint in such brilliant small studies as are given by R. E. Jeffrey, Kenneth Kove, Miles Mander, Clare Greet, and all the twenty or so minor mummers.

* * *

"The Devil's Holiday" at the Plaza promised well, but ended lamentably. Edmund Goulding has done his work in capable style, and made a really fine tragic and emotional actress of that lovely little comedienne, Nancy Carroll, but the banality and hysterical sentimentalism of his concluding scenes are unbelievable.

I struck a new romantic youth in Phillips Holmes, a curly long-headed darling with a very pleasant smile and a happy manner subsequently drifting into the lugubrious. Hobart Bosworth, who played his father, had moments of dignity and sweetness, but eventually worked himself up too much. James Kirkwood I did not like at all, perhaps because the part he had to play was so unsympathetic.

Continued at foot of next column.

IRISH FREE STATE

THE HORSE SHOW.

HUNTER-BREEDING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Mr. Bohane, the director of the Royal Dublin Society, has given a series of broadcast talks preparatory to the Horse Show, which opens on Tuesday next. It is interesting to learn from him that the horse population of the country has increased since 1926. This must be among the hunter and blood stock types, for tillage has declined, and outside the cities there are few harness horses to be seen on the roads. We are also told that the number of individual exhibitors at the Show has increased, and is now 100 more than a few years ago. This suggests that many small men are keeping a horse or two. Strangely enough, commercial hunter-breeding has never been a paying proposition. The misfits are too many and the risks too great. The result is that high-priced hunters are found in unexpected places and often on quite small farms.

So great is the demand for quality weight-carriers that likely youngsters are bought as young as two years old. Most of the large dealers have their agents throughout the country—often the local vet.—who act as "spotters," and generally get a fiver if a deal is effected. The high-priced hunter may pass through as many as four hands before he reaches the shires, and the intermediate profits are only commensurate to the risk. A small act or wind trouble following on a cold, and a 500-guinea animal may drop at once to a screw price.

There are six teams taking part in the International Jumping. Italy appears for the first time. After some doubt, owing to a little unpleasantness last year, England is sending a team, so there will be a full selection of national anthems and opportunity for the mild mischief which these rivalries provoke.

WANTED—POLITICAL STABILITY.

Mr. Blythe said some years ago that the best hope for closer union with the North lay in the force of good example. He implied that if we did our job well and prospered that alone would be an irresistible attraction. The growing confidence, evident on all sides to-day, shows we have moved a good way to this end. Lower rates of taxation and the absence of any dole are claiming the attention of pessimists in other countries. If only political stability was assured there would be a strong flow of well-to-do settlers.

Only a few days ago I came across a case of negotiations almost completed for the purchase of a mansion and demesne which were abruptly abandoned after the Fianna Fail victory in the Longforth-Westmeath bye-election. If Mr. de Valera and his followers had real vision they would see that never before was it so true—though in a different and better sense to that of old—that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity. Were it not for our wild men and apprehension regarding their extravagant pledges, the Free State would to-day offer unique social amenities as well as economic security. In part this is due to natural advantages, but it is mainly the outcome of the courage, the hard work, and, above all, the conservative finance of Mr. Cosgrave and his Government.

Within the next two years the country will have an opportunity of saying whether it approves of this policy or whether it prefers the chimera of social and economic isolation. It has been claimed for our policy of industrial development that it will bring about a balance in our civilisation. A resident leisure class is no less an essential element in this balance, and the surest way to revive this class, which, despite abuse, did much for the country in the past, is by moderate taxation and the encouragement of private enterprise.

SPECTACULAR INVESTMENTS.

An interesting light on this line of thought is offered by a study of the Irish stock market. The investor in general industrials would be fortunate to escape with an all-round loss of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of his capital during the past two years. Except for railways, it would be safe to say that Ordinary shares in most of the smaller concerns operating in the Free State show appreciation over this period. It is true that opportunities for home investment are few, and this may have prevented violent fluctuations; but it is none the less a fact to be deplored that Irish capital seems to prefer the more spectacular and often over-capitalised stocks.

It is astonishing what large quantities of these inflated shares are held by shopkeepers, publicans, and professional men in country towns, bought often on no better information than the tip of some commercial traveller. The farmer is generally more simple and yet more astute. He prefers a bank deposit receipt. The recent successful flotation of our Third Loan, most of which was taken internally, and the disastrous fall in speculative stocks, may possibly awake public interest in home investment, and make it possible to finance native enterprise by share capital instead of by borrowing from banks.

THE FARMER AND THE RAILWAYS.

Our unfortunate railways seem to be for ever in trouble. No sooner is a general strike averted than they are met with an outcry from farmers and cattle dealers against the proposed increase in live-stock charges which have been sanctioned by the railway tribunal. In view of the low level of agricultural prices, it is only natural for farmers to complain at any or all increases. Yet on closer examination it will be found that far and away the greater proportionate increase is in shipping freights. With regard to land transport the farmer can avoid, and is avoiding, rail by moving cattle on foot or by lorry. At a recent meeting in Meath those present talked about chartering special ships. They will find this a hazardous form of self-protection.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Sir Ernest Benn, in his attack on the Departments in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 20, has left his guard wide open by including the Department of Overseas Trade. I do not espouse the cause of the Department in order to suggest that it performs all the tasks that might be expected of it at present. The Department is handicapped, primarily owing to the small sum voted by Parliament (which, *inter alia*, includes exhibitions overseas and the Trade Commissioner service), and, secondly, due to its hybrid status as a branch of both the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

The Department needs an exhaustive overhaul—not abolition, *pace* Sir Ernest Benn—more powers, more impulsive energy and greater initiative. The Consular Service must, it brooks no contradiction, remain in large measure subordinate to the Foreign Office, owing to the many quasi-diplomatic functions vested in its members. But that is no reason why each and every important consular post should not have a Vice-Consul who should be specially designated Commercial Intelligence Officer, and whose duties should be separated entirely from ordinary consular work such as shipping, notarial duties and the like. These Commercial Intelligence Officers should serve directly under the Department of Overseas Trade. The cost of posting even fifty such men forthwith in prominent centres would be a bagatelle, but it must always be borne in mind that the men appointed should not be Civil Service stagnates, but practical commercial men, whilst, moreover, such appointments could only be made subject to the whole organisation of the Department of Overseas Trade being speeded up.

Furthermore, the Department should not be cheated out of its proper functions by other parental departments. If the recent Iron and Steel investigations on the Continent do not fall under the head of Overseas Trade, I do not know what does.

Continued at foot of next column.

OUR PARIS LETTER

TARDIEU AND THE "REDS."

A RECORD EXODUS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

M. Tardieu, who is Minister of the Interior as well as Premier, and is, therefore, responsible for the maintenance of order, has obtained another signal victory over the promoters of disorder, thanks to the measures of precaution taken by his principal collaborator, M. Chiappe, the Prefect of Police. So much money is sent from Moscow to the French Communist Party that the leaders of the "Reds" are obliged to make some attempt to do something for it. Two occasions are presented every year—May Day and August 1—and plans are made on a big scale to bring the workers into the streets and to incite them to revolutionary acts.

The Paris garrison has to be strengthened, mounted guards patrol various points, lorries manned with policemen are ready to start off when the signal is given, and machine-guns are placed for action. These precautionary measures are necessary after what happened three years ago, when the "Reds" actually reached the Boulevards and looted shops. They boasted that it was a "dress rehearsal of the revolution."

Since then their demonstrations, when they have tried to organise them, have failed disastrously. M. Chiappe repeated on Friday his tactics of a year ago. The plan of operations had been discussed with M. Tardieu, with the result that the Bolsheviks never got a chance to show their hand, for the leaders were arrested in adv

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KENSINGTON. To-night. Talking—"VAGABOND LOVER" (Rudy Vallee). "Undertow" (Mary Nolan). Next Monday, Talking, "EVIDENCE" (Pauline Frederick), "Bishop Murder Case" (silent).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous, 6—11. "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE," with Maurice Chevalier. Showing to-night at 6.46 and 9.16.

NEW GALLERY. Gerrard 9805. Continuous, 6—11. LAST DAY: "THE GIRL IN THE MOON," Fritz Lang Production (Silent). To-night at 6.30 and 9. Full Orchestra. Also British Movietone News.

PALAIS DE LUXE. SILENT. (Opp. Trocadero.) TO-NIGHT, at 6, and all next week. EMIL JANNINGS in "FAUST." CHARLIE CHAPLIN in THE IMMIGRANT.

PLAZA. "THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY" by Edmund Goulding. Greatest Drama Yet! with Nancy Carroll, super cast. All-Talking! Eddie Cantor in "Insurance." Talkie Yell. "The Ashes," Cricket-Burlesque. Also Hal Kemp's Band and Plaza Orchestra. To-night, 6 and 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Lang. 1744. John McCormack, World Famous Tenor, in "SONG O' MY HEART." Advance bookings, 2s. 4d. Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Not Sundays.

REGAL, MARBLE ARCH.—Emil Jannings in his first talkie, "THE BLUE ANGEL." Padd. 9911.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All-Talking, WARNER BAXTER and CATHERINE DALE OWEN in "SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS". Lupino Lane in Talkie Comedy; Silent Comedy; and Scott Fight.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous, 6—11. LAST DAY: "SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS," Ivor Novello and Benita Hume. To-night at 7.5 and 9.35. Also British Movietone News.

CONCERTS.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
SAT. NEXT and NIGHTLY, at 8.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
FULL PROGRAMMES NOW READY.
2s. to 7s. 6d. Season ticket, Promenade only, 35s., at Agents, Chappell's Box Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy Hill, W.C.2.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

CONAN DOYLE.

"Memories and Adventures." By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

The cheap edition of Conan Doyle's autobiography comes at a fitting moment, when we have been thinking about him, and even more of the enormous pleasure he gave us, especially when we were young. He was a zestful, straightforward man and an excellent story-teller, and the one English writer of fiction since Dickens to create a universally known character. He was rather jealous of Sherlock Holmes. Of course, it gratified him when he heard, for instance, that a foreign boy on being asked what he wanted most to see in London had replied, "Sherlock Holmes's rooms in Baker Street"; but he was a serious man, and he was reluctant to regard that invention as the achievement of his life. It was, but he did not think it so. He thought many things which he did, and did well, far more important than the entertainment he had given to millions by creating Holmes and Watson. Speaking of his two romances of the Middle Ages, "The White Company" (1889) and "Sir Nigel," written fourteen years later, he says in "Memories and Adventures,"

> I have no hesitation in saying . . . they form the most complete, satisfying, and ambitious thing that I have ever done. If I had never touched Holmes, who has tended to obscure my higher work, my position in literature would at the present moment be a more commanding one.

So on the completion of the second series of Sherlock Holmes stories, Conan Doyle pushed him over the Reichenbach Falls. Yet how right the public were to insist on Holmes being resuscitated! True, some people thought that he was never quite the same man after that fall, but, though the proportion of weak stories was larger in the last of the three series, in the others he showed his old skill.

First-Rate Bosh and Masterpieces.

It is true that the Sherlock Holmes saga belongs to a humble stratum of literary achievement, but then neither "The White Company" nor "Sir Nigel" belongs to a high one. They are only excellent boyish stories of gallantry and adventure. The latter opens with a few good pages of description of the Black Death, but the human nature in it, the feats of arms and sentiments, when the figures begin to act and speak, are as genially and comfortably fabulous as any of the happenings in Baker Street. The whole point of such stories, or of "Rodney Stone," or "The Adventures of Gerard," is that, in spite of their vivid local and temporal colour, these books belong essentially to the day-dream world into which it is so restful to nestle down, away from reality and away from literature. For literature and art in any form, even when they are concerned with the most improbable unrealities, have an odd way of making us more intensely alive. We do not turn to it when we want to fade out.

Anyone in the habit of observing himself must have often caught himself, when searching his shelves, avoiding not only masterpieces but even the works of any writer who, to use Conan Doyle's expression, has a "commanding position in literature." There are moods when we can only read bosh. In the case of some people this is the only mood in which they ever open a book, and this is their misfortune; but there is one circumstance from which we all suffer—there is not as much first-rate bosh as we want. The supply of second-rate and third-rate is almost unlimited, but first-rate bosh is nearly as rare as a masterpiece. The purveyors of it therefore deserve very well of mankind. After the writers who have created beauty and fired and renewed our love of it, or so adequately recorded their own sense of the meaning of life that life has henceforth more meaning for us, these prime entertainers should be ranked next as benefactors of mankind. They are always handsomely rewarded as far as money is concerned, but they are little esteemed. A fairer sense of proportion would respect them more than the majority of the almost-artists; they have, at any rate, provided something which men genuinely need.

His Autobiography.

Conan Doyle's historical novels are boyish interpretations of the past. He thought they were "more ambitious" and "higher" because they cost him more pains and he had to read attentively to get them ship-shape; but they, too, belonged to the category of first-rate bosh, without standing so high in it as Sherlock Holmes. They are not literature, though to say this is far from implying disparagement—or patronage. The most noticeable thing about his autobiography, "Memories and Adventures," is that it is *not* the life of a man possessed by literary passion. He described the book in his preface: it is about sport, travel, war, Spiritualism.

His account of these things has the merits of zest and straightforwardness, and he has little more to tell us about his books than how they succeeded, or what pains he took to make them as ship-shape as possible. They did not lie near the centre of his life, but on the periphery of it. His private sorrows or joys, his deeper experience, his serious beliefs, had no connection with his work. He was born with a rare faculty for spinning yarns, and earned a good living by it. He tells us how he slipped from being a doctor into depending on his pen; how the figure of Sherlock Holmes was suggested to him by his recollections of Dr. Bell, of Edinburgh, who used to amaze his pupils by divining the occupations of out-patients, and how he, Conan Doyle, was the first magazine contributor to contrive to unite in his work the attractions of a serial with the advantages of the short story, by writing separate adventures round the same principal characters. It peeps out from his pages that in his own eyes his most important activity was preaching Spiritualism, in which pursuit he probably shortened his life. It was his central enthusiasm; and self-regarding caution, when he had once taken anything in hand, was repulsive to his temperament. When he had once caught hold of a rope he would haul till he dropped.

His Crusades.

After years of effort he pulled two men, victims of miscarriages of justice, out of prison, an unfortunate young lawyer named Edalji, son of a Parsee vicar of the parish of Great Wyrley, who was condemned for maiming cattle, and the more notorious but less deserving Oscar Slater, who, by the bye, after his release and receiving £3,000 compensation from the State, promptly sued Conan Doyle for the expenses of the trial which rehabilitated him. Nothing could be more lovable than the complete absence of self-gratification in Conan Doyle's account of these unselfish crusades, which cost him money and still greater sacrifices in time. Of course, he enjoyed the fun of bombarding editors and authorities with letters, and he was probably not unconscious of the publicity value of those efforts; but the root impulse behind them was the fund of warm, active generosity within him, and that power of undaunted persistence which stood him in good stead in every relation to life.

He began, no doubt, by approaching these cases as puzzles, about which he, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, ought to be able to discover something. But the moment it dawned on him that injustice had really been done, unlike a dilettante, he forgot all about his connection with Baker Street, and never rested till he had righted the wrong. In a more famous case a more famous man approached a similar case in the same spirit. There is no doubt that Voltaire first engaged himself in the Calas case in the hope of finding opportunities of teasing the Church and making himself popular, but once the facts were brought home to him the fate of that unhappy family haunted him like an obsession. And, by the bye, when we trace the ancestry of Sherlock Holmes, we must not stop at Edgar Allan Poe or Gaboriau; his tree goes back to Voltaire's Zadig, who was the first figure in fiction to draw startlingly complete deductions from minute facts which escaped everyone else's observation. From marks in the sand, Zadig was able to tell that the Sultan's lost dog had very long, silky ears, one game leg, and was a bitch.

His Spiritualism.

Conan Doyle's interest in mediums, table-turning, and spirits dated from attending professionally a retired General in 1886 when he was in practice at Southsea. General Drayson, like Mr. Shaw, also believed that astronomy was based on a fundamental error in measurements, which impressed Doyle. It was not, this new interest, due to curiosity or a desire to detect, but to a deeper need in his nature. It was a necessity to a tender-hearted, practical, naively romantic yet honest-thinking man, to believe that all was right with the world; that the dreadful things he could not help seeing did not matter so much as they appeared to do.

Doyle had been brought up a Catholic and lost his faith. He could not find his way back to it by some circuitous philosophical path, because he was too little of a thinker to be even confused by metaphysics; and although in a sense he had an exceptionally vivid imagination, he was also exceptionally matter-of-fact. Only facts could reassure him; and not being logical enough (logic was not Holmes's strong point, though he made a great show of it) to weigh evidence correctly, the facts he came to be convinced were certain seemed to supply the proofs he needed. If you had only proved that men loved after death, he thought, you had proved that God was in his Heaven, and all was right with the world. That what Spiritualism portends is far from being all the heart of man desires, and satisfies only the wish to see somebody, somehow, somewhere again, never entered his head. He would have stared with astonishment at anyone who would have answered the question, "O death where is thy sting?" by replying, "Up the medium's sleeve." But having settled the question to his own satisfaction, his honest nature compelled him to treat these facts as of first importance to mankind.

THE LOTUS OF THE LAW IN CHINA.

"The Lotus of the Wonderful Law." By W. E. Soothill. (Oxford University Press. 15s.)

Reviewed by
PROFESSOR G. ELLIOT SMITH, F.R.S.

It is one of the strangest phenomena in human history that so neutral a doctrine as Buddhism should have made more converts than any other religion. Its philosophy of life was so prone to compromise and so ready to adopt beliefs and practices in flagrant conflict with the teaching of Gautama, its founder, that one might have imagined it to be impotent as a diffusive force in the world, and inevitably destined to suffer the fate it experienced in the land of its birth. Yet in Ceylon and Burma, in Tibet and Indo-China, in China and Japan, it enlisted millions of followers. It was introduced into China before the beginning of the Christian era. As early as A.D 65 the Emperor Mengti recognised Buddhism as the third religion of the State. By the fourth century A.D. it had become the State religion in China, and was exerting a widespread missionary influence in the Far East.

The orthodox doctrines of Sahyamuni survived with least change in Southern Buddhism, the Hinayana or Lesser Vehicle, which still flourishes in Ceylon, Burma and Siam. The profoundly altered and more Catholic Northern Buddhism, the Mahajana or Greater Vehicle, attained a wider influence in the Far East, and is still found in China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Tibet. The Mahajana is regarded by the Southern Buddhists as a betrayal of Gautama's teaching. "The Lotus" is the gospel of Northern Buddhism, which was not introduced into China until Christian influence was making itself felt. There is much to suggest that this book, which Dr. Timothy Richard has described as "The Gospel of Half Asia," reveals the effects of its editors' acquaintance with both the New and the Old Testaments. Dr. Kenneth Saunders has claimed that the Lotus Sutra is to the Buddhist of the Far East what the Gospel of St. John is to the Christian and the Bhagavadgita to the Hindu.

Western Influence in Eastern Asia.

Whether or not one admits that the Chinese Buddhists attach so much importance to this book, there can be no question of the interest and value of the service Professor Soothill has rendered by making available for English readers the Indian doctrines of the Mahajana as they were rendered into Chinese in A.D. 406 by an Indian immigrant with the help of learned Chinese pundits. He emphasises the consideration that "there seems to be more justification for supposing the new scion [the new elements that inspire the Mahajanist doctrine] to be of external origin, grafted on to Buddhism." The book, in fact, is a most illuminating illustration of the blending and diffusion of culture, which Professor Soothill calls "an influence of recognised potency, the interchange of ideas which spread east and west along the remarkable trading corridor that stretched from Northern China to the Mediterranean."

Apart from its value as a demonstration of the influence of Western thought in Eastern Asia, this book is a wonderful revelation of the extravagant exuberance of Oriental imagery, expressed in sober English prose and verse, but pruned of much of the endless reiteration of phrases and ideas that becomes irksome to the Western mind. It is no small achievement to have eliminated the element of tediousness and to have made so fascinating a volume from material such as the Lotus Gospel. Not the least of the interesting features of Professor Soothill's book is the charming series of ancient Chinese illustrations. To quote the words of the Lotus: "This excellent medicine I now leave here. You may take it and have no fear of not being better."

FASHIONS IN READING.

"The Englishman and His Books in the Early Nineteenth Century." By Amy Cruse. (Harrap. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

"Readers of to-day," says Mrs. Cruse, "would be dismayed if they were set down to the seven volumes of Mrs. Bennett's 'The Beggar Girl and Her Benefactors,' of which, we are told, two thousand copies at thirty-six shillings a copy were sold on the day of publication. The light reading of one generation is the heavy reading of another." Fashions in fiction have certainly changed since the days of William Lane's Minerva Press and the library in Leadenhall Street from which great ladies and milliners' girls, parsons and schoolboys, matrons and young bucks used to bear off such masterpieces as "Midnight Weddings" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Set up about 1790, the Minerva Press, with its handsome, unfortunate heroes, drew tears from susceptible young ladies all over the country; even the Waverley novels did not oust Mr. Lane's publications from popular favour. Mary Lamb read them; Leigh Hunt read them; Jane Austen read them. Young Macaulay knew some of the works of Mrs. Meeke (author of "Midnight Weddings") almost by heart, while another of his favourites was Mrs. Kitty Cuthbertson, author of "Santo Sebastiano, or the Young Protector."

> As an indication of the thoroughness with which this literary treasure has been studied [says his sister Hannah] there appears on the last page an elaborate compilation of the number of fainting fits that occur in the course of the five volumes:—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Julia de Clifford | 11 |
> | Lady Delamore | 4 |
> | Lady Theodosia | 4 |
> | Lord Glenbrook | 2 |
> | Lord Delamore | 2 |
> | Lady Enderfield | 1 |
> | Lord Ashgrove | 1 |
> | Lord St. Orville | 1 |
> | Henry Mildmay | 1 |

Moral Uplift.

The early nineteenth century seems, indeed, to have been an age of enthusiasm. Evangelicalism and moral uplift were responsible for a good deal. Evangelicalism it was which induced two million people to buy "The Dairyman's Daughter," "the story of an unnaturally pious girl who converted first her frivolous younger sister, and then her father, the dairyman, and her mother," and who "died in the most edifying manner, making long deathbed speeches and bestowing parting blessings on her family and her friends." By 1807 upward of four million tracts had been issued by the Religious Tract Society; Thackeray, Dickens, and Wilkie Collins have all shown us with what determination ladies would press this form of literature on mankind.

> It is impossible for me to write the awful word which is here represented by a blank. I shrieked as it passed his lips; I flew to my little bag on the side table; I shook out all my tracts; I seized the one particular tract on profane swearing, entitled "Hush, for Heaven's Sake"; I handed it to him with an expression of agonised entreaty. He tore it in two and threw it back at me across the table.

Such was the upshot when Miss Drusilla Clack, of "The Moonstone," "endeavoured to speak a word in season, in a stormy domestic scene, to an elderly gentleman in a towering passion."

When Poetry was Popular.

But it must not be supposed that enthusiasm was lavished only on tracts and sentimental novels. It makes one wonder what has happened to the Englishman's taste for poetry when one reads how in 1812, when "Rokeby" came out, the Oxford bookshops

> were besieged by undergraduates clamouring for early copies and when some lucky youth managed to obtain one he was followed to his rooms by a vociferous crowd, anxious to get a glimpse of the new poem and give their opinion as to its chances of success.

"Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" took England by storm: the young gentlemen at Oxford used even to bet on the chances of Byron ousting Scott from his supreme position. As for the Waverley Novels, so widespread was their fame that when their author—

> was lying half unconscious and very near to death in St. James's Hotel, Jermyn Street, a little group of working men gathered at the corner of the street, and one of them anxiously asked Allan Cunningham as he passed, "Do you know, sir, if this is the street where he is lying?"—as if, says Mr. Lockhart, there were but one death-bed in London.

That was fame indeed: but struggling poets and novelists of to-day may take comfort from the thought that even at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was hardly won. Jeffrey declared that the "Intimations of Immortality" was "beyond all doubt the most illegible and unintelligible part of the publication" [the "Lyrical Ballads"], while Miss Seward's "astonishment and disgust" at Wordsworth—

> . . . ross to their utmost height while I read about his dancing daffodils, ten thousand as he says in high dance in the breeze beside the river whose waves danced with them, and the poet's heart we are told danced too.

Fickle Fashion.

Sympathy with the Lichfield Swan's dislike of this saltatory lyric need not blind us to its evidence of the brevity of literary fashions. Mrs. Cruse's book, indeed, goes to prove how swiftly and irresponsibly the "whirligig of taste" revolves. She has set herself the task of telling the story of the readers of books from 1790 to the accession of Victoria, thus continuing the work of her previous volume, "The Shaping of English Literature," which dealt with English readers from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century. It is an extraordinarily lively study, full of information and entertainment; I enjoyed every page of it.

NEW FICTION.

A SUMMER SELECTION.

"Rose Anstey." By Ronald Fraser. (Cape. 7s 6d.)
"The Young Livingstones." By Denis Mackail. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)
"Young Man of Manhattan." By Katherine Brush. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
"The Chaste Mistress." By Constance Hagberg Wright. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)
"The House in Tuesday Market." By J. G. Fletcher. (Jenkins. 7s. 6d.)
"The Man with the Squeaky Voice." By R. A. J. Walling. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Mr. Fraser writes like a real poet who has a sense of fun. "Rose Anstey"—his fifth novel—is a romance whose chief charm is a dreamy beauty. It has its very lovely moments, but it has its odd moments, too. At times it comes very near to you, but at others it remains aloof. Of its queer and delicate attraction, however, and of its excellent writing there is no doubt at all. And Rose herself is a joy to meet.

Who and what is she? A joyous and masterful young pagan? Joyous, yes; masterful, perhaps; but not quite as complete a pagan as she likes to think. We see her first in pigtails, looking, with a complacent mother, for lodgings. Her father, the "sea captain," is dead, and a young brother is safely at school. Where are they to settle? There is a house on Primrose Hill. Outwardly it is not very different from its neighbours, but for Rose (who has her own dreams, particularly when perched up a tree) it is the one house of all others. But will Mrs. Scott, the landlady, have rooms for them? The admirable Mrs. Scott is immediately bewitched: so are Mrs. Scott's not very young lodgers—three bachelor brothers. And soon enough the newcomers are "taken into" the family. It only remains to see which of the brothers, Mr. Richard, the mystic, the materially minded Mr. George, or Mr. Henry, the painter with the curious tongue, will win her.

It is a book to be read slowly, so that no little touch be missed, and when the last page is reached you will, I think, agree with me when I say that Mr. Fraser has written a very beautiful book.

NICE YOUNG THINGS.

Nobody writing to-day knows better than Mr. Mackail how to get on intimate terms with his readers. It is almost as though he were determined to make them his collaborators. "Come along," he says in effect, "I've just met a delightful brother and sister—'The Young Livingstones'—who go to parties and never have any money (though their father has), and I rather fancy that we may be able to get some delightful fun out of them." And some delightful fun is duly obtained. Rex and Barbara and their good friend Binks are amongst the nicest young things who ever strolled into a novel. Their scrapes are not very serious, and outside a high-brow theatre or a financier's dining-room they are never bored. And not the least of their charms is their singularly restricted vocabulary.

THE AMERICAN FLEET STREET.

"Young Man of Manhattan" has met with a great success in America, and there seems no reason why it should not repeat that success in this country. Miss Brush tells her story with considerable gusto, and it is the kind of story which will put everybody into a good temper. The young man Toby is a clever, though generally "broke," sports reporter, who is rather too fond of what "over there" passes for whisky. Very speedily—even for America—he marries Ann, also a journalist, who earns more money than he does. They agree to have no secrets from one another, but secrets arise. There is, for instance, the vampish "Puff," and there is also the novelist Knowles. Ann leaves her Toby, and all is black. Fortunately, he has a good friend in Shorty, who takes affairs into his own shrewd hands, and the clouds roll away very pleasantly indeed.

AN 18TH CENTURY VIGNETTE.

The story of the Rev. James Hackman, who, 150 years ago, shot the beautiful Martha Ray, the then Lord Sandwich's mistress, is to be found in many of the older volumes of memoirs, and has by no means lost its interest to-day. It is a dramatic story, and in "The Chaste Mistress" Mrs. Hagberg Wright retells it with a certain austerity not out of keeping with the subject. For Miss Ray had little in common with the pretty ladies of those rougher times. She was in love with Hackman, who had once been a soldier, but she could not give up her children. The picture of the times is good, and if the writer has kept rather more closely to the facts than novelists usually do, fighting shy of even legitimate frill, she presents her drama with skill.

TWO THRILLERS.

There is one very peculiar point about Mr. Fletcher's new thriller "The House in Tuesday Market." A man's body, embalmed, is found in a house ten years after he had disappeared. Undoubtedly, he was murdered, and one of two men undoubtedly killed him. But which of them was really responsible? A most ingenious yarn.

Why was "The Man with the Squeaky Voice" in such fear of his life? How was he killed? Mr. Masters was his passenger in his car, and left it for no more than a minute. No shot was heard, but when he returned the man was dead in his seat. Mr. Masters has good reason to be thankful to a young woman who is rather more "deductive" than the reader is likely to be.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

WITH THE "ITALIA" TO THE NORTH POLE.
By Umberto Nobile. (George Allen and Unwin. 15s.)

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
By Stephen Leacock. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

DOWN THE SKY.
By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

THE DEAN'S ELBOW.
By A. E. W. Mason. (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)

The further announcements for the autumn prove that we are to have some very interesting books. The Victorian scene, which will be surveyed in the new letters of Queen Victoria, will be further illuminated by "A Victorian Dean," a memoir of Arthur Stanley, which has been edited by the Dean of Windsor and Mr. Hector Bolitho, and will be published by Chatto and Windus, who have got together a tempting list.

* * * *

Somebody recently said that there is a shower of Swift; but many other authors seem to come in showers. Thus, while Mr. E. H. W. Meyerstein has written a big life of Chatterton, which Ingpen and Grant will publish, Mr. F. C. Owlett has written an ingenious essay on the wonderful boy, under the title of "Chatterton's Apology." It takes the form of an imaginary conversation in Elysium between Chatterton, Burgum, the Bristol pewterer, for whom he made a bogus pedigree, and Horace Walpole. The same booklet contains a delicate study of Blake "as a romantic sees him."

* * * *

Mr. F. V. Morley, of Faber and Faber, tells me that Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's war book, "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer," which his firm will publish, struck him so much when he read it in manuscript that the pages "stood up to the sunlight." He thinks it a bigger book than Mr. Sassoon's "Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man," which is already a classic.

* * * *

It is rather extraordinary that there has been no full-dress biography of Charles Darwin's remarkable grandfather, Erasmus. It has now been done by Mr. Hesketh Pearson, a direct descendant, who has had access to his common-place book, and Dent will publish the book in October. I wonder, however, whether anybody now reads "The Botanic Garden."

* * * *

The industrious Mr. Brimley Johnson will give us the full benefit of his long-continued labours on Jane Austen in a comprehensive book which Dent will publish in October. It will pay special attention to her sources of inspiration, which reflect her family as well as herself.

* * * *

The story of the Great Barrier Reef expedition, which remained for a year from July 1928, on Low Island to investigate coral reefs, is to be told by its leader, Dr. C. N. Yonge, in a Putnam book called "Corals and the Great Barrier." The same publishers will give us Rear-Admiral Byrd's official record of his recent Antarctic expedition and also Mr. William Beebe's book on Nonsuch Island in the Bermudas and the surrounding waters.

* * * *

I hear that the next Criterion Miscellany is a remarkable pronouncement in favour of this country. It is called "A Foreigner Looks at the British Sudan." The author, Odette Keun, went out prepared to stir up a subject people against us. What she saw of our administration stirred her great admiration.

* * * *

I am reminded of how the time flies by Mr. Harry Graham, who tells me that it is thirty years since his amusing "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes" appeared. He is to shock us pleasantly once again by "More Ruthless Rhymes," which Mr. Arnold has in hand, with illustrations by Ridgewell.

* * * *

The highly provocative Caradoc Evans has called his first long novel, which Faber and Faber will publish at the end of the month, "Nothing to Pay." It is a mordant study of a miser, who is so keen on his savings that he has his money buried with him. The same firm will issue Mr. George Blake's new novel, "The Seas Between."

J. M. B.

★ ★ **BENN BOOKS**

Bank Holiday may delay our urgently required further supplies of

WITHOUT CHERRY BLOSSOM by P. Romanoff (7s. 6d. net).
All leading booksellers and libraries, however, have copies. There is no need to wait.
"For us love does not exist; we have only sexual relationships."—Romanoff writing as a Russian of Russia to-day.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE by Dorothy L. Sayers and Dr. Robert Eustace.
"Continuously interesting; the crime is ingenious; the characterisation good."—Frank Swinnerton, *Evening News*.
"A crime novel that the *intelligence* can enjoy."—Horace Thorogood, *Evening Standard*.

CINDERELLA'S COUNTRY HOUSE by Mrs. G. P. Lea (7s. 6d. net).
"Judith Carden believes in the subjection of women."—*Star*. This original young person is the hub of a most charming and amusing story.

WHAT THE DOCTOR THOUGHT by Sir James Crichton-Browne (7s. 6d. net).
"The whole thing is splendidly inquisitive, gloriously alive."—Harold Nicolson, *Daily Express*.

QUEEN CAROLINE by Sir Edward Parry (21s. net).
The story of this very lovable woman, hounded to death by the "First Gentleman of Europe."
"Plainly gives him as much pleasure in recounting as it gives us in reading."—*Manchester Guardian*.

BENSON MEMOIRS ("My Memoirs") By Sir Frank Benson, 21s. net).
"Small wonder that his name should stand pre-eminent in his profession."—*Daily Telegraph*.
"This irresistibly charming book."—*The Times*.

THE ETHEL M. DELL PULLMAN, 1920 pages (7s. 9d. net).
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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

THESE SCOTCH.

By E. V. LUCAS.

One need hold no brief for a people only too capable of holding a brief for themselves to express surprise at the unfairness and even absurdity of many of Dr. Johnson's generalisations against the Scotch and their country. So sensible a man, with so commanding a desire not to be foolish, could not really have believed the things he said, as: that the Scotch had no gaiety; that one Scotchman is as good as another; that the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England; that he had to suppose that Scotchmen were made necessarily and Englishmen by choice; that seeing Scotland is only seeing a worse England, the flower fading there away to the naked stalk; that Scotch gardeners could not bring even the sloe to perfection; and so forth. Sir Joshua Reynolds's idea was that Johnson thought it his duty to go for the Scotch in this way because when they settled in England they consolidated themselves by employing only Scotch servants and Scotch tradesmen. It was in consequence the duty of Englishmen "to oppose a party against them."

* * * *

This may be so, but I doubt if there was so much method in the attack. Putting aside any antipathy and prejudice that Johnson, as a London man of letters, may always have had, I cherish the theory that Boswell was the cause of most of the trouble. My case is that if Boswell had been an Englishman, Johnson's expressed attitude to the Scotch would have been far more amiable; for there can be little doubt that his tendency to tease and deny and be mischievous was increased and stimulated by the accessibility and vulnerability of his assiduous companion. Boswell's very tenacity must have been a source of irritation that could be allayed only by the gratification of inventing new gibes and sarcasms. I am not in the least shaken in this belief by the fact that Johnson excepted Boswell from his sweeping charge of a want of gaiety in the Scotch nation—"if we allow the Scotch to be a nation"—and that he once told him that he would not have been so invaluable as he was had he not been a Scotchman. The whole passage runs thus, apropos of snobbishness: Johnson: "I never say I do not value Boswell more for being born to an estate, because I do not care." Boswell: "Not for being a Scotchman?" Johnson: "Nay, sir, I do value you more for being a Scotchman. You are a Scotchman without the faults of a Scotchman. You would not have been so valuable as you are had you not been a Scotchman." Might not the word "valuable," as spoken, have had more meaning than as transcribed by the flattered listener? Moreover, it has to be remembered that, with the exception of the famous provocative definition of "oats" in the "Dictionary"—"a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people"—what Johnson thought about the Scotch in the days and nights before he met Boswell is unknown to us. I have not searched the "Ramblers" and "Idlers" for anti-Scotch passages. But as I recall none, I venture the statement that not until Boswell takes the pen does the Great Cham begin the campaign, and after that a very large part of the immortal work is shot through with anti-Caledonian feeling.

* * * *

Of all Dr. Johnson's debatable criticisms on the Scotch, that one which most perplexes me is that they lack gaiety. When he asks, "Who *can* like the Highlands?" he is, although perverse, on safe ground, for here we are concerned merely with personal preferences. But when he says roundly that the Scotch have no gaiety, he discovers (as he would express it) such a want of observation and sagacity as can be attributed only to the naughtiness of a tormenting ironist. This being the case, it seems to be unnecesary, if not ludicrous, to cite witnesses for the defence. Nor, I am sure, would the Scotch, who are so well able to take care of themselves, wish for a champion; but I could mention a name or two, drawn from journalism, literature, the drama and the merchant-service, that are proof enough for my own satisfaction. There is a quality of merriment in the Scotch, a sparkle, which to me is more attractive than much that we English can achieve.

* * * *

Leaving Sir Harry Lauder on his own pinnacle, I should like, in this connection, to draw the attention of the readers of this column to that blest (or, if they would prefer it, unblest) pair of syrens known as the Houston Sisters, both of whom are essential Scotch and one of whom is gaiety in its quiddity. In describing these unique young women, who are constantly to be found in the programme of the two or three music-halls left to us, it is impossible to use the ordinary facile device of comparison, because theirs is not like any other turn that I have ever seen. It has some of the machinery of the ordinary backchat comedians, some of the nonsense of a couple who used very ingratiatingly to trail laughter in their wake but have long since vanished, Jack and Evelyn; but it is different, by reason of a certain domesticity, a certain homely reality, under the fun: a slice of true capricious child-life. The Sisters, I should say, who are ridiculously petite, are dressed as a boy and a girl: the boy not unlike a pocket edition of an illustrious personage, the girl saucy in skirts of an extreme brevity. What is her age I have only the vaguest notion: to my eyes she is incorrigibly a child; but rumour gives her a guidman and bairns.

* * * *

The boy, who is Billy (and may also, ben the hoose, be a matron), stands for all that is seemly, orderly, good form; the girl, Renée, is a little Lady of Misrule, not always too discreet, wheedling, coaxing, inconsequent, affectionate, rebellious, abusive, and wheedling again. Sometimes she stops to address one of the audience who has been so hardy as to arrive late or leave early; sometimes she is scandalously flirtatious with a fiddler; sometimes she forces her companion to add his deep notes to her own rippling ones in a duet. But whatever she does, this minute and bewildering Scotchwoman is gay.

* * * *

How Dr. Johnson would view the Houston Sisters' performance, the most curious product of Scotland at this moment, I cannot conjecture; but meeting Renée in private life he would, I feel sure, hesitate to repeat the definition of oats; which he included, he frankly admitted afterwards, in order "to vex them." For nothing would induce him to vex her. Nor would she, with her humour and quickness, reply, as another lady did, "I can assure you, Dr. Johnson, we give oats to our horses as well as you do to yours in England." Some of the Scotch may be as literal as that, but not Renée.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Kite Flying.

Sir,—In his book, "The Chinese," published in 1849, Sir John Davis, F.R.S., Governor of Hong Kong, does not bear out Mr. Vidhayasi's statement that "kite-flying pure and simple is not regarded as worthy of the attention of any but children."

Sir John states:—

> At a particular season of the year, not only boys, but grown men, take a part in this amusement, and the sport sometimes consists in trying to bring each other's kites down by dividing the strings.

Pitsea. R. H. THOMAS.

Golden Square.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas, in devoting himself to Golden Square, omits what to me in the seventies was the chief fascination of the locality—namely, the corner house, the eastern windows of which had been bricked up long ago to avoid the window tax. These had been most tastefully painted with curtains, hanging birdcages, flower vases, etc., so as to give a most life-like appearance, and the house was quite one of the sights of London.

Bicester. SEPTUAGENARIAN.

The Old Bavarian Chapel.

Sir,—What a pity it is that our genial "Wanderer" was too diffident to accept the invitation to "walk in" displayed on the door of the presbytery in Golden Square.

Had he done so, he might have discovered the old Bavarian chapel (opening into Warwick Street), which is still in use as a Catholic church, an interesting relic of the penal days, when Catholics in London could worship only in the chapels of the various Catholic Ambassadors.

Kensington, W. G. H. B.

Free Trade.

Sir,—In your issue of July 20 you quote the saying of Mr. G. D. H. Cole that—

> While Free Trade paid us in the nineteenth century, when we were strong enough to pick and choose among the world's markets, it does not pay us now.

It follows inexorably that Free Trade did not pay other countries in the nineteenth century, and that this policy results at every period in stronger countries exploiting weaker countries, just as a free exchange of goods and labour within a country led to the exploitation of the wage-earners from the time of the industrial revolution.

Boxhill-on-Sea. J. HUNT.

"Yard of Ale."

Sir,—Several opinions have been vouched regarding a "yard of ale," but surely one important point has been overlooked.

In olden times a victualler, as "Ale Housekeeper," was known as the "Ale Draper," and as such had his measure.

Some enterprising person no doubt made a measure 36 in. long in allusion to the yard measure of the linen draper, hence "Yard of ale."

Weights and measures were invented, 869 B.C.; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492: and equalised in 1826.

Walthamstow. RES KER.

"Silent Darent."

Sir,—I wonder whether the line referring to the Darenth about which Sir William Bull inquires is that contained in Alexander Pope's "Windsor Forest." The poet, in describing the tributaries of the River Thames, says:—

> First the fam'd authors of his ancient name,
> The winding Isis, and the fruitful Thame:
> The Kennet swift, for silver eels renown'd;
> The Loddon slow, with verdant alders crown'd:
> Cole, whose dark streams his flow'ry islands lave;
> And chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave;
> The blue, transparent Vandalis appears;
> The gulphy Lee his sedgy tresses rears;
> And sullen Mole that hides his diving flood,
> And silent Darent stained with Danish blood.

J. NEVILLE ALEXANDER, M.R.C.S.
Aspley Guise, Beds.

[Letters also received from A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.) and Kathleen Escourt (Chippenham).]

Sawdust at Short-leg.

Sir,—Surely the illegality of this is disposed of by Law 9, which, after dealing with the sweeping and rolling of the wicket, provides specifically for the use of sawdust in the following terms:—

> This shall not prevent . . . the batsmen nor bowler from using sawdust in order to obtain a proper foothold.

There is a note by the M.C.C. on this Law (Wisden, 1930, p. 32) in which it is made clear that the term "the ground" used earlier in the same Law with reference to rolling, etc., means "the pitch." Clearly no fieldsman is entitled to bring extraneous matter on the field of play. Unless the incident at Old Trafford was obviously a jocose trifle, it seems that the umpires could have been successfully appealed to under Law 43.

Alverstoke. V. E. G. CHURCHER.

Storing Petrol.

From Mr. ERNEST WINTERTON, M.P.

Sir,—As one who possesses a small car and garage adjoining my house, I would like to give a warning to my fellow-motorists on the question of storing petrol in the garage.

The Home Office regulations now in force declare that "storing petrol" includes any small quantity left in the engine during such time as the car is in the garage. Section (c), applying to this case, reads:—

> In the storage place, or as near thereto as is reasonably practicable, there shall be kept fire-extinguishing apparatus of a type capable of extinguishing fires occasioned by burning petroleum-spirit, or a supply of sand or other effective means of extinguishing such fires.

"Safety first," both in keeping the law and in case of fire, points therefore to the need of a portable fire extinguisher similar to that used by London busmen. Sand may be useful for the ordinary case where petrol is stored, but it may do considerable damage to the internal mechanism if used in the case of a car.

Warlingham. ERNEST WINTERTON.

The Youngest Winchester Scholar.

Sir,—I can equal the record quoted by Mr. C. T. Chevallier, for I won a scholarship at Winchester when I was 11 years old. I think at that time (1866) boys went to public schools at an earlier age and examinations were not so difficult.

Probably also more boys compete for scholarships nowadays. I well remember that in my year the number was 149, for we were asked to put into Latin the following sentence:—

> 149 boys went to Winchester, where having been asked a great many questions and answered very few, most of them returned to their homes.

Classics counted for more than mathematics at that time. NO. 14 ON THE ROLL.

Addlestone, Surrey.

Sir,—My son, F. D. H. Joy, won the first scholarship at Winchester (there being ninety-two competitors) in June, 1893, he being then 12 years and 9 months old. He was born September 26, 1880.

Bentley, Hants. C. JOY.

Rushbearing.

Sir,—In your interesting article respecting the old-time ceremony of "Rushbearing" it is stated that this custom is "one now peculiar to the County of Westmorland."

This is not quite correct. Here, in the city of Bristol, in the famous St. Mary's Redcliffe, "The pride of Bristowe and the Western Lond," every Whit-Sunday the floor of the church is spread with rushes and the mayor and aldermen attend in state. This ceremony dates at least from the fifteenth century, and its inception has been ascribed to William Canynges, junior, famed in Thomas Chatterton's Rowley poems.

In this church both Robert Southey and Coleridge were married, and it is probable that both of them, along with William Wordsworth, attended a Rush-Sunday service.

Bristol. A. H. RUSSELL.

Safeguarding Steel.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Eastlake Smith's letter upon Safeguarding in the steel industry, the matter is largely a question of price. Foreign steel is imported here at prices below those at which we can afford to sell; if it were not, our steel manufacturers would get the business. Steel consumers in this country get the benefit of the cheaper prices arising from foreign competition. Mr. Eastlake Smith agrees with the chairman of the Consett Iron Co. that running steel plants on 90 to 100 per cent. capacity would reduce the selling price. Is this selling price the present cost of British steel or of foreign steel plus the tariff or a figure somewhere between the two? If running a plant on 90 to 100 per cent. capacity would reduce prices below the present figure for foreign steel, is there anything to prevent the owners of this plant, without Safeguarding, from reducing prices, securing business, and running on full or nearly full capacity?

If definite security of business is what steel manufacturers first require, surely they want prohibition of import, and not simply a tariff. If they get that, then would there be any inducement to reduce the price?

Swansea. WILFRID H. THOMAS.

Sir,—Mr. Dovey says that if steel is Safeguarded, all that the steel trade gained and more would be lost to the 200 industries using steel as a raw material, and then gives the example of shipbuilding, saying that 50 per cent. of the world's tonnage is built in British yards, and that we are holding our own by virtue of our ability to search the world for cheap steel and bring it in free.

Mr. Dovey evidently knows nothing whatever about the shipbuilding industry, as practically no foreign steel is now used by British shipbuilders. But that is a detail which need not trouble a Free Trader! Nor does an "orthodox" Free Trader consider the economic cost to the nation of paying a Frenchman 6s. 8d. a day for work which an Englishman would charge 10s. to do. He prefers to keep the Englishman unemployed at a cost to the nation of 5s. a day. The labour cost of this "economic" operation is at the rate of 11s. 8d. a day, while we could keep the Englishman employed for 10s.

The Frenchman is receiving a wage which provides for his full standard of living, while the Englishman is half-starved on the dole. The individual who benefits by this transaction pays his share of the man's unemployment, and the rest of the nation has to subscribe the balance. We have nearly 2,000,000 people unemployed, and if present conditions continue the numbers must reach 2,500,000 by the end of this year. Professor Keynes said that:—

> If Mr. Snowden were to take off the existing protectionist duties, I assume that his object in doing this would be to increase the amount of unemployment for the time being, in order to bring further pressure to bear for the reduction of wages, and so enable our other industries to compete more successfully in the world markets.

We must assume that Mr. Dovey and other Free Traders are in agreement. Why do they not preach this to the workers?

Harrogate. MARCUS SAMUEL.

"A Victorian Peepshow."

Sir,—Nearly all picturesque history is fiction, and I fear that Mr. Benson's story of the Earl of Derby giving the forward half of his return ticket to a Wellington College boy, whom he mistook for a ticket collector, is in this category. Wellington College station is not, and never has been, on the Great Western Railway. Its name was changed to Crowthorne some time ago, and it is on the Reading branch of the old South-Eastern Railway, now absorbed in the Southern Railway system. My intimate acquaintance with railway uniform dates from 1865, and I wore it in 1877; but I do not think any railwayman in uniform would be mistaken for a Wellington College student. Least of all is this the case with the uniformed South-Eastern porter and ticket-collector. He, along with his later colleague of the London, Chatham and Dover line, was, in the seventies, one of the shabbiest of his class in dress, and might quite conceivably have been mistaken for a tramp in disguise. The "Rupert of Debate," if he acted as described, must have been absent-minded, or we must assume a sartorial railway declension between the sixties and the seventies.

Highbury Hill, N. A. S. TOMS.

"Spoonerisms."

Sir,—My mother, who resided near Oxford in the forties and fifties, before Dr. Spooner existed, used to regale me in my childhood with dozens of what are now called "Spoonerisms," which could have had nothing to do with the doctor. One of her favourites, which was attributed to the late Mark Pattison, was: "Why are ye 'stidleanding' in the market place?"

The great "colporteur" of these quips was an Oxford solicitor of huge dimensions, one Gordon Damar, a brother of the Eton dame of that name, and I have often wondered whether the connection of Dr. Spooner with this form of slip arose from the fact that Gordon Damar's mantle descended on his shoulders and he succeeded to the rôle of collector.

Bicester. SEPTUAGENARIAN.

Sir,—May I add the following "Spoonerism"? Some years back the famous Dr. Spooner was on top of a London bus. A troop of Boy Scouts were passing. His friend asked what were those boys in uniform with bare knees. The learned doctor replied, "A Scoop of Boy Trouts."

Crayford. MONTAGUE GARRETT.

The Avocado.

Sir,—Now that this delicious fruit is finding its way to the British dinner-table I hope you will help to suppress the meaningless and cacophonous expression "Alligator Pear" and advocate the original Spanish transliteration of the Mexican word for this.

We used to enjoy the avocado in Sierra Leone with a mixture of Worcestershire sauce and a little salt, and found that this addition brought out the characteristic flavour.

A hundred years ago, according to Captain Marryat, the avocado was known as "Subaltern's Butter." Can any of your readers throw light upon this curious term?

HARGRAVE STANDEN, Lieut.-Col.

Pall Mall, S.W.

Sir,—In the manual of tropical and subtropical fruits by W. Popenoe the Alligator Pear has various names given to it. It was known in Mexico City in 1554 by the name of "Ahuacatl," and in 1696 as "Avocado" in Jamaica. South of the Caribbean Sea it is called now "Aguacate," and in Peru the name is "Palta."

Wimborne. J. A. TRACEY.

Sir,—According to the letters from Mr. E. L. Hodgson and Sir Herbert Maxwell, tomatoes are, or were, called in Italian, Pomo d'amore.

The tomato is now always termed in Italy Pomodoro, which would apparently signify Golden Apple. Are we to understand that this is a corruption of the term Pomo d'amore, and, if so, when did this take place?

Plombières-les-Bains. F. R. CAVE.

"Song of a Tramp."

Sir,—The lines quoted by "J. I. (Bristol)"—

> Silent and slow, from point to point,
> With stealthy feet he trod,
> And one by one with ruthless hand
> Put out the lamps of God.
> Then down the East triumphantly
> He hurled his golden rod,

form part of a poem entitled "The Song of a Tramp," by Constance Morgan.

Trowbridge. JAMES STRONG.

[Letters also received from Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Maida Vale, W.) and K. G. Bramley (Cannes).]

The Ingoldsby Legends.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas's suggestion that there should be a new edition of the Legends, generously annotated, should not be allowed to drop.

St. Aloys of Blois seems to have had Jainist leanings, but he became the patron saint of the shoeing smiths. There was, however, another saint who refused to destroy vermin, however intimately associated with him. This was the Petit Saint-Jean, whose charming little statue is in Brittany, at I forget which church.

With St. Gengulphus we are narrowly concerned. He seems to have been brought to England in the 100 Years War from South-West France. Although he has a village named after him on the Lake of Geneva, about which I have failed to get any information; I have even failed to find any orthodox account of the loss of his head, which was certainly not that which Barham gives.

The "Lay of St. Odile" is a still greater puzzle. In Germany, Ottilia was born blind, and her father, as Duke of Alsace, naturally thought female infanticide was indicated. But his budding Christianity made him send her to a spring whose waters in heathen days had cured blindness. There she became the first abbess of a monastery, and as patron saint of the blind achieved wide fame in Germany: at least, this is the version one pieces together from E. M. H. McKerlie's "Shrines in Alsace-Lorraine" and H. Samson's "Die Schutzheiligen." But much remains to be done, and Saint Ermengarde has yet to be traced.

In the Legend of the Grey Dolphin the words "cuisage" and "jambage" appear. Obviously they have something to do with the "droit de seigneur," but what exactly they mean I cannot say. Dulaure, in his "Des Divinités Génératrices," says (p. 236) that "cuissage" or "droit de cuisse" exists in Gascony as a sort of relic of the "droit de seigneur."

These hasty notes show that annotating the Legends would lead to many interesting discoveries.

St. Brelade's, Jersey. H. A. ROSE.

Led Horses.

Sir,—In reply to Admiral Jackson, a led horse is a source of danger to other traffic unless the man leading is between it and the traffic. The man is on the near side of the horse and therefore, for the safety of other traffic, leads (or should lead) it on the right-hand side of the road. Unfortunately, this old and wise rule of the road seems to be increasingly neglected or unknown. From what I have observed, I think the Admiral is incorrect in saying that all soldiers lead their horses on the left; as I am sure he is when he says all civilians lead them on the right—though they should do so.

Cheltenham. W. M. ATKINSON.

Sir,—In reply to Admiral Jackson I would point out that the person who is leading a horse walks on its right, or "near," side; if the horse gets restive and shies, it always does so to the other, or "off," side. If the horse is being led along the left-hand side of the road it would in this case throw itself across the road, which might be dangerous. I have actually seen this happen. The groom or waggoner who knows his business keeps to the right-hand side. Should a horse so led get frightened, it shies into the hedge, where it can do no harm either to itself or to the traffic on the road. Besides this, to have the man between itself and the traffic helps to give the horse confidence and keep it quiet. It would appear that the soldiers might learn something from the civilians on this point. The rule applies also when the leader is mounted. The English rules of the road are all founded on experience and common sense.

Craven Arms. J. N. D. LA TOUCHE.

[Letters also received from H. Malcolm McKee (Bangor, Co. Down), G. T. Bartlett (Hove), Huntley Deene (Upper George St., W.), and Alfred Stratton (Marlborough).]

An "American."

Sir,—Some years ago the Boston (U.S.A.) *Transcript* used the term "Usonian" to express the meaning—"pertaining to the United States," the word being formed from the initial letters of "The United States of North America."—Usonia.

I have always considered this a happy solution of the difficulty with which one is so often confronted, e.g., when speaking of the "Canadian" Rockies, in contradiction to the more southerly section of the range—the "Usonian."

On a historic occasion, it will be recalled, M. Clemenceau challenged the right of Mr. Woodrow Wilson to represent America, and pointed out, in his trenchant manner, that the country for which the late President spoke was the "United States of North America."

"Usonian" is euphonious, a great improvement upon the barbarism "United-Statesian." I have used it for many years, and recommend its more general adoption.

E. LYNCH HODGSON.

Ebury Street, S.W.

The Northern Waggoner.

Sir,—The lines quoted by "C. W. Browning (Albert Street, N.W.)" are a modernised version of—

> By this the northerne wagoner had set
> His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre,

which form the opening lines of canto ii. of "The Faery Queene," by Edmund Spenser.

The "northerne wagoner" is the constellation Boötes. This group of stars was either wagoner to Charles's Wain or keeper to the Great Bear.

"His sevenfold teme" is the constellation called Charles's Wain, and the "stedfast starre" is the Pole Star, which never sets in our latitude.

Spennymoor. H. ASKEW.

[Letters also received from A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), M. R. Hamilton (Boston Spa, York), Ernest Bryans (Oxford), and A. M. Turner (Burford, Oxon.).]

Lady Hester Stanhope.

Sir,—A reader recently sought information concerning this remarkable and eccentric lady, the once gay and brilliant niece of Pitt. She lived for many years at Dahr June, wholly and magnificently unique!

"Now riding at the head of wild Arabs, Queen of the desert, on a visit to Palmyra; now intriguing with mad pashas and vulgar emeers: at one time treating with contempt consuls, generals, and nobles, bidding defiance to law, and thrashing the officers sent to her lodge; at another, resorting to all kinds of mean shifts to elude or confound her creditors: to-day kind and charitable to the poor; to-morrow oppressive, selfish and tyrannical. Such was Lady Hester in her mountain home on Lebanon. A poor wandering star, struck from the bright galaxy of England's happy daughters to fall and expire on this solitary summit of Lebanon!"

An interesting account of this lady is given in "The Land and The Book" (Rev. W. M. Thomson, D.D., 1885).

Hillmarton Road, N. E. J. CANDY.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Thorndyke.

Sir,—Surely your correspondent merely wasted his time experimenting with "a bicycle, diagrams, and by pieces of string," to decide whether Sherlock Holmes could have told which way the bicycle had gone by the fact that the track of the rear wheel crossed that of the front. The deduction is a priori absurd; only a trick cyclist could produce the contrary arrangement.

Canterbury. A. MACDONALD.

Sir,—I think your correspondent Mr. McKee has overlooked one point. The back wheel of the ordinary safety bicycle deviates less from the mean or centre line in the direction of movement than the front wheel. Taking this in conjunction with the overlapping of the back wheel's track, it is possible to determine the direction of motion, provided there is a sufficient length of track available.

Anyone can test this on a sandy beach.

CYRIL E. KELSEY.

Temple Fortune, N.W.

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

III.—SOCIETY IN THE SEVENTIES

A GRANDE DAME'S TACT.

By E. F. BENSON.

The third instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels.

The complete work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

Men did what they thought good, and saw what they chose, and said what they liked to each other, but women, according to the same code, only saw what it was fit for them to see, and however vividly a domestic scandal or outrage was thrust in front of their eyes, the traditions of a certain class enjoined on them to assume in public a bland blindness to it; fine breeding demanded that a woman should be unconscious of it. Any public recognition of it was unthinkable, and even more unthinkable was it that she should talk about it, or seek to protect herself against a domestic situation, even if it threatened to ruin her life or render it intolerable. Tragic could be the consequences if she took steps to defend herself. The life of one of the finest women I have ever known was thus temporarily wrecked, but out of the wreck her courage constructed an ark for others.

In 1850 Miss Virginia Pattle, the beautiful daughter of a rich Anglo-Indian, married Lord Eastnor, eldest son and heir of Earl Somers, to whose title and estate he presently succeeded. Two years after her marriage was born a daughter, Isabel, and later another daughter, Adeline, but there the family stayed. The two were brought up by their mother according to the strictest Victorian standards as set up by the Prince Consort for the education of the Royal children, with this difference, that she did not give much personal supervision to it. The first to appear was, of course, Isabel, and it looked as if almost immediately a very suitable man, with a dukedom waiting for him, would carry off this lively heiress to Eastnor Castle and a very ample property. But another mother had her eye on the Marquis of Lorne, who shortly became the husband of Princess Louise, and Lady Somers must look elsewhere. The sooner Isabel was suitably married the better, for her mother had ideas already for the younger Adeline, and the correct use was that the elder of the two daughters must be married first; anything else was irregular.

Then Lord Henry Somerset came on the scene; he was not quite as good, for he had an elder brother unmarried at present, who stood between him and the Dukedom of Beaufort; but the Somersets were a very great family, and he would do. He was a very attractive man, of artistic tastes; he composed songs which made the Victorians dissolve into copious tears, and Isabel would be reigning daughter-in-law of the magnificent Badminton. So the marriage took place, and quickly she captured the hearts of her father and mother-in-law. She had not got Lady Somers's beauty, but this girl of twenty must have been an enchanting creature, deliciously pretty, auburn-haired, and full of grace and gaiety and wit.

An Awkward Moment.

She told me once of a scene that took place at Badminton shortly after her marriage which admirably illustrates the high-bred reserve of great Victorian dames. The Duke of Beaufort was away, but there was a party in the house, and one day the butler told the Duchess as they went into lunch that a package had arrived for His Grace, which he had unpacked; it contained a picture, and he wanted to know where he was to hang it. So the whole party went into the corridor when lunch was over to see the picture, and there they found the portrait of a very pretty young lady, whom everybody knew to be the Duke's mistress. Was that an awkward situation? Not in the least. The Duchess, with complete self-possession, looked admiringly at it and said, "Is it not charming? A fancy portrait, I suppose," and without a grin, or a wink, or a whisper, they all looked at the fancy portrait and liked it immensely. It would do very well, thought the Duchess, just where it was, hung on the wall there. Then, as they moved quietly on, she changed her mind. "His Grace might like it in his own room, perhaps," she said to her butler. "You had better hang it there." That was all. Reticence and dignity had perfectly solved the method of dealing with this awkwardness, and when the Duke came home there was the fancy portrait hanging in his room as a pleasant surprise for him.

Spiritual Consolation.

But there was an unpleasant surprise for him not long afterwards, for the lady determined to transfer her charms to another admirer, and wrote to tell him so. Victorian reserve was not binding on men, and with tears he bewailed to his sons and daughter-in-law his cruel fate. Being a thoroughly religious man, he sought spiritual consolation in his trial, so the order went forth that next Sunday every groom and coachman and helper in the Badminton stable should attend church and receive the Sacrament with their master.

This was quite characteristic of the time: a man could be a sincere and devout Christian and yet be keeping a mistress: besides, his mistress had left him, so he no longer had one. In just the same manner, a certain notable Oxford professor of strict tractarian views who kept a mistress in the town learned casually from her that she had never been confirmed. He was very much upset by this, and persuaded her to receive instruction and repair this shocking omission. That made him quite happy, and their relationship was renewed with no cloud to mar its brightness. Lady Henry Somerset, devoted to her father-in-law, full of humour and intensely comprehending, shook with kindly laughter that must not betray itself, and delighted in him.

Violating the Code.

Then tragedy developed. Lady Henry became aware of things in her husband's life that made it impossible for her to go on living with him. For a long while she bore them in silence and then could bear them no more, and said she must be separated from him. Possibly the affair might have been managed without public scandal, but at the moment when careful thought and wisdom were most demanded, Lady Somers descended on the situation, in a whirlwind of French horror and dramatic tableau, and persuaded her daughter not to spend another night in her husband's house, but to take refuge with her baby at Eastnor.

Lady Henry sought for and obtained her separation, stating her grounds. She did not ask for a divorce because her religious principles forbade that, for she believed that marriage was an indissoluble tie. Nor, indeed, could she have obtained the divorce for which she never sought, for there had been neither desertion nor technical cruelty. But by making public the reason for her separation, she had outraged the sacred principle of womanly reticence, and dire was the wrath of the silent ones. The code of Victorian "Reticence for Women" had been violated, and it showed, when defied, of what savagery it was capable.

"A Saved 'At."

Fire and brimstone rained down on Lady Henry, and she retired from the world of her upbringing and marriage, which would no longer receive her. She lived for a while at the Priory, Reigate, a beautiful house belonging to her father, and at his death she established herself at the Norman Castle (rather late Norman, since it was built at the end of the eighteenth century) at Eastnor, where she had been brought up. She looked after her estates, she visited her tenants, and from that developed her work among women, which she continued to the end of her life.

Religion and rescue work were the motives of her life, no saint ever devoted himself more unreservedly to the practice of his faith, and yet saintliness was the very last quality that could be attributed to her, so wholly secular was her sense of humour, and so abhorrent to her was anything like asceticism or ecstasy. She attended, for instance, a Salvation Army meeting, and (though she hated doing it) she felt herself obliged to stand forth and kneel at the "penitence form," a thing that surely required a good deal of courage and sincerity. But she could not see herself in the regulation poke bonnet, though, as she told me, a pathetic appeal had been made to her by an aged leader of the movement. "Oh, Lady Somerset," she had said, "How I pray God that before I die I may see you in a saved 'at!"

"Duke of Mud-Salad Market."

While Lady Henry was still at Badminton, Lady Somers had had the happiness of seeing her second daughter Adeline married to Lord Tavistock, the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and installed as daughter-in-law at Woburn Abbey in the middle of such high traditions of antique aristocracy as are now scarcely credible. Her father-in-law had just such an outlook on life as David attributed to Jehovah: "All the beasts of the forest are mine, and so are the cattle upon a thousand hills." He was prodigiously wealthy—how should he not be, being Duke of Bedford? and had an immense property in London, for all the streets and squares of Bedford and Russell and Woburn and Endsleigh and Tavistock were his. "If one hadn't a few acres in London in these times of agricultural depression," he said, "I don't know what one would do." So as he had a nice acreage there, he did nothing. Covent Garden with its filthy slums belonged to him, and it was a disgrace to any civilised town, but where was the use of being a landlord if you had to expend vast sums on your property? Indeed, it required full-page cartoons in *Punch*, in which he appeared in his coronet holding up his Garter robes for fear they should trail in the stinking puddles of Mud-Salad Market, before he could be induced to remedy its monstrous dirt and squalor.

(To be Continued.)

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"A Cricket Mystery."

Sir,—I am naturally very interested in Mr. H. G. Wheeler's letter of July 27, as I am the unlucky individual who suffered from this shocking decision at Tonbridge.

I was making my first appearance for Somerset in the match v. Kent, and was bowled for a duck in the first innings by Walter Wright or "Nutty" Martin, I forget which. In the second innings Dunlop and I put on over 100 runs for the ninth wicket and were thoroughly set. Rev. W. W. Rashleigh was fielding in the deep close to the pavilion. The ball in question hit the ground hard yards in front of him and he gathered it first bounce. I doubt very much if Rashleigh "chucked it up" (as S. M. J. Woods says in his reminiscences, p. 101). He was much too good a sportsman for that. But for some reason or other he held the ball long enough to make the umpire, who could not have been very wide awake or quick of eye or ear, think it was a catch. Someone said: "How was it, umpire?" and he said "Out."

It is quite true that the sporting Kent crowd protested loudly.

So far as my memory serves me—it is thirty-seven years ago—Frank Marchant, the captain of the Kent team, said to me: "I'm very sorry. If there were any rule of cricket by which I could put you in again I certainly would; but there isn't, and I fear you'll have to go."

Sammy Woods's comment is: "Worst decision I ever saw!" And the story goes that someone in the crowd called out "Christians awake!" G. R. WOOD.

Cold Ashton Rectory, Glos.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Why is the wine at a dinner table always passed from right to left, and what is the origin of the superstition that it must "follow the sun" for luck?—M. F. Reynard (Bedale).

Can you tell me where

> A rose red city, half as old as time

comes from?—H. E. Benson (Whitby).

Can any of your readers tell me the date when spectacles were introduced into England?—Johanna H. Hasting (Barnes).

Who was "the famous Madam Rachel" to whom I heard reference the other day?—E. J. Foster (St. Peter's Square, W.).

A small circle of Ulster readers is anxious to trace the original context of the phrase:

> Nous n'allons plus aux bois. Les lauriers sont coupés.

—R. J. Craig (Belfast).

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GENERAL

Ch. 301

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

A DISAPPOINTING SESSION.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

The House rose on Friday after a long and disappointing session. Sessions are disappointing which neither get much done nor yet show great issues in conflict. How little has been done may be gathered from the long list of measures to which *Le Roi le veult* was said on Friday; the more Bills the less is really effective work done, because no House of Parliament can both pass many new Bills and at the same time do its more important work of controlling the administration. That great events are toward is evident enough, but most of the evidence is off, not on, the floor of the House, and one infers it more from the logic of the political situation than from anything that has happened or been said in debate. Politics were never so interesting as now, but the session has given us no continuous story and has rather resembled the succession of short scenes which are often put in plays to fill up the time between the great set pieces.

The principal measure has been the Coal Mines Bill, but it starts, not ends, a story. It may be that it is the first instalment of a new era of Labour Protectionism. Is the Labour movement to continue to be a species of Free Trade Radicalism with lip profession of Socialism, or is it going to justify its separate existence by producing a distinctively new Labour policy? In one sense the Labour back benchers and other malcontents are right. Despite its theoretic adherence to Socialism, the Government has pursued a policy which in the main is one of languid acquiescence in ideas which might be Liberal or Conservative. Mr. Snowden, after all, is, as Chancellor, only a sort of Harcourt strayed into an age which knows him not; in foreign policy Mr. MacDonald is as a Salisbury without his courage and with a double dose of caution.

The first session of the second Labour Government has confirmed us in the suspicion that the Government which was advertised as the Government that would get things done has no ideas that are not borrowed from the other parties and spoilt in the borrowing. Moreover, the fact that it is in a minority in Parliament has been the excuse for giving way to the worst vices of government—cowardice, equivocation, and facing both ways. The Labour back-benchers are for the most part brainless; but, at any rate, they want to back a baby which is their own flesh and blood and is not suppositious from the other parties, and one can find it in one's heart to sympathise. But a better time is coming; and even now the cloths are being shifted for a very different stage setting from the present.

MR. SANDHAM'S CHARGES.

Apart from the announcement of the Government's agricultural policy just before the House was prorogued, about which Mr. Isaac Foot asked very appositely whether it was a call to battle or a swan song, the two interests of the last week have been Mr. Sandham's charges of corruption and the Government's Indian policy. Mr. Sandham ten days ago made a speech with the main burden of which, viz., that Parliament thought far too much of forms and symbols and too little of realities, most of us would agree. Unfortunately, Mr. Sandham, by way of enforcing his argument, said that some members of his party were drunken and others had been known to take bribes. Everyone knows that the first charge is true; in every assembly of 600 men there will be always a few who are better and rather more who are occasionally the worse for drink; and the charge was not worth taking any notice of.

The charge of corruption is more serious, and the House made it a breach of privilege and referred it to the Committee of Privileges. To that Committee Mr. Sandham was distinctly uncommunicative, and in the result the Speaker solemnly admonished him for his insult to the honour of the House. Mr. Sandham made a bad impression; but anyone who says that the House came well out of the business is flattering it. Unless the House had been determined to probe these charges to the bottom, it had much better have taken no notice of them. Mr. Sandham's silence one may put down to one of two causes or to both. Either he had no real evidence, or, having made a charge against his own party, he was unwilling to develop it except under conditions that would have enabled him to make it a general charge against all parties. Much the best speech made in the course of the debate was Mr. Skelton's, which undoubtedly had the effect of inducing many Conservatives to abstain from voting. The charges were not specific enough for an action in law; but one of them, even without names, was quite definite enough to form the basis of a political inquiry if the Committee of Privileges had been really determined to get at the truth. From beginning to end everything in the handling of the business missed fire, and though much has been written about the impressiveness of the Speaker's admonishment, in fact the whole conduct of the affair has damaged the popular reputation of the House.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

The dominant opinion in the Opposition parties is that Sir John Simon has been badly treated. Those who watched him during Wednesday's questions on India could tell that he was in great trouble over his jettisoning, and were not in the least surprised at the decision to keep away from the Conference altogether, which Sir Austen Chamberlain announced on the following day. For all its superficial grace and polish, the letter showed that the iron had entered into the writer's soul. If one does not comment further on the case, it is solely in the hope that silence may give the Round Table Conference its only remaining chance. But it is a faint chance, and the mischief may be irreparable. Mr. Lloyd George came nearest to what one feels is the exact truth about this Indian business.

That love survives the acid test of marriage, even in the case of a Member of Parliament, was amusingly illustrated not long ago. For social purposes the Conservative members were requested by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, the Chief Whip, to fill in a form giving certain particulars. One particular required was "correct description of wife." To this one rather serious-looking member responded lyrically: "Fair hair, blue eyes and perfectly charming." He was a married man of four years' standing, and a literary man to boot. Possibly he wished to indicate gently that "designation" was a more appropriate word than "description."

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The Marquess of Aberdeen is 83 to-day. His public career covers a wide span, and he is one of the few men surviving who can claim to have been an intimate friend of Gladstone. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and still makes a fine figure in the kilt, even if he does not specially epitomise the traditional gaiety of the Gordons The kindliness of his nature is proverbial, and the reminiscences in which he collaborated with the Marchioness on the occasion of their golden wedding ("We twa") revealed an ample fund of humour. His lordship has been Viceroy of Ireland twice; but it is doubtful whether his recollections of either term are very happy. Feelings on the subject of Home Rule ran so high that the Viceregal Lodge suffered a good deal of social ostracism. The Viceroyalty of Canada was much happier; and his lordship still has a ranch in the Dominion.

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A most unusual memorial has just been placed over the grave of the late Mr. John Lewis in the old burial-ground attached to the Hampstead parish church. The memorial is in polished black granite, with four pillars, surmounted by four large glass balls. In the distance the memorial looks exactly like an inverted billiard-table.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES—THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA—FEEBLE PRIZE-FIGHTING—COSTLY FILMS—AND MISCHIEVOUS ONES.

By ATTICUS.

Parliament will no doubt give early effect to the recommendation that the Prime Minister's salary should be increased from £5,000 to £7,000 a year. He will not be overpaid at that rate; and the Committee of 1920 had, in fact, proposed to give him £8,000 annually. A Prime Minister in these days may be a poor man, and he cannot save while he is in office, and has to live in Downing Street.

The Committee which has just reported suggests that when he has to resign he will still continue to be Leader of the Opposition and cannot well turn to any money-making pursuit. Some statesmen who have held the highest positions have not found it inconsistent with their dignity to profit by the tremendous advertisement conferred upon them by their political success. American ex-Presidents do so as a matter of course. Ex-President Taft went back to the Bar, and earned a very large income. Ex-President Calvin Coolidge is now giving his opinions to an American newspaper at the price—so it is said—of fifteen shillings a word. The late William Bryan Jennings, who was a sort of professional candidate for the presidency, used to earn about 50,000 dollars a year on the lecture platform, and our own Mr. Lloyd George is understood to have derived substantial sums from the liberality of the newspaper syndicates which have printed his contributions.

LAW OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

The Committee, however, has not recommended an all-round increase of salaries. There was really no reason why it should. Our Cabinet Ministers, with their subordinate colleagues and Parliamentary Secretaries, constitute by far the most expensive governing body in the world. These functionaries, who complain that they cannot make both ends meet on £3,000 or £5,000 a year, may reflect that if they were foreign politicians who had "arrived," they would have to live on much smaller incomes even in such expensive capitals as Berlin, Paris, and Washington.

In the old days, when politics in England was largely the pursuit of rich people, Ministers and party leaders were expected to entertain lavishly. The Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries for India and the Colonies must still spend something on private as well as official hospitality. But the others need not make sacrifices to keep up a social "position"; and a Labour politician, accustomed to subsist on his parliamentary wages or his allowance from the trade union, should be able, one would think, to get along in fair comfort on a Ministerial salary.

A DOMINION STATESMAN.

Mr. Richard Bennett, the new Prime Minister of Canada, who will face his Parliament with a clear Conservative majority, belongs to the aristocracy of the Dominion, so far as it possesses one. He is descended from one of those Loyalist families which migrated to Canada after the American Revolution, and began life again in the undeveloped northern settlements in order to remain under the flag of Britain. Many of them made their home in the Maritime Provinces, which have now given a Prime Minister to Canada as they formerly gave one to the Mother Country in the person of Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Bennett graduated at the Nova Scotia University of Dalhousie, and has had a large practice at the Bar. Unlike some other prominent Canadian politicians, he is a man of wealth and good social position, and has nothing to gain from Ministerial office except the satisfaction of serving his country and working out his patriotic ideals. He is a Canadian first and foremost, but he believes that the destiny of the Dominion can only be realised in close association with the other Britannic communities. That does not mean that he is an Empire Free Trader, for, though he will promote Imperial economic union where expedient, he is a convinced Canadian Protectionist. Born in the East of the Dominion, he has made his career in the West, and sits in the Ottawa House of Commons for Calgary. He is 60, a few years older than his defeated Liberal rival, Mr. Mackenzie King, who is, like himself, a distinguished lawyer and a bachelor.

VERY POOR "SPORT."

Prize-fighting, for the boxers who can manage to be entered for international contests as heavy-weights, is out and away the best paid occupation in the world. Gene Tunney and Carpentier piled up large fortunes before they were thirty. Phil Scott, who gave so miserable an exhibition at Wimbledon, could retire, as it may be hoped he will now do, with a comfortable competence. The tariff seems to work out at about a hundred pounds a punch: which must be some consolation for the battered and worsted victim, who is usually an Englishman. Why we should put up our half-trained, rather spiritless, and obviously inferior, native performers to suffer certain defeat from more competent foreigners, always puzzles me. Nor can I understand why a multitude of people, including "elegantly dressed women," should go to much trouble and expense to witness so poor and brief a show. At Wimbledon, it is true, there was hard fighting to be seen; not in the ring, but between the stewards and officials who tried to keep out the elegantly dressed and other persons who struggled to get in when there was no room for them.

FILMS AND DOLLARS.

Mrs. Fannie Hurst, who has just been entertained in London by a number of English novelists, is said to be the best paid short story writer in the world. She is also a very highly remunerated screen author, and once received a £10,000 prize in a competition for the best idea for a film scenario. Such are the ample rewards which America offers to those who can meet the taste of the great reading and looking-on public. That is one of the difficulties our own motion-picture caterers must find in their attempt to release themselves from the transatlantic stranglehold. Mr. Mander, the Liberal M.P. for Wolverhampton, makes a sporting attempt to defeat the alien invasion by the Bill he has introduced in the House of Commons. He proposes that at least 75 per cent. of a film must be genuinely British-made, in every respect, and it must cost at least £12,000 to produce.

This is a moderate figure and until lately would have been regarded with contempt in Hollywood. One of the film magnates of that enterprising city told me, a few years ago, that he and his friends were not in the least afraid of British competition, because an American producer could always afford to spend five or ten times as much on a picture as the people on this side. I suggested that money was not everything, and that the more modest English film might prevail over the costly Californian export owing to its superior artistic and literary quality. The big man laughed. "Literature and Art!" he said: "we can hire all we need of that. But does the public want it? No, sir! Ninety per cent. of the movie fans don't know a good book from a bad one, and if they did, would prefer the bad. We ain't out to elevate their taste, and it would not pay us to try." They have certainly not thrown away money in making the effort.

LETTING DOWN THE WHITE MAN.

Talking about films, I note that attention is again being called to the harm done by the cinema among native races in the tropics. The question was recently raised in this journal by Sir Hesketh Bell. He has every right to be heard on the subject, for he has been in contact with our coloured fellow-subjects as Governor of Northern Nigeria, the Leeward Islands, and Mauritius. He says that nothing has more injured European prestige in such regions than the exhibition of white women in degrading or undignified situations, and of white men engaged in committing crimes, getting drunk, and addicted generally to licentiousness and brutality.

This is quite true. But what is to be done? The local exhibitor asks for that kind of film, and the enterprising American agent is always prepared to supply him with it. I saw an elaborate American film, with a fine star cast, presented at a picture-house in a great Eastern city. The scene was laid in the "Chinatown," not of San Francisco or Chicago, but of London, and the "local colour" was grotesquely wrong. The hero was a virtuous and interesting Chinaman horribly treated by British ruffians. The spectators enjoyed it immensely—almost as much as English audiences enjoy "White Cargo" and other plays purveyed to them from the United States, in which British residents in the tropics are represented as bullies, drunkards, debauchees, and degenerates!

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

During the course of their private visit to the School of Naval Gunnery at Whale Island last week the King and Queen entered the mess-room, where they were shown the fine collection of presentation plate, including the silver figure of St. Barbara, the patron saint of arms and armourers, which stands on one of the tables every night at dinner. Suddenly the Queen, who had been closely examining a glass case through her lorgnette, turned round and said to His Majesty, "Come and see how you wrote in 1885." She referred to the notebook which the King compiled when he was a cadet at the gunnery school, and in which there is one page where the word "principle" is written and afterwards carefully crossed out and altered to "principal." The book now rests in a carved oak case, and only the privileged few are allowed to turn the pages and look at the diagrams drawn by the King forty-five years ago. Before leaving His Majesty expressed a wish to see the gun-carriage that stands in a glass-fronted shed on the quarter-deck, and there was more than a hint of pathos in the way in which the King gazed silently on the carriage that bore his Royal father and grandmother on their last journeys and will one day perform the same service for him.

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Only a short time ago Lady Cholmondeley was discussing the additional staff of night watchmen employed to prevent burglaries in Kensington Palace Gardens, and I remember her telling me that she felt sure it would be the easiest possible thing to break into her own house at night. Though she little knew it at the time, her words had a prophetic ring, since last week a man actually did enter her house. If, as has been suggested, he first climbed up on to the roof of Sir Robert Perks's library next door, he must have been unusually agile to leap the space of about 5 ft. that divides the two houses. This private road of large, solidly-built houses (no two of which are alike) is about to have the Soviet Embassy installed in its midst at Harrington House; the prospect of which, I gather, does not altogether appeal to some of the residents, since the new tenants expect to entertain almost nightly. The house, which is very large and most beautifully decorated, was last occupied by Lady Massereene and Ferrard, who gave a dance there once a week for months on end, at each of which a special Hungarian band used to play to the guests as they supped in an enormous palm-filled conservatory looking on to the park.

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Since the abandonment of that tiresome habit whereby everyone who was in London during August tried to pretend he was "only passing through," people have dared to go out and enjoy themselves instead of hiding miserably at home. Thus, at the famous Blue Lantern Club, by the light of which the bright young people shine more brilliantly than ever, one encounters Mr. Randolph Churchill, immaculate in tail coat and white tie, with only his slightly ruffled hair to give a clue to his original personality; whilst at another table sits Mr. Godfrey Winn in grey flannels, who, although still in the very early twenties, has already tasted fame as a novelist, an actor, and on the centre court at Wimbledon. Upstairs Miss Rosemary Hope-Vere sits beside the bar, calling out messages to friends who are being invited by telephone to the party she is giving that same night at a friend's house; and so it goes on. Very soon the day will come when people will publicly announce their return from abroad in order to spend August in London.

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If this story is a "chestnut," I can only plead in its defence that I heard it from a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron during a fleeting visit last week to the famous steeply-sloping lawn of this, the most exclusive club in the world. My friend tells how a large vessel about to enter one of the Canadian rivers was held up for lack of a pilot, and, after some delay, the captain finally allowed himself to be persuaded against his will into taking on a wild-looking French-Canadian to negotiate the notoriously rocky passage. All went well for a time, until suddenly the ship struck with a fearful crash. The naturally irate captain turned furiously on the pilot, exclaiming, "I thought you said you knew every rock in this river?" "You are quite right—so I do," replied the pilot, quite undaunted by the catastrophe, "and I've been over this rock hundreds of times in my canoe."

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Aircraftman T. E. Shaw was in town the other day from Devonshire, where the section of the Air Force to which he belongs is stationed. We knew him best, of course, as Colonel T. E. Lawrence, whose adventures in Arabia during the war gave him a romantic fame. It was not a fame he liked, and no doubt when he changed his name by deed-poll to Shaw he wanted to detach himself from that fame. One wonders if he chose Shaw as a compliment to Mr. Bernard Shaw, who is one of his intimate friends. Anyhow, as Aircraftman Shaw he still likes to meet his associates of the London world of letters. They are hopeful he may one day have another book for us, though he says no more than that he has a new rendering of the Odyssey at which he works.

***

St. James's Square has been giving up a page of its underground history in the form of some old drain- or water-pipes. The modern diggers of streets and hewers of squares who have the West End so much "up" just now were tickled by the rudeness of the wooden pipes and then surprised at their capital state of preservation, for they might almost still do duty. There is no way of telling how far back they go, but, though it is hardly likely, they might even belong to the planning of St. James's Square by the Earl of St. Albans in the latter half of the seventeenth century. If they were put down after the square was built and inhabited, that would have meant its being "up," and Arabella Churchill, Moll Davis, and other notorious and famous people dwelling in the precinct would have been as impatient as we are to-day about street repairs.

ECONOMY AND LIBERTY.

NON-PARTY CAMPAIGN.

THE NATION FIRST.

By HAROLD COX.

With the close of the Parliamentary session the controversies of politicians with one another drop out of the picture, and leave more room in the public mind for the consideration of problems of national interest. By far the most important of these problems at the present time is the need for national economy. It might have been imagined that when the war ended Parliament would have insisted on strict economy in public expenditure in order to meet the cost of the enormous war debt. Instead of doing this Parliament has permitted expenditure to increase, so that the country is now spending immensely more on civil services of one kind and another than it was before the war. According to the figures quoted by Dr. Graham Little the other day the total expenditure by our central and local governments is now roughly £1,385,000,000, as compared with £367,000,000 in 1914—an increase of over a thousand millions a year. Some allowance must, of course, be made for the reduced value of the pound sterling, but even when this has been taken into account the actual increase in expenditure is enormous. The plain fact is that instead of trying to reduce expenditure all parties have combined to increase it. Numbers of new Government Departments have been created, and those already in existence have been allowed to expand themselves and their cost. More serious still is the cost of social services, in particular the "dole." Parliament is now every year voting away additional millions in the vain hope of relieving the problem of unemployment.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT DOLE.

Before the war the contribution of the Exchequer to the Unemployment Insurance Fund was about half a million a year. Soon after the war ended the Government contribution rose to the huge figure of £12,000,000. It kept at about that figure for several years, but last year there was a sudden jump up to £19,500,000 for the year ending March 31, 1930. In the current year further huge increases are not only contemplated, but under the present legal position are inevitable, and the charge on the Exchequer will be greatly increased. In addition the charges on the local authorities for Poor Law relief of various kinds have grown enormously as compared with the pre-war period. And yet there is more unemployment than ever there was. The plain truth is that the present policy of lavish State expenditure to relieve unemployment increases the very evil it is intended to diminish. But unless this problem is attacked independently of party considerations there is no chance of solving it. The same argument applies to many of the other items of our national expenditure. For example, the cost of public education has enormously increased, and no one would venture to claim that the gain accruing to the nation is comparable with the increased cost. Yet here again party considerations block the way to economy. For these reasons it is most satisfactory to learn that a new movement is being started by Sir Ernest Benn and Sir Hugh Bell on non-party lines, to awaken the country to the need for national economy.

EXCESSIVE STATE INTERFERENCE.

The disastrous growth of public expenditure is due to two causes. The first is the natural inclination of every Government Department to expand its own activities so as to increase its own dignity and multiply its officials. This could be checked if there were any real desire in the minds of members of Parliament to ensure economy. But the more important cause of national extravagance is the policy of State interference with private affairs. As long as the private individual is left free to conduct his own life more or less as he likes, provided he does not interfere with the rights of other people, public activities and consequently public expenditure can be kept down. But the moment Parliament accepts the position that it is the duty of the State to provide for the wants of the individual we are launched on an endless scheme of public expenditure.

This is the fundamental cause of the present financial situation. We shall not get back to economy until we abandon our twentieth century policy of State Socialism and revert to our nineteenth century ideals of individual liberty and individual responsibility. In order to effect this reversion of opinion, it is necessary to appeal to the general body of the population on absolutely non-party lines. The man in the street has to be taught that though State Socialism may possess certain superficial attractions for him, it does not finally assist either him or the nation. There is no national gain, and ultimately no individual gain, in a dole system which enables a dishonest person to obtain a State subsidy when he might with a little effort have secured work for himself. In practice, indeed, the dole is now so administered that some people can, within the terms of the law, obtain more money by refusing work offered to them than by accepting it. This policy is rapidly leading to the bankruptcy of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and if it is continued on the present scale it will certainly lead to the bankruptcy of the nation.

TAXATION OF THE RICH.

There is no escape from this danger, as some Socialists seem to imagine, by merely increasing the taxation of the rich. Money taken from the rich man to subsidise the idle poor is lost to the persons whom the rich man would himself have employed, so that there is an increase and not a diminution of unemployment. There is also the further consideration from the national point of view that if taxation continues at its present high level those Englishmen who are still in possession of comfortable incomes due to investments abroad will transfer themselves and their families to foreign countries so as to escape the heavy burden of British taxation. The country will thus lose a considerable part of its present national income, with the result that employment will still further diminish.

It is, of course, just possible that our three political parties may themselves realise the seriousness of this political situation and get together to consider a drastic alteration in the policy which is leading to such disasters. This is more or less suggested in Mr. MacDonald's proposal for an all-party conference, and possibly if he is willing to submerge party considerations the other parties will be willing to respond. But in any case national economy is a matter on which public opinion ought to be aroused without delay, and it is to be hoped that the new movement above referred to will receive prompt and general support.

I believe we are on the eve of a great theatrical revival.—*Charles B. Cochran.*

All my life I have been a sojourner on this planet rather than a native of it.—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

If Liberalism is to survive, it must stand equidistant from Socialism and Toryism.—*Philip Guedalla.*

Prison is no use as a reforming agency; it only drives men further into the mire.—*Recorder of Manchester.*

Teachers are the most important single influence in helping the ordinary plain citizen to think intelligently about the affairs of the world.—*Lord Lothian.*

If we could live by making everything for ourselves and selling everything to ourselves we should have to reduce our population to from ten to fifteen millions.—*Lord Grey.*

In 1929, while 737,098 babies were born in Great Britain, 319,112 mechanically-propelled road vehicles of all types were newly registered—almost one to every two babies born.—*Lord Ponsonby.*

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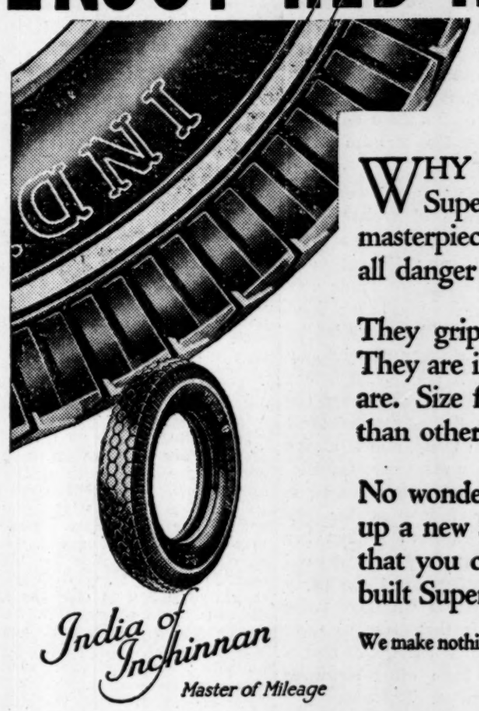

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1930.

CANADA AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE unexpectedly emphatic victory of the Conservatives in the Canadian Elections—unexpected even by the victors themselves—has its special message for this country on the eve of the Imperial Conference. The Liberal policy, as expounded by Mr. DUNNING in his Budget (on which the election was largely fought), considerably extended the number of preferences offered to British goods. At the time, this policy was hailed by the Empire Crusaders as a magnificent gesture towards Empire Free Trade. It has now been defeated; but the Empire Crusaders are nothing daunted. By one of those quick changes of front which stagger mere statesmen and are becoming one of the outstanding features of the movement they have at once discovered in the rival policy of the successful party at the polls the true gospel of their hopes. Mr. BENNETT, the new Conservative Prime Minister, does not believe in extended preferences here and now. He believes in making preferences reciprocal, in using any additional advantages for British goods entering Canada as a bargaining point to secure similar advantages for Canadian goods entering Britain. In other words, he is in favour of the very policy consistently advocated in this country by Mr. BALDWIN—the policy of the *quid pro quo*. That policy when enunciated by Mr. BALDWIN is held up by the Crusaders to ridicule and contempt. The same policy when enunciated by Mr. BENNETT is hailed by them as a resounding victory for Empire Free Trade.

To many people this will seem like the familiar device of whistling to keep one's spirits up. It is a form of political Coué-ism: "Every day and in every way Empire Trade gets freer and freer." Alas! for fond hopes, it does not. The party led by Mr. BENNETT is a party of economic nationalism. It is a party in favour of higher tariffs. It has watched the ill-effects of the United States' tariff law on Canadian trade, and it means to take retaliatory measures. Canada, let us make no mistake about it, is looking to her industries for her future. She means to protect her industries so that they may expand and thrive in safety; and the party that believes in that will look twice at any proposals that have as their basis the entry into Canada of manufactured goods from other countries at preferential rates.

This is not to say that Mr. BENNETT'S success bangs the door on Imperial economic unity. It does nothing of the kind. We have emphasised the difficulties because it is as well to face facts and to acknowledge the obstacles that must be cleared from the path if the vague aspirations that pass for constructive thought among Empire Crusaders are to be realised. But we can make a beginning on the obstacles, and we ought to make it at the Conference next month. Mr. BENNETT has shown by his attitude towards reciprocal preferences that he is open to a business proposition, and we have little doubt that if he and Mr. BALDWIN were to be the negotiators round the Conference Table neither would go away empty-handed.

Of himself and Mr. THOMAS we feel less assured, though there is no reason to despair. The agenda of the Conference as disclosed offers plenty of scope for reciprocal tariff bargains, and Mr. THOMAS, for his own part, will probably be willing enough, even eager, to take advantage of them. But Mr. THOMAS is a member of a Cabinet which is at sixes and sevens over the matter, and in which an extreme and stubborn Cobdenite is Chancellor of the Exchequer. The chances, therefore, are not so good, but they are not altogether hopeless. Canada has much to gain by an extended and regular market for her wheat, and recent experiences are not likely to make her forget it As for this country, it has everything to gain and nothing to lose by strengthening the economic bonds of Empire and so finding fresh outlets for its goods; and the Socialist Government will deserve ill of a nation with a burden of two million unemployed if it fails to make every effort in this direction.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

Not one sensible person in the whole country who has taken the trouble to think the matter out will complain at the proposal to raise the salary of Prime Ministers from £5,000 to £7,000 a year. That is to say, no one will complain that an increase should be made, or that the amount of the increase is too great. There will be many, no doubt, who would have preferred to see the existing salary doubled, and on grounds of pure logic and pure justice there can be little doubt that they are right.

The PRIME MINISTER'S salary of £5,000 was fixed at a time when a pound sterling meant something completely different in purchasing power from what it means to-day. Besides, the traditional thing was for the nation's statesmen to be men of means, which greatly simplified their difficulties. Now that government has become an affair of democracy, and men from coal mines and railway yards may find themselves in and around 10, Downing Street, the need of adequate remuneration to support the heavy costs of office is altogether greater than it was. Side by side with this consideration must be set the fact that the value of money has heavily declined. Ministers are thus faced with the problems of greater necessity and lower purchasing power, with no increase of salaries to meet them.

All this has been obvious for some years, but only now is something to be done to remedy it. But though, as we have said, pure logic and pure justice seem to demand not only an increase in salary but even a larger one than is now proposed, these things cannot be settled by reference only to such principles. It is very right that a country's governors should think twice and three times before raising the amount of remuneration they are to pay themselves. The service of statecraft cannot be measured in cash, and it would be fatal if it ever came to be. It would never do were the plums of office to be of such size and lusciousness that service to the State as Prime Minister became in itself a reward big enough for the unscrupulous and undesirable to struggle for; there must always be about high office an element of responsibility being its own reward if politics are to be kept uncorrupted.

This much must be granted, and still it has to be admitted there is a good deal to be said on the other side. It is the theory of British justice that judges are paid sufficiently well to place them above the temptations of corruption, and although in politics too high a scale of payment would have its perils, yet the same danger may attach to too low a scale in politics as on the Bench. Moreover—and perhaps this is the weightiest consideration of all—the opportunities afforded to men of ability and judgment in other walks of life are increasingly golden, and politics cannot hope to attract and hold the best brains of the country if its rewards remain out of all proportion to its labours. The drainage of talent away from Westminster to the City has become one of the commonplaces of the day, and it will continue unless steps are taken to stop it. The raising of the Prime Minister's salary is one such step, and a good one. The Archbishop of Canterbury is paid £15,000 a year; the Lord Mayor of London £10,000. Who shall say that the King's First Minister will be overpaid at £7,000?

THE HONOUR OF THE HOUSE.

MR. SANDHAM got no more than he deserved when he was censured by the SPEAKER for his foolish speech to his constituents. He had committed a serious breach of privilege, and he has had to pay the penalty. But without in any way condoning what he did or having any sympathy for him, it is possible to feel sorry that the House should have had to take the action it did in the matter. Mr. SANDHAM'S speech was a silly speech, but it was confined to a comparatively small audience; left there, it would have attracted no more attention than it deserved—which was very little. If it had been ignored, it would soon have sunk into oblivion along with ten thousand other unworthy utterances made by politicians. By being under the unfortunate necessity of taking notice of it officially, the House immediately expanded a molehill into a mountain. What had been an insignificant, because a contemptible, affront to its honour became at once a grave one; and accusations which only a few thousands had heard were trumpeted forth to the world.

That those accusations have not been by one jot or tittle substantiated by the man who made them is not the whole point: the fact that they have not will never achieve the publicity afforded to the original statement, for denials never overtake lies. The whole civilised world has now been informed that certain of the members of the British House of Commons are inebriate and corrupt, and that House has thereby suffered a blow to its prestige far greater than if Mr. SANDHAM'S words could have been left to die the death they deserved.

One other result of the affair is that an unfortunate advertisement has been given to a Member of whom the less said the better. When the Mace was misshandled some days earlier the House rightly decided not to give to the guilty party either undue publicity or the chance to pose as a martyr. The House of Commons is bound to protect its valuable traditions and uphold its honour when assailed; no one disputes that, and no doubt in the unhappy circumstances it could not have done other than it did. But it might be a useful thing if a body that sets so much store by procedure could evolve for future occasions a more fitting means of dealing with the occasional bird that has not learnt how to behave in its own nest.

THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

AFTER more than a year of office the Government has produced its agricultural policy. The last day of the session was chosen for the event, which means that nothing can be done until the autumn at the earliest. Meanwhile politicians, farmers, and the public at large can scan and criticise an Agricultural Marketing Bill to set up marketing organisations and make provision for loans. The roots of the Government's policy consist in better and more closely co-ordinated marketing arrangements, so as to make the most of the home market, and a development of the system of smallholdings. As for arable farming, the plan is for bulk purchase, import boards, and stabilised prices, but the details of these are left undecided until the subject has been discussed at the Imperial Conference.

The proposals are at their present stage still so vague that it is impossible to form more than very tentative opinions of them. They appear to recognise one fact that has long been only too evident: that much of the failure of farming is due to the inefficiency of marketing methods, and the scheme that is outlined would seem to afford to the State the opportunity which an authority like Sir HORACE PLUNKETT considers so necessary to help those farmers that help themselves. As for smallholdings, dispute rages round the subject. This at least is certain—that the numbers of smallholdings granted in proportion to the numbers applied for are almost infinitesimal. There may, therefore, be some hope here. Something clearly must be done, and done soon, to entice back to the land those who have left it, or been ejected from it, if the ill-adjustment between Britain's urban and rural life is to be rectified.

A NEW MENACE.

LIFE is full of troubles, but if a few politicians get their way, and the B.B.C. is made the medium for circulating political speeches, it will become well nigh unbearable. The politicians who think they have words of wisdom to convey to the public have a monopoly of Parliament, and where they can get anyone to listen to them they can always find a convenient platform. Why then try to destroy the peace of the average home by inflicting on people speeches they do not want to hear? If the B.B.C. took a vote of those who have licences they would find that only a small fraction had any desire to hear political speeches. Indeed, the apathy which the general public display in regard to political meetings is a very strong argument against placing broadcasting stations at the service of politicians.

Broadcasting should be used to interest, to amuse, to instruct, but certainly not to bore. Those who have an obsession for political orations have ample opportunities without breaking in on the interests of other people. If those who control the affairs of the B.B.C. want an easy way of making the service unpopular then they will agree to broadcast political speeches; but if they wish to please their patrons they will refuse to do so. After all, the people who pay for the B.B.C. have some right to consideration, and before an attempt is made to place this new infliction on them they should be heard.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

THE R100 has added a stirring chapter to the British record of great achievements, and all those associated with the successful trip to Canada merit the heartiest congratulations. The conditions under which the trip was made were sufficient to test the airworthiness of the R100 and to settle the question as to the possibility of running a regular service between Great Britain and Canada. To be able to cover 3,400 miles in seventy-nine hours is something of which we may well feel proud. There are, and there probably will remain sharp differences of opinion as to whether the airship or the aeroplane is best suited for long distance flights, but many more experiments must be made before anything like a final judgment can be passed. The R100 has at any rate proved that it is safe to cross the Atlantic in an airship.

Amongst other things, the flight to Canada marks a new stage in the development of Imperial communications. Having proved the possibility of long-distance flights, the next thing is to prove that airships can be run on purely commercial lines. This cannot be done without many experiments. We have been slower than the Germans in developing airships, but the R100 has demonstrated that in size and in scientific equipment we are ahead of German Zeppelins. Now that fear as to the success of the R100 has been dissipated, we have no doubt the engineering skill and the commercial ability of the country will be devoted to the task of constructing an airship which can be run on economic lines. In the meantime the daring pioneers have earned our sincere thanks.

THE SPORTING LIFE.

JUST as in this country the theatre begins to complain that it is being ruined by the cinema, in America the cinema bewails its murder by "Tom Thumb" golf. The great American public has abandoned the tropical heat of the "movie" house; it has taken instead to the wide open spaces of a golf course 100 feet square; and, with characteristic hustle, many cinemas are turning into golf courses overnight.

It is, indeed, a pleasure to see Hollywood taken down a peg or two. But for our part we need not set up tees in our picture palaces yet; let us leave the bunkers to Regent Street. "Tom Thumb" golf will go the way of many another game, and people will find another way to

> . . . urge the spinning circle's speed
> Or check the flying ball.

Where are our mah-jongg friends to-day? Where our ping-pong champions? And where are the diabolists of yester-year?

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND SIR JOHN SIMON.

AN ILLOGICAL EXCLUSION.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION.

By Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C.

Few men have performed a greater public service than Sir John Simon and his colleagues on the Indian Statutory Commission. Seldom have such services been rewarded with such coldness by a British Government. While they were in India the more stupidly they were attacked and boycotted, the more polite were the highest authorities to their detractors. Their labours and the results of their labours have merited the thanks of Parliament, and every other form of recognition a Government could bestow. We have witnessed instead a triumph on the bookstalls, and a snubbing from the Prime Minister. Every kind of abuse has been poured on their Report by Indian politicians since its publication. We have not heard one word in its defence from the Government of India or the Government of Britain. Mr. Gandhi must be placated and consulted, even in gaol, but Sir John Simon receives a frosty phrase of thanks, and is, in effect, told to obliterate himself.

This is not the language of exaggeration. Let me recapitulate the facts, that the present position may be more clearly appreciated. When the Government of India Act was passed in 1919, inaugurating what are popularly known as the "Montagu Chelmsford" Reforms, it was rightly supposed that a daring experiment had been made. Only time could reveal whether the politicians of India would prove, by their use of the powers and opportunities then presented to them, that their aspirations towards further self-government could safely be realised. Parliament, therefore, inserted *in the Act itself* clauses providing after the lapse of ten years for the appointment of a Commission "for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions in British India." The Commission was to report "as to whether, and to what extent, it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein."

Origin of the Simon Commission.

I venture to repeat these well-known facts and familiar words for the purpose of emphasising a point of great importance which is apt to be overlooked—that the appointment of the Commission and its functions are definitely prescribed by Act of Parliament; and that is why the "Simon" Commission, which has recently published its remarkable report, is properly described as the "Indian Statutory Commission," and differs, in that respect, from the numerous Royal Commissions and Select Committees which are from time to time set up by the Government of the day when it desires to avoid coming promptly to grips with an awkward problem. The object of these provisions in the Act clearly was that in taking the next step, whatever that might be, Parliament should be not only informed of the facts but assisted and guided by the recommendations of such a body.

It was decided, probably wisely, in 1927 to appoint and despatch the said Commission before the expiration of the prescribed period, and another Act of Parliament, the "Government of India (Statutory Commission) Act, 1927," was required and was passed for that purpose. When announcing its decision upon this occasion the Government made the following important declaration of its intentions:—

A Prescribed Procedure.

"When the Commission has reported and its report has been examined by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, it will be the duty of the latter to present proposals to Parliament. But it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to adopt these proposals without first giving a full opportunity for Indian opinion of different schools to contribute its view upon them."

A Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament was to be appointed for the purpose of considering these "proposals," and delegations from the Indian Central Legislature and "other bodies" might attend and give their views before it.

The stages contemplated, it will be observed, were:—

(i.) Report of the Commission.

(ii.) Examination of the Report by the Government.

(iii.) Proposals formulated by the Government (obviously based on the Report), and referred to a Joint Committee.

(iv.) Consideration by the Committee of the proposals and the views thereon of Indian delegates.

(v.) Presentation of the proposals (presumably with modifications, if any) to Parliament by the Government

For this plan there was a great deal to be said, but it has been completely abandoned; and we have a right to ask why, though we can hardly expect an answer from a Government which seems determined to mystify and to evade.

The Commission's Report.

Yet a little more recapitulation before I deal with the present and the future. The Simon Commission paid two visits to India, the first lasting from February 3 to March 31, 1928, and the second from October 11, 1928, to April 13, 1929. They travelled on these two visits 24,000 miles; they visited all the chief cities of India, and explored much of the territory inhabited by races and tribes of whom little is known to the ordinary traveller; they acted in co-operation with an Indian Central Committee and with provincial Committees; they heard evidence offered by officials, non-officials (both Indian and European), and by every group, caste, race and creed which was ready and able to present a point of view. They worked steadily, courageously, imperturbably, despite the jeers, insults, and assaults of those who most volubly protest that they are fit to govern India! They did this without that encouragement and support from the Government of India which they had a right to expect, and they eventually produced a survey of the facts which, in scope and in accuracy, is far beyond anything hitherto printed, and a series of recommendations (agreed by all the members) of a practical, constructive, and statesmanlike character.

This report has deeply impressed the British public, and not least those who have some personal experience of Indian problems. The public will learn, with nothing short of dismay, that the Government considers it "undesirable" that Sir John Simon himself (or any other member of the Commission) should be a member of the "Round Table Conference" which is to meet in October (!)

"Go Back on Simon."

Their alarm is increased by the fact that the "Round Table Conference" is a very remarkable substitute for that session of the Joint Committee contemplated in 1927. This Conference is apparently to discuss not proposals already formulated, and not even the Simon Report—except to use Mr. Benn's almost contemptuous phrase "that among other matters." It is, apparently, partly for the purpose (to quote him again) of "giving the many sections of Indian opinion that have not tendered their evidence an opportunity to put forward their point of view." We know what the point of view of those sections was. When they were invited to tender their evidence to the Commission they cried, "Go back, Simon." We have a shrewd idea of what it will be now—"Go back on Simon."

But even of this new Conference the original idea was to obtain criticisms and suggestions upon the Report. Under the pressure of these impossible "sections" the Government, and, it would seem, the Viceroy, have promised something utterly different. The Indian Delegates are not to come to give views, but as a sort of plenipotentiaries, to negotiate with Britain as the representatives of India, while the Report is to be regarded merely as "evidence."

Kept Out of Court.

One supposed the Commission was to enlighten us about India: now, it seems, it was merely to enlighten India about us—it is merely an English witness before a new and more important Tribunal! Even so, one might have supposed, Sir John Simon would have been summoned to explain and amplify his evidence: but he is to be kept out of court altogether. There is a delicate irony indeed in that passage of his letter which Sir Austen Chamberlain yesterday read to the House:—

> The unanimous report which the Commissioners, under my chairmanship, have signed, discharges the heavy duty laid upon us by Parliament, and if the discharge of this duty is regarded as disqualifying us from taking any part in what the Prime Minister describes as a thorough thrashing out of all the problems that arise, there is no course open to us but to acquiesce.

I hope the Public will not acquiesce. In this age of slogans, I suggest the slogan, "We want Simon." His presence, in my view, is all the more desirable because the Government will be hampered at every point by the inept and ill-timed pronouncement about "Dominion Status," made rashly by the Viceroy in January last, before the publication of the report, and repeated afterwards, with the authorisation of the Government. In all human probability the Indian delegates will ask at the outset, "Did you mean what you said about Dominion status? If so, let us begin by declaring that Dominion status is your present proposal for the basis of the new Constitution."

Discarding the Report.

Accept that and the Simon Report is destroyed. All manner of statements are likely to be made, which only Sir John could refute. How can he refute them from his seat in the House while the Conference is in session? All manner of proposals are likely to be made which the Commission has already examined and discarded. How can he criticise these from his seat in the House while the Conference is in session? We know what invariably happens on these occasions. We are all implored to hold our peace and not to "prejudice the negotiations," and to reserve our comments till the draft settlement is before Parliament. And when it does come before Parliament we are told that we must in honour ratify what our delegates have already approved. In short, Sir John is to be silenced till his voice will be heard too late, and *those who dared not face him* across the table have come, and got their way, and gone their way.

If the Decision Stands.

He should be sent to that Conference, not as the nominee of a party, but in a sort of "ex-officio" capacity as the choice of all parties and of the nation. But what if the decision to exclude him stands? Then, I believe, the public will expect him, in one way or another, to speak out if he thinks there is danger. What an illuminating document his own personal report might be—a report of meetings, conversations, and correspondence, hitherto unpublished! More than once in his career he has had to stand alone; he may have to do so again, to save India, and he will certainly find the British public behind him.

Blue Meadow Crane's-bill.

By WALTER MADELEY.

Fair queen of the meadows, oh where are you hiding?
I miss you at Hampton, I miss you at Kew:
There are ladies a-plenty in Mayfair residing,
But none to compare with your beauty so blue.
Lady Rose ev'ry morning I meet willy-nilly,
Affected Miss Orchid and proud Madam Lily
But what are the flowers which grace Piccadilly
To eyes which are looking and longing for you?
Oh where are you hiding?

"If fain you would find me, come, seek me at Imber:
The fair vale of Imber lies deep in the down,
Begirt with green pastures, embosomed in timber,
And half a day's journey from Warminster town.
'Tis there I am hiding and waiting to greet you,
No fine London lady to promise and cheat you;
Far forth on the road will I hasten to meet you,
Outvying the skies in my new silken gown.
Oh there am I hiding!"

VILLAGE CRICKET.

ITS VALUE IN ENGLISH LIFE.

STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

By ALEC WAUGH.

"Well, you may say what you like about old buildings, but I think you'll have to admit that as a place for young people to grow up in healthily, America's got the old world beat."

It was in New Orleans that an American said that to me. For a day and a-half I had been sightseeing in that city of many fortunes, over whose towers five flags have flown, that might have been, had not yellow fever ravaged the Haitian plains, the pivot of a French colonial empire big enough to have turned Napoleon's eyes westward from the Russian snows. For months I had been curious to loiter under the hand-wrought iron balconies of Royal Street. But frankly I had been disappointed. The narrow streets seemed dingy and ill-kept. The shadow of prohibition lay heavily upon the gaiety of the *vieux carré*. A French restaurant is just not anything without its *sommelier* bending pontifically above a wine list. And however picturesque the little walled-in patios may be, you do feel entitled, in an old-world atmosphere, to order something stronger than near-beer. It was not till I had crossed the broad-lit pathway of Canal Street that I got that sense of exhilaration, of a great wind blowing, that in the new world nearly always comes to me.

AN EXPENSIVE COUNTRY.

Indeed, New Orleans, with its two clearly differentiated worlds, its old quarter, full of history, and on the other side of Canal Street its typical hundred-per-cent. modern American city, is a test of the way one's inclinations turn; whether to the past and its achievements, or the future and its potentialities. To me personally to-morrow is more romantic than yesterday, and it was not the relics and traces of a colonial civilisation, but the broad streets, and the lights, and the green avenues, and the open parks that thrilled me there.

It was while we were driving through one of the parks that the American made that remark to me. "As regards athletics," he said, "and without athletics you can't have a healthy race, have you anything in the old world to equal this?"

On the surface he seemed justified enough. America is an expensive country. But for those who want fun cheaply there is plenty to be had. For a very few cents young people can, within a few minutes of their homes, play tennis on decent courts, and swim in large open-air baths. I don't suppose that any Englishmen could drive through the parks of any American city, other than New York, without comparing the opportunities for healthy exercise that are given to the young people of America with the very limited scope that exists in England.

VILLAGE GREEN CRICKET.

I remembered that conversation three weeks later when I was back in England and on a cricket tour. It was a casual, light-hearted kind of tour. The first match was against the handiest village. It was not good cricket. It was, indeed, quite bad cricket; and, as happens in quite bad cricket, the worse side won. And I could imagine that my American friend would have viewed with pitying, if affectionate, commiseration the crumpled nature of the field, the uneven texture of the pitch, the stubble-clad hillocks of the outfield. "So this," he would have said, "is what you call a sports field." Would have said, that is to say, had he arrived at three o'clock, watched the game for an hour, and driven back to town.

Had he stayed the whole day, there are things that he could not have failed to notice. He would have noticed first that at half-past one the two sides repaired to the garden of the village inn, beneath the shade of whose oak trees were set out upon long tables lettuces and cheese and bread and beer, and that after the game there was dinner for the two sides in the village hall, and that after dinner there were songs and a speech or two; and noticing that he would have realised that this cricket match, though it might be of a kind that bore small relation to the game that is played at Kennington and St. John's Wood, had managed to bring together on terms of complete equality for ten hours twenty-two men who might be said to represent in their separate ways most sides of the nation's life. Which was something that no form of athletics could possibly do across the Atlantic for twenty-two similarly situated Americans.

AMERICAN DIFFERENTIATION.

It is as dangerous as it is tempting for the traveller to dogmatise about the countries that he has hurried or loitered through, but nowhere in America have I seen athletics as a national democratic institution, as a means for union between the various classes in the State. In New Orleans, for example, there is at the top of the scale an exclusive country club where there are tennis courts, a clubhouse, and a swimming bath; there is another park where, for so many nickels, you can quite pleasantly swim and hit a tennis ball. The athletic life in New Orleans is divided into classes. Athletics there would not bring the son of an affluent banker into touch with the son of his friend's butler. In California, in most of the small towns, there will be baseball to watch on Saturdays and Sundays. It will be played by the artisans, and a bag will be handed round the crowd. The well-to-do classes will be absent.

The nearest approach that I have seen to democratic athletics in America was a rodeo in San Arno. There was a large barbecue first. One knew a good many of the cowboys. One chatted to them before their show and after it. But even then one lacked the feeling of partnership in a common interest. The cowboys were the performers, we the audience. The importance of that difference can scarcely be exaggerated. In America athletics mark class distinctions. In England they remove them.

BETTER THAN MARX.

A partnership of fifty runs upon the cricket field is a surer basis for friendship than fifty thousand words of Marxian philosophy. And however platitudinous it may sound to say so, I believe that the existence of village cricket in England and the absence of any equivalent for village cricket in other countries, gives to the English that sense of a corporate national life that other nations lack, and it was because of that I was able to drive without any feeling of envy through the wide parks of New Orleans. I believe that, in spite of those large parks, the credit balance is still upon our side.

"IF THE EGYPTIANS CALL ME —"

DETHRONED KHEDIVE AND FUTURE OF THE MONARCHY.

A FRANK INTERVIEW.

READY TO WORK IN ALLIANCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Is Egypt on the eve of another dramatic change? To the rivalries between the politicians is, it would appear, to be added the rivalry between King Fuad, the reigning monarch, and Abbas Hilmi II., who, when he was dethroned at the outbreak of the war in 1914, had reigned as Khedive for twenty-three years.

"If the Egyptian people call me," he told the Special Correspondent of the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, "I am always at their disposal.

"As to my attitude towards England," the former Khedive declared, "I shall be very happy if I have the opportunity of a sincere collaboration with England for the realisation of an Anglo-Egyptian friendship."

"CONSTITUTION HAS BEEN LAID ASIDE."

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

AIX LES BAINS, Saturday.

"If you are called back to the throne by the Egyptians, and if you accept the responsibilities of power, what will be your policy regarding England?" I asked Abbas Hilmi in the course of our conversation to-day.

He replied: "If the Egyptian people call me, I am always at their disposal. During the twenty-three years of my reign I made all the sacrifices in favour of the evolution and progress of my people, and I never spared any effort to co-operate with the Egyptians for the realisation of their aspirations.

"As to what my attitude towards England would be, all my English friends know my peaceful disposition, and I shall be very happy if I have the opportunity of a sincere collaboration with England for the realisation of Anglo-Egyptian friendship.

"Besides, you know very well that at the present moment there is very little British interference in Egyptian internal affairs, and this, I am convinced, will disappear completely when the Treaty of Alliance between England and Egypt is signed. The proposed Treaty, which is in suspense, gives justice to Egypt and fulfils her aspirations. I am sure that a *modus vivendi* will be found for the Sudan. I trust that England will continue her present policy, for the sincere friendship of the Egyptian people will be useful to England in the prosecution of her peace policy in the East."

Parliamentary Struggle.

The former Khedive expressed the opinion that the Constitutional movement was so strong that it could not be stopped even by force of arms. In this connection tendencies which had been rather dramatically and tragically translated into events spoke for themselves.

"Naturally I am an interested spectator of what is going on in Egypt; and, besides, I am kept *au courant* with the situation even to its minutest detail," said Abbas Hilmi.

"To say that the Parliamentary position is unsatisfactory is to state what is apparent to everybody. I have studied the work of Parliament with a sad heart since the Parliamentary régime was introduced into Egypt seven years ago.

"What has happened? We cannot point to a single Chamber that has lasted more than two sessions without its being dissolved by the Sovereign; in one case, indeed, it lasted only seven hours. And yet everybody, from the humblest peasant to the highest person in the land, clamours for a Constitution. 'Yahia el Destour'—'Long Live the Constitution'—was the constant cry—the password of Liberty.

"What is the cause of this imperfect working of the Parliamentary system? I must admit that the new régime has never had time or opportunity to adapt itself to the circumstances or to organise its work in consonance with the dignity of the representatives of the people and the great national interests of Egypt."

I asked Abbas Hilmi for an explanation why the Constitution had not worked. Without a moment's hesitation he replied that the drafting of the Constitution had been confided to a few men, who, though they were actuated by good will, lacked experience and authority. He continued:—

"Owing to the defectiveness of the Constitution, Parliament has been at the mercy of a gesture of ill-humour dictated by fear. Perjury had been committed on account of the existence of too many oaths, with the result that the Constitution had been laid aside. Intrigue had prevailed."

United States of the Nile.

I pointed out to the former Khedive that whatever might be the final adjustment of the situation in Egypt, he would realise that Great Britain, by reason of the sacrifices she had made in the Sudan and her great work of colonisation and civilisation, must have a special interest in that country. Asked what were his views on the Sudan, he declared:

"Egypt must reach a settlement with England on the Sudan She must make some concession, though she is bound to continue the same policy towards the Sudan as she demands for herself. I hope that the day will come when the Sudanese will ask for a representative institution, or, if they so desire, liberty to form a Federation of the United States of the Nile. This, however, is a great aspiration which belongs to the future. For the moment, Egypt must bear in mind that the conquest of the Sudan would have been impossible without the British Army."

WAFD ANTI-TAXERS.

ATTITUDE OF MOSLEM PRIESTHOOD.

CAIRO, Saturday.

Reports that the Imams (priests) in public prayers were enjoining the Faithful to obey the Wafd injunction to refuse payment of taxes appears to have been based on the action of a single Imam, whose introduction of politics into prayers may be accounted for by the fact that he is also Deputy for Port Said.

It is understood that the Government is preparing to take action against him.—*Reuter.*

MERCHANT FLEET FOR U.S.

GREAT MERGER IN PROSPECT.

BRITISH INTERESTS INVOLVED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

It was reported here to-day that the International Mercantile Marine, the great shipping combine built up by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and which he aspired to make the largest mercantile fleet in the world, has been absorbed by the Roosevelt Steamship Company, with Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President Roosevelt, at its head.

In an interview, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt declared that the negotiations for the merger could be hardly described as complete, and that nothing definite should be assumed until a further communication was authorised.

It remains to be seen whether, in the event of the merger being accomplished, the International Mercantile Marine Company, with its 427,000 tons of shipping, will lose its identity; but Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, its president, will continue for some time to direct its destinies. The mainspring of the merger, it is understood, is a plan to build up a great new fleet of passenger and cargo ships under the American flag after disposing of the Red Star, the Leyland, and the Atlantic Transport, Ltd., ships, which represent the International Mercantile Marine's British flagships.

CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES.

As an all-American fleet the new combination will be entitled to a greater share of the Government mail and construction subsidies.

Young Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed considerable success in operating the Shipping Board vessels to India and Australia, and with the co-operation of Mr. Franklin would probably be able to build up a steamship service which would offer keen competition to other American shipping interests.

A possible purchaser of the Red Star Line is Lloyd Royal Belge, and the Furness-Withy interests are said to be in the market for the Atlantic Transport ships. If the Leyland Line, with its fleet of thirty-eight cargo vessels, cannot be sold, it might be brought into a combine under American registry by an Act of Congress.

The new merger is regarded as another important step in building up a powerful American mercantile marine by means of Government aid. Since that aid became available ship operators have pledged themselves to build sixty-eight cargo and passenger ships, aggregating 700,000 tons and costing £55,000,000.

WHITE STAR AGENTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The fleet of the International Mercantile Marine Company is divided among five lines, two of which—the Panama-Pacific and the Atlantic Transport Co.—are under the American flag, while the Atlantic Transport, Ltd., the Red Star, and the Leyland Lines are under the British Flag.

Although the International Mercantile Marine Company still acts as American agents for the White Star Line, which it disposed of to the Royal Mail interests several years ago, it is said that the arrangement could be terminated at any time if the prospective new owners of the company wished to break off their affiliations with foreign lines.—*Reuter.*

ENGLISH ATHLETES DEFEATED.

FRENCH VICTORIES IN FIELD EVENTS.

France gained her second consecutive athletic victory over England at Stamford Bridge yesterday.

England was very disappointing in the field events, and it was her failure in this sphere that lost her the contest. It was a keen struggle. France started well, and though England rallied and gained the lead, the rally was in vain, and France won by 65 points to 55 points.

H. M. Abrahams' description on page 14.

"RECOGNITION" FOR OSTEOPATHS.

APPROVAL OF COMMONS COMMITTEE.

The Osteopathic Defence League has been informed by Mr. William Adamson, M.P., that the League's petition to Parliament for "recognition" has been considered by the Petitions Committee of the House of Commons, and has been approved.

The committee has referred the matter to the Ministry of Health, with the recommendation that the House shall "pass a Bill to procure recognition and independent regulation of osteopathy, and give its properly qualified practitioners a legal status equivalent to that enjoyed by other recognised professions."

£500,000 ORDER COMING TO BRITAIN.

HUNGARY'S RAIL PLANS.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

According to the *Pester Lloyd*, the Hungarian State Railways will shortly start carrying out their development programme, which involves an expenditure of 48,000,000 pengos.

The share of British industry, it is added, will be 13,000,000 pengos (about £500,000), the rest of the work being carried out by Hungarian firms.—*Reuter.*

"AS WE WERE."

MR. BENSON'S "VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

A further instalment of excerpts from Mr. E. F. Benson's volume of reminiscences, "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," which will be published in the autumn, appears on page 6.

This week Mr. Benson writes on Society life in the Victorian era, and discusses the code of feminine reticence and the perils of infringing it.

DEATH OF "LADY GOOD HOPE."

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The death has occurred at Broken Hill of Mrs. Annie Goodrich Pritchard, who, because of her work among the early British settlers in Africa, was known as "Lady Good Hope." At Christmastime she always made a point of communicating with the loneliest dwellers in the bush. Mrs. Pritchard was a sister of General W. G. S. Dobbie, now in Cairo. General Dobbie has commanded a Brigade in Egypt since 1928. —*Exchange.*

MORE ARRESTS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY'S NIGHT OF SIEGE.

MR. PATEL AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

"SQUATTERS" CHARGED BY POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, the Acting-President of the All-India Congress Committee, and five other members of the Working Committee, including the Pandit Malaviya, were arrested here this morning.

Mr. Patel and his comrades had joined the demonstration in memory of Tilak, the Indian Nationalist leader, who died in 1920. The procession was held up by the police at Bori Bunder, the Piccadilly Circus of Bombay. The demonstrators, in spite of heavy rain, squatted down in the streets and remained there all night, refusing to disperse when ordered by the police.

This morning Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner, after a conference with the Home Member of the Bombay Government, Sir J. E. B. Hotson, made a personal appeal to Mr. Patel to disperse the procession, failing which, he said, the leaders would be arrested.

THE ARREST AND TRIAL.

Mr. Patel and his comrades decided, however, to offer themselves for arrest, and marched towards the police van, headed by Pandit Malaviya.

Their trial followed soon after. The magistrate expressed the opinion that the communication addressed by the Police Commissioner to Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Bombay Congress Committee, was not an order, but merely a letter formulating a request that the procession should not enter this area.

The trial was adjourned till this afternoon.

The all-night blockade of Bori Bunder ended in the inevitable disturbances this morning. After several appeals and warnings, the police charged with *lathis*, and many people were injured, 200, according to Congress, but only about fifty according to the police.

The procession in memory of Tilak was arranged by the local Congress. It was to have marched from Chowpatty, at the seaside, to the Flora Fountain. The police, however, refused the demonstrators permission to go further than Bori Bunder, on the ground that traffic would be seriously interrupted if the procession crossed the junction.

The demonstrators, accordingly, were held up at Bori Bunder by a strong police cordon.

Viewing the scene at midnight from the top of a high building above Bori Bunder, I obtained a memorable impression of this night of siege. Stretching away to the left along the broad thoroughfare were dense masses of white-clad, Gandhi-capped men, all drenched with the rain, some standing, some squatting, singing and chatting, and showing no disposition to return to their homes.

A CITY OF PROCESSIONS.

When morning came, with the demonstrators still holding the position, it became evident that the traffic arteries would be blocked if the streets were not cleared. Ten minutes' warning was given, and then *lathi* charges were ordered and the streets cleared. With bells clanging, ambulance cars dashed here and there taking up the wounded.

By this time various other processions had started for Bori Bunder, including one of Moslems, which was stopped by Congress volunteers. Another of unemployed mill hands was held up by the police at Byculla, where the mill-hands dispersed, though many continued their journey in lorries and trams, joining other processions near Bori Bunder, and proceeding homewards via the forbidden spot, the Flora Fountain.

At the same time thousands of Prabhat Pheris, or singers of politico-religious songs, arrived, forming processions and marching here and there. The centre of Bombay became full of processions, singing and calling slogans. These Prabhat Pheris, or waits, were not interfered with by the police.

TOUR OF THE WESTERN BATTLEFIELDS.

BRITISH CADETS' VISIT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Five hundred British Cadets of the Territorial Army, under the command of Lord Leigh, are now making a tour of the battlefields of the Western Front. When they arrived by special train at Arras they were greeted by a military band and by officers representing the French Minister of War.

The cadets, some of whom are only twelve years old, spent the day visiting old battlefields and war cemeteries in the Albert area. They placed a number of wreaths on the Pozières Memorial "to the unknown dead," which is to be unveiled on Monday.

Among the visitors to the battlefields is Derby's blind V.C., Mr. Harold Bridgman, of Fleet Street, who lost his sight in Flanders. His visit has been made possible by the generosity of the British Legion and friends, and he will place a wreath on the Menin Gate Memorial.

An article on the unveiling of the four memorials to the missing is on page 12.

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT'S POOR RECORD.

A SOP TO AGRICULTURE

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Ministers must have welcomed the recess with unfeigned relief, for their record for the long session is distinctly inglorious, and the intrinsic value of their legislative achievement is inconsiderable. To some extent their failure illustrates the disadvantages to which a minority Government is subject, for they could never count with assurance on coming safely through a division, and on at least three occasions only escaped defeat by single figures. But their chief undoing was their inability to redeem the promises of which they were so lavish in their election campaign, notably in regard to Unemployment. Almost from the first it was evident that they had never properly studied the problem, and were entirely at sea when it came to grappling with it as a Government. Meantime, the stars in their courses fought against them, for the depression of trade went from bad to worse, and week by week the figures of the out-of-works mounted by leaps and bounds. In despair, a Cabinet Committee and an Economic Council have been formed to discover a policy, and there have been at least a dozen debates in Parliament, but the session has ended with nothing done. No wonder the Government stock has for months past been a falling market.

Wooing Cinderella.

Agriculture has been the Cinderella of our industries, but all three parties are now making advances to it, and in the last day of the session Mr. Snowden adumbrated the Government plans for its relief. It is significant that the announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and not by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Addison, for thereby hangs a tale of thwarted ambition. All the same, Mr. Snowden must have had some qualms in his outline of the scheme, for though its details were not made clear, they show an unquestionable weakening of his rigid Cobdenism. One industry is to be subsidised at the expense of others, and prices and outputs will be controlled in the interest, not mainly of the consumer, but of the producer. Some addition to the price of bread seems inevitable, which distinctly discounts the value of the anti-Protection slogan—"Your food will cost you more." Mr. Thomas, we may be sure, has marked the development for his own purposes. He believes that at the coming Imperial Conference he can conclude arrangements with the Dominions which will, in effect, appropriate the clothes of the Conservatives while the latter are bathing.

The Coal Mines Act.

Under the Coal Mines Act the owners will almost immediately form national and district schemes for the regulation of output; the Government are considering names for the membership of the tribunal to deal with colliery amalgamations; and active steps are being taken to set up the investigation committees for the protection of consumers on national and district lines. The Government, I understand, intend to have at least two eminent business men on the amalgamations tribunal and recent Parliamentary statements suggest that the rest of the membership will be familiar with colliery management, the social and industrial conditions on the administrative side in the coalfields, and the point of view of the miners.

There is no desire to push the amalgamations too vigorously; miners' members recognise that rationalisation in this as in other industries must come; but there are already so many derelict villages that they are afraid of the further effect of closing collieries. Unfortunately, present indications suggest additional difficulty in price level in the industry. In common with other commodities coal has felt the slump in world prices. German and Polish competition, much of it directly or indirectly subsidised, is still severe; and there are also difficulties in certain forms of Italian effort, particularly as related to the German coal supply. Under the Hague Reparations Agreement, however, Italy has so far taken practically the whole of the 1,000,000 tons for the present reparations year, which ends in September. Almost the whole of that quantity has been ordered in South Wales, which was, of course, the coal-producing area that in pre-war times sent nearly the whole of the British supply to the Italian railroads.

I.L.P. and the Government.

The Independent Labour Party has issued a form of ultimatum to Labour members who sit technically on an I.L.P. nomination. They have been asked whether they accept the decisions of the national administrative council regarding the reconstruction of the I.L.P. Parliamentary group passed at the I.L.P. annual conference at Birmingham. In effect this involves endorsement of the policy of Mr. Maxton and his colleagues; and perhaps the most humorous element of all is the fact that this document has been solemnly sent to leading members of the Government. They and others may be trusted to put it in the wastepaper basket; but in certain of the districts there may be minor commotion in the local machinery. No one believes that Mr. Maxton and the I.L.P. could take effective action against any sitting member of Parliament; the Labour and trade union machinery as a whole would speedily prove to be much too powerful in retaliation; and in any event it would be greatly encouraged by the widespread resentment of the foul charges made in Parliament and the complete failure to support them by one tittle of evidence.

The Government and the Liberals.

The relations between the Government and the Liberal leader have recently been difficult, I understand. To some extent in the conduct of the Finance Bill, and certainly in the discussions on India, Ministers cannot regard Mr. Lloyd George as quite free from association with Mr. Churchill. That uneasiness is shared by the Liberal rank and file; and much importance is attached to the election of a group of members who will be more closely in touch with the negotiations and the latest views of the Liberal leader. Several members of the Government would like to stop all co-operation on Unemployment, India, and every other subject; but the majority recognise that their minority position in the House of Commons precludes this heroic attitude. Still, they are encouraged by the assurances of at least twelve Liberal members that they will under no circumstances vote against the Government, as they are not prepared to run the slightest risk of a Ministerial defeat.

The Government assume that the Imperial Conference will last until nearly the end of November, and that the India Conference will occupy three or four months; and since that would carry Parliament to the Budget period of next year there is not much chance of a general election. On the other hand, there are those who think that the election might well be taken on a popular Budget programme; subject to the extent to which trade had recovered and the numbers of the unemployed had been reduced. Generally speaking, both Government and Liberal members have agreed that it will be singularly unwise, to put it no higher, to go to the country until considerable inroad has been made upon the unemployed totals.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 10, COLUMN 2.

BOLSHEVISTS AS NEIGHBOURS.

NOVEL KENSINGTON PROTEST.

VALUE OF PROPERTY DEPRECIATED.

The taking over of Harrington House, in Kensington Palace Gardens, one of the finest mansions in London, by the Soviet Government, as its Embassy, has had a novel sequel. Residents in the neighbourhood are complaining that the presence of the Embassy in their midst will have—or has had—a detrimental effect on the value of their house property, and, in view of the recent quinquennial valuation, when assessments were reviewed, representations have been made to the Kensington Assessment Committee to this effect.

The SUNDAY TIMES was told yesterday that as soon as the transfer of Harrington House was completed, a meeting of the Kensington Palace Gardens Road Committee was called to discuss the possibility of Harrington House being used as the Soviet Consulate as well as the official residence of the Ambassador. Such an eventuality, it was felt, would affect the residents' present responsibility for keeping up the thoroughfare as a private road.

"The result of this meeting," Sir Frederick Richmond, Chairman of the Road Committee, stated, "was that a combined statement has been made by the residents to the Assessment Committee of Kensington, representing that in view of the tenancy by the Soviet of Harrington House, the value of their house property has deteriorated.

"We cannot hope to upset this tenancy, but, at least, our amenities will be affected.

MILE END ROAD AS ALTERNATIVE.

"We have lived in these gardens for eighteen years," said a leading American hostess yesterday, "and for us the atmosphere is entirely changed. Having the Soviet representatives here makes no material difference, of course, but it is just knowing that such people are among us that irritates. If only it had been any other Embassy! Surely some building in the Mile End Road, among the proletariat, would have been a happier arrangement for themselves and their neighbours.

"Since the house may possibly become a Consulate as well as an Embassy, it means many undesirables will continually be on the doorstep."

Among notable people residing in the Gardens are the Marquess of Cholmondeley, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Henry Van den Berg, and Mr. Herman Lebus.

Harrington House is a Crown leasehold, the unexpired term being fifty-four and a-quarter years, at £420 per annum ground rent. At one time it was the residence of the late Lady Ann Chandos-Pole. It has five large reception-rooms, a billiard-room, winter garden, a dozen principal bed and dressing rooms, and half a dozen bathrooms. Lady Weigall was in negotiation for the tenancy of the house, but the Soviet Government's offer of a higher price was accepted.

MR. SIEGFRIED SASSOON'S NEW BOOK.

"AN INFANTRY OFFICER'S MEMOIRS."

The gifted author of the "Memoirs of a Foxhunting Man," which on its appearance was hailed as one of the outstanding books of the time, has fulfilled the half-promise he had given to write a further volume.

The *Daily Telegraph* makes the interesting announcement that next Wednesday it will begin publication of Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's new work, "An Infantry Officer's Memoirs." Long extracts will be given day by day.

As the title indicates, it is pre-eminently a war-book, but it is far apart, in treatment of the theme and in character, from the much-criticised class of war-books that of late have obtained notoriety. These are memoirs of a thoughtful man, possessed of a literary gift which few have excelled, who saw war as it was in its many aspects, and who writes with sincerity and simplicity. The narrative, intensely personal and exaggerating nothing in an effort to recreate stark realism, will be read with equal interest by those who have served and those who have suffered the loss of father or son.

COWES WEEK.

GREAT ASSEMBLY OF YACHTS.

THE KING AND THE QUEEN AFLOAT.

BRITANNIA BEATEN BY TWO MINUTES.

COWES, Saturday.

The weather at Cowes to-day was squally and showery, but there were long periods of bright sunshine.

Conditions were so uninviting in the early morning that at the last moment the King, who is enjoying his holiday afloat, and who had hoped to sail in his cutter Britannia at the regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, cancelled his plans. He witnessed the start of the race from the deck of the Victoria and Albert.

The wind blew with such force that most of the racing yachts remained at their moorings. Even the Britannia, which dearly loves a hard blow, had reefed her mainsail and started without her topsail. White Heather made preparations, but did not start, and Lulworth and Cambria gave up.

This left only three in the race, and, as was only to be expected on an over-reaching course of forty miles, Mr. Davis's schooner was at a big advantage, and won by two minutes from Britannia. Thus the King's yacht has yet to obtain her two hundredth first prize.

THE QUEEN'S MOTOR TOUR.

The Queen landed at East Cowes in the afternoon, and had another motor tour in the Isle of Wight, stopping at Shanklin and other places.

A wonderfully successful Cowes Week is confidently expected. Only the co-operation of the weather is needed for this expectation to be realised.

In the roadstead is a magnificent assembly of yachts. Their character and size are wonderfully varied, and among them are not a few new craft which have attracted considerable attention.

Prominent among these is Lord Inchcape's magnificent 2,200 twin-screw steam yacht Rover (the same name as his old one), which is much the largest of the Royal Yacht Squadron's fleet. Others are Lord Glentanar's beautiful Clyde-built schooner, Lady Gale's 1,600-ton twin-screw turbine yacht Nahlin (another Clyde production), and then there are Major Courtauld's 714-ton Diesel-engined Virginia, which is driven by two 600 h.p. Salzer engines; the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett's 200-ton twin-screw Diesel-engined Romany Rye; and the 575-ton Diesel-engined Kibna, belonging to Mr. Fidler Fider, of New York.

IN BLACK AND GOLD.

Standing out conspicuously among this wonderful armada of pleasure craft is the stately Victoria and Albert, a huge two-funnelled yacht elegantly decorated in black and gold—the floating palace on which the King and Queen are making their home until Monday week.

So far Their Majesties have thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Cowes. Thursday's cruise which the Queen had with the King on the Britannia was the first for about seven years. It was a lovely sunny day for sailing. Britannia cruised about the Solent for five hours, and Their Majesties thoroughly enjoyed their first sail of the season. The King's cutter will have a busy time, for she has been entered for the regattas each day of the week.

Although the demand for houses and accommodation at Cowes has not been quite so heavy as in some previous years, there is no fear that there will be any falling off in the attendances. As usual, there have been a great many late bookings, and now that Goodwood is over society people are flocking towards Cowes. The fact that several of the leading houses will be without hosts is an indication that far more entertaining will be done afloat.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar is again at Hamlet Lodge (Lord Dorchester's house on the front), and will have a big party there. The Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville and family are at Norfolk House. Priscilla Lady Annesley is at Avening. Sir Burton Chadwick has taken Cofmarine on the Parade. Commander and Mrs. Fitzpatrick Tower are at Upper Holmwood, and the Ladies Stanhope at Stanhope Lodge Mrs. Bradshaw is at Iona, and other lettings are Greenmeadow to Major

Continued on page 10, col. 1.

MR. BALDWIN AND HIS PARTY.

RETORT TO WRECKERS.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Worcester yesterday, referred to "certain elements" who were trying to wreck the Conservative Party. "They will never do it while I am where I am," he declared. He would never allow a great historical party to become a great hysterical party.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Musselburgh last night, said: "Our policy is as clear as crystal. When we get into power not only shall we put on every duty that Mr. Snowden takes off, but we shall hold ourselves free to do for other industries what has been done for those we have safeguarded."

The speeches are reported on page 13.

RUSSIAN OIL.

POST OFFICE AND AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Questioned by Major Colville with regard to "the prominence given on the front cover of the Post Office Guide for July to an advertisement of Russian oil," Mr. Lees-Smith in a written answer states:—

"It is the practice of the Post Office to try to arrange as far as possible for British rather than foreign goods to receive prominence in the advertisements appearing in its official publications, but I do not feel justified in refusing an advertisement of a foreign product, offered in the usual way through the official advertising agents, to appear in a space which might otherwise have to be left blank or used unremuneratively."

EX-PRESIDENT MARRIES STUDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

General Calles, the 52-year-old ex-President of Mexico, was married this afternoon to Senorita Leonor Llorente, a 24-year-old student of singing, according to a Mexico City telegram to the Associated Press.

General Calles's first wife died in 1927.—*Reuter.*

PULPWOOD BAN.

WHY U.S. AUTHORITIES CHANGED THEIR MIND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Insufficient evidence that pulpwood was handled by convict labour is the chief reason assigned for rescinding the order banning the Russian pulpwood vessels. Other arguments which influenced the United States Treasury were urged by American paper interests, which object to possible monopoly prices of Canadian pulpwood producers, a probable loss of twenty million pounds worth of American trade with Russia if the embargoes are made perpetual, and also prospective heavy losses by shippers and others who chartered the big fleet of pulpwood vessels from Archangel. The exposure of the assertion that American organised labour is unanimously opposed to the Russian exports was also very complete.

On the other hand, many Americans are prepared, apparently, to sacrifice Russian trade in retaliation for Russia's political propaganda amongst American workers.

GOLFING HOLIDAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LE TOUQUET.

BOULOGNE, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales, who is staying at Le Touquet, played golf with Mr. Herbert Sheftal this afternoon and this evening dined at the restaurant De La Foret.

His Royal Highness has entered for the golf tournament that opens on Monday.—*Reuter.*

MR. MACDONALD IN GERMANY.

MUNICH, Saturday.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald left here this morning for Oberammergau in the British Consul-General's car. He will not return to Munich from the scene of the famous Passion play, but will go on to Innsbruck.—*Reuter.*

SUNSHADES AND RAINCOATS.

MIXED WEATHER FOR THE HOLIDAY.

BEST PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

AMATEUR AIRMEN IN FULL FLIGHT.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND.—Some showers, probably of a thundery nature; periods of bright sunshine; moderate temperature; breezy.

REST OF THE COUNTRY.—Occasional rain at first; probably prolonged showers and bright periods later; rather cold.

The holiday is likely to be a "sunshade and mackintosh" festival, for the official forecasts given above suggest that very mixed samples of weather are likely to be experienced.

So far as can be foretold the South of England is likely to be more fortunate than the North. "If you draw a line from Bristol to the Wash," said a representative of the Meteorological Office yesterday, "you can safely say that the better weather chance will be to the South of the line, and there is more risk of bad weather to the North."

The rush from London, which had begun on Friday evening, developed to its full strength early yesterday, and thousands left by road and rail for the sea and country. From Paddington between midnight and 2 a.m. 6,000 passengers left for the West and South Wales. At 8.30 the platforms were again crowded with excursionists bound for the Channel Islands via Weymouth, and the boat train was run in three parts. So was the Cornish Riviera express and the Torbay express. During the morning nineteen expresses were needed in place of the normal eight.

At Waterloo the station was thronged by enormous crowds on their way to the Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, Swanage, and the West. From Victoria the trains for Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, and other southern resorts filled instantly when they drew up at the platforms. The same story comes from Liverpool Street, King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras—all trains filled to capacity.

Over 1,000 motor-coaches took the roads in the early part of the day, and it was estimated that during the day fully 50,000 people would avail themselves of this mode of transport.

IN THE AIR.

The commercial air-lines were well booked up, and a comparatively new development was the departing swarm of privately owned aeroplanes from practically every aerodrome round London. Four two-seaters from Heston were bound for Friedrichshafen, a party of eight young people having arranged to travel in this way, lunching at Amsterdam and dining at Friedrichshafen. Others were bound for Berlin, Ostend, and Paris. Monday is likely to be a busy day at Croydon Aerodrome, where a large number of machines will be available for short joy-rides.

COWES WEEK.

Continued from page 9, col. 7.

B. H. Piercy, Staffa to Mrs. Shenley, Gothic House to Mr. Colin Parbury, and Rosetta to Mr. Agnew.

Many of the popular social functions are being revived. This evening the annual house dinner of the Royal London Y.C., of which Sir Charles Allom is the popular commodore, was held. On Tuesday the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which was in abeyance last year, is being held, but it is unlikely that the King will attend. The Squadron's general meeting takes place at noon on Monday, when there will be a ballot for several candidates for membership. On Wednesday Lady Baring's charity dance (another revival) will take place at Northwood House. Then there will be tea and supper dances on the guardship, and a round of parties and social events on the principal yachts.

The yacht racing, for which excellent entries have been received, starts on Monday with the regatta of the Royal London Y.C., who will also hold races the following day for the Solent classes. The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta opens on Tuesday, when the principal event is the race for the King's Cup, for which no fewer than seventeen squadron yachts have entered, including for the first time Lord Camrose's 24-metre cutter Cambria, Lord Glentanar's new schooner Elk, Mr. T. K. Laidlaw's cutter Pretty Polly, Sir W. H. Acland's yawl Adastra, Captain J. C. Gerard Leigh's yawl Vanda, Lord Northampton's yawl Celia, Major-General Sir Geoffrey P. T. Feilding's cutter Rosemary IV., Major U. T. Towers-Clark's cutter Varuna, Colonel E. J. Holloway's yawl Cyra, and Major H. F. Parbury's ketch Amasis.

PROMINENT PERSONALITIES.

Society is well represented. The Marquess and Marchioness of Aisla are again the guests of Mr. W. G. Jameson on his schooner, Magdalen; Lord Reading is among Lord Inchcape's guests on his beautiful steam yacht, Rover; the Earl of Albemarle and Sir Henry McMahon are staying at the R.Y.S. Castle; Lord and Lady Castlemaine are at the Gloster Hotel; Sir Harold and Lady Bowden have a party on their schooner, Maid Marion; Lord and Lady Glentanar are entertaining on their schooner, Elk, and will take with them cruising some of the guests of Lord Glentanar's mother at Hamlet Lodge. Sir Godfrey and Lady Baring will have their own family at Nubia House; Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley are staying on their steam yacht, Andria, and Sir William and Lady Portal on their ketch Cariad. Mrs. Hickman Morgan will be entertaining on her steam yacht Boadicea. Sir Charles Allow (commodore of the Royal London Y.C.), and Lady Allom are guests of Lady Yule on her lovely new 1,600 ton yacht, Nahlin. The Earl of Normanton is living on board his steam yacht Siren. Lord and Lady Jellicoe will have a party at St. Lawrence Hall in Cowes week, and General and the Hon. Mrs. Seely will be entertaining at Mottestone House.

SOME OF THE YACHTS.

Among the big fleet of yachts lying at Cowes are the following:—

Andria, Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley (commodore of the R.Y.S.); Yarta, the Marquess Camden (vice-commodore of the R.Y.S.); Siren, the Earl of Normanton; Sona, Lord Camrose; Mairi, the Earl of Birkenhead; Mayfly, the Earl of Albemarle; Rover, Lord Inchcape; Elk, Lord Glentanar; Nubian, Lord Decies; Atonia, Lord Stalbridge; Valdora, Sir William Patal; Rosemary IV., Major-General Sir Geoffrey P. T. Feilding; Norada, Sir Victor Warrender; Alastor, Sir John Shelley-Rolls; Heartsease, Sir H. Seymour King; Cariad, Colonel John Gretton, M.P.; Diane, Captain C. W. P. Slade; Cysne II., Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Cole; Brynhild, Major A. W. Foster; Freda, Mr. A. Reynell-Packe; Magdalene, Mr. W. G. Jameson; Amasis, Major H. F. Parbury; Thyrza, Mr. J. Black Atkins; Islander, Lieut.-Colonel J. N. Diggle; Octavia, Mr. Eustace Blundell; White Owl, Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Watt; Avocet, Mr. E. D. Guinness; Narcissus, Captain C. Oswald Liddell; Jolie Brise, Mr. R. Somerset; Amenartas, Captain R. Hennessy; and Pretty Polly, Mr. T. K. Laidlaw (all R.Y.S. yachts); Lorna, Sir Walter Preston; Pamela, chartered by Sir Chartres Biron; Maid Marion, Sir Harold Bowden; Margherita, Sir William Reardon Smith; Vita, Mr. T. Sopwith; Veronique, Major B. C. Windeler; Samurun, Mr. Hugh F. Paul; Sylvia, Mr. A. S. Butler; Dawn Star, Mr. J. J. Morgan; Arequipa, Mr. C. Harding Tapp; Boadicea, Mrs. Hickman Morgan; Adventuress, Mr. B. Meaker; The Lady Anne, Mr. Philip de G. Benson; Sagitta, Mr. E. D. Morton; and Zita, Mr. T. Desnos; Volunteer, Lieut.-Colonel J. Fane-Benett-Stanford; Chantecler, Mr. H. V. Rudston-Read; Conqueror, Mr. Gordon Selfridge; and Goizeko, Sir Ramon de la Sota (flying the Spanish flag).

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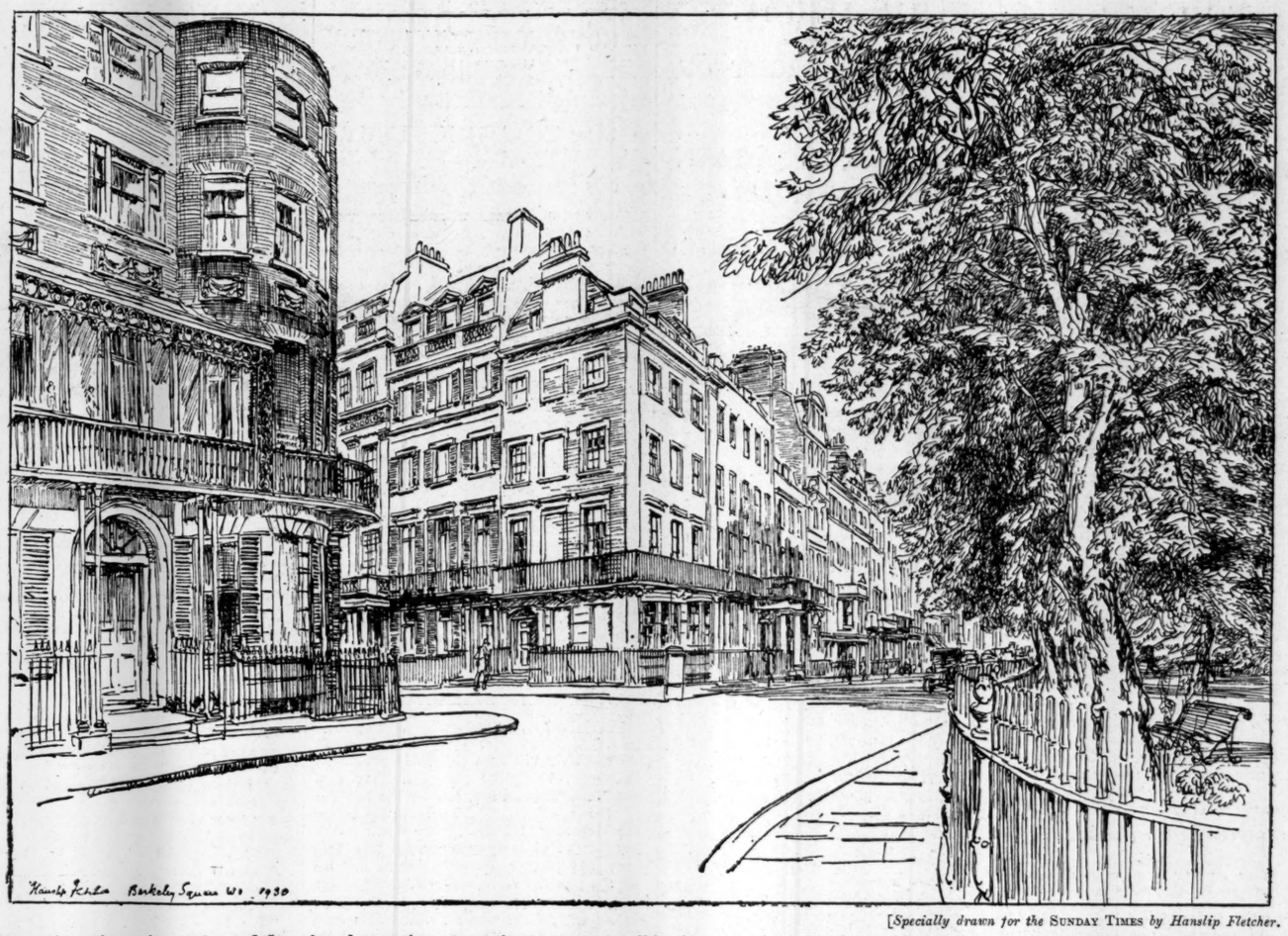
CHANGING LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

The changing character of London is, perhaps, nowhere more strikingly seen than in the commercialisation of Mayfair. Residences in Bruton Street and Berkeley Square are soon to be demolished to make way for business premises. These residences have been associated with well-known figures of the Georgian period, Horace Walpole being among those who lived there. No. 11, Berkeley Square was his home for the last 18 years of his life.

ROUND WORLD BY AIR.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE NEW RECORD.

IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

To fly around the world in fifteen days is the ambitious plan of Mr. John Henry Mears, an American theatrical producer, and his veteran pilot, Henry J. Brown, who took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to-day, at 6.40 a.m. New York time, on a 1,200-mile hop to Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, which was reached at 4.25 p.m.

The plane, which is equipped with radio, has a cruising speed of 130 miles an hour.

Mr. Mears, who has made two world trips in record time, has chosen an 18,000-mile course, and from Harbour Grace he will attempt to cross the Atlantic to Baldonnel, Ireland, thence to Berlin, Moscow, across Siberia to the Manchurian border. Petropavlovsk, on the Kamschatka Peninsula will be the next stop, thence across Bering Strait to Chignik, Alaska, down the Pacific coast, and across the United States to New York.

ERRAND BOY'S LITERATURE.

"PENNY DREADFUL" DEFENDED.

Mr. Rodney Bennett, lecturing on the teaching of English at the City of London Vacation Course in Education at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, had a good word to say for the despised "penny dreadful."

He saw no reason why the children should not be given good detective stories. "After all," he declared, "Cabinet Ministers revel in detective stories, and the late Prime Minister, I am told, is very fond of them.

"A lot of nonsense is talked about the influence of the 'penny dreadful.' Magistrates specialise in that sort of nonsense. We look down upon the errand-boy who leans against his bicycle reading a much dog-eared 'penny dreadful.' Well, let him go on reading it, and be thankful that he is reading anything at all.

"The only thing against the 'penny dreadful' is that it is so incredibly moral. Everything is loaded on the side of the angels, and you always know what the end is going to be. Remember that these boys' lives are dull enough, and if the 'penny dreadful' enlivens things a little for them, well, good luck to them."

Turning to poetry, Mr. Bennett said that a great disservice was done to poetry by Tennyson when he allowed his hair to grow long and took to wearing a velvet coat and a large hat. "By doing this," said the lecturer, "he took poetry a long step away from ordinary life."

LATE NEWS

THE SUGAR PREFERENCE.

According to a Reuter message from Kingston, Jamaica, this morning, the "Gleaner," commenting on the statement on the sugar question which Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary, made in the House of Lords last Wednesday, states that the situation has definitely improved in a vital respect more important than grants and the like. The West Indies no longer fear that preference will be abolished in the next two years.

ITALO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Following the signature of the Italo-Russian agreement for the development of trade, states a Reuter message from Rome this morning, Signor Mussolini had a long conversation with Liubimoff, Soviet Assistant Commissar. The aim of the agreement is to stimulate the sale of Italian industrial products to Soviet Russia in return for Russian raw materials, oil, etc.

INCIDENT AT THE OVAL.

GERMAN CRICKETERS.

NO COMPLIMENTARY SEATS.

The German cricket team which has come to England to play a few games against good-class amateur clubs, went to the Oval yesterday to see the Surrey v. Notts match.

They paid for admission to the ground, but, on attending at the Secretary's office, they were informed that they could not be given complimentary seats in the stand. The actual statement made by the Secretary of the Surrey Club was that facilities could not be extended to the German tourists "as Surrey had an important match."

The ground, however, and the stands, were little more than half-filled.

Several members of the Surrey club, on learning what had happened, offered to take the visitors into the stand as their guests, but, after expressing their appreciation of the invitation, the Germans declined in a body.

Their Secretary informed the Press that his men failed to understand why they were refused the usual courtesies, which, as they pointed out, they would have felt glad to have accorded to a British cricket team visiting Germany.

R 100's DAMAGED FIN.

FLIGHT OVER OTTAWA POSTPONED.

The following message was received by wireless yesterday from the airship R 100:—

"Examination of the damaged fin shows no structural defect or failure, but a stripping of fabric over a fairly extensive area on the inside of the horizontal fin.

"Materials for repair are on hand at St. Hubert, and work is proceeding.

"It is not possible this evening to make any final statement as to proposed flights in Canada, but it is probable that no extensive flights will be undertaken. In any case, the flight over Ottawa scheduled for August 5 must be postponed."

A Reuter's message from St. Hubert Air Port states that the City of Montreal gave a reception last night to the officers, passengers, and crew of the dirigible. To-morrow they will be the guests of the Canadian Club. On August 6, Wing-Commander Colmore and Major Scott will be entertained by the City of Toronto, and the same day the airship will be inspected by members of the Senate and the House of Commons.

ENGLISH HOMES THE BEST.

VALUE OF GARDEN CITIES.

Mr. H. Tomlinson, the architect, told the Cambridge Summer School last night that England's small domestic houses were the best in the world. This had resulted from the improvement produced by the garden city movement.

The greater interval between houses had reduced congestion, he continued, but the problem presented by the growing volume of traffic had still to be met.

In the model town of Radburn, near New York, he added, paths had been reserved for the use of children going to and from school. Before long pedestrians in New York would have to have separate roads or become extinct.

Professor Ernest Barker, the economist, said that so long as the State could maintain the State Church without causing a sense of injustice among other churches we should cling to the State Church, because it saved the State from secularism and the State at the same time saved the Church from ecclesiasticism.

VICTORIA FALLS TRAGEDY.

A Bulawayo telegram says that the body of Mrs. Kirby, of Pretoria, who was attacked by a native on the edge of the Victoria Falls on July 21, has been located at the bottom of a chasm at the edge of the torrent, which is dashing over it. The body is not likely to be recovered unless it is washed down by the flood waters.

COMEDIAN FOR TRIAL.

Neil McNeil Walker (31), Scottish comedian, professionally known as Neil McKay, and Gerald Norman Corbett (39), motor dealer, of Comeragh Road, Barons Court, were charged on remand at Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Fry, with conspiring to incite Miss Ivy Braham (19), a dancer, to procure an illegal operation.

The magistrate committed both defendants for trial. They pleaded "Not guilty," and reserved their defence. Bail was allowed.

LORD LLOYD AND THE CADETS.

"FINE, HONOURABLE AND TRUE MOVEMENT."

SPIRITED DEFENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MARLBOROUGH, Saturday.

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lord Lloyd visited the camp on Marlborough Common of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association to-day and made a general inspection.

At a luncheon Lord Lloyd said that he had been out of England for twenty-seven years, more or less, except for a brief respite, and he had not realised what the Youth Movement of this country was, although he had recognised its necessity. Having been round the camp, he could not help but appreciate and applaud the movement, which was organised during the war, when the realities of life stared them in the face, and phrases did not count when they had to get down to sheer rock-bottom facts.

"I venture to say," continued Lord Lloyd, "that if the Secretary of State for War were to come down here he would in his heart feel a sense of indignation that a great movement which is nothing but what is good and fine, honourable and true should be impeded and arrested because of influences which are not at their best English in character nor English in intent. (Applause.)

"I am going to suggest to you that you do not intend to allow your movement to be in any way impeded; you cannot prevent its being harassed, but you can prevent it, certainly, from being stopped. If that is your determination and will, I hope that you all, before you leave camp, will make a quiet vow that the movement will, with your enthusiasm, energy, and knowledge, go on, whatever your difficulties might be."

Lord Allenby's personality at the head of the movement, he added, was a guarantee that the movement would not go downhill, and still less would it fail.

"POOR MAN'S HOLIDAY RESORT."

OPPOSITION TO CANVEY OIL SCHEME.

The case for the opposition was opened at the Ministry of Health inquiry at Canvey Island, yesterday, into the application of Mr. Anfilagoff to erect oil works on the island at a cost of £300,000. The applicant had stated in evidence that the works would not cause any inconvenience to the residents.

Mr. R. A. Glen, K.C., opening the case on behalf of the Canvey Council, declared, however, that if the oil works came to the island, Canvey as a holiday resort would cease to exist, and the place would be ruined. Canvey, he said, was the poor man's holiday resort, the kind of place visited by people who could not afford to go to the more "posh" places.

It was the nearest seaside resort to London, and over 800 visitors had signed a document saying that if the oil works were erected, they would not spend another holiday on the Island.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Five workmen were severely injured in a gas explosion at Knappsack, near Cologne. Two have died.

The Labour Department has granted Primo Carnera leave to stay in the United States until December 31.

Miss Vivian Duncan, one of the Duncan Sisters, of stage fame, was married yesterday at Reno (Nevada), to Mr. Nils Asther, the cinema actor.

A telegram from Melilla reports that sixteen natives, fifteen of whom were women, were killed in a landslide while they were working in a clay pit.

Miss Betty Nuthall and her brother, were passengers in the Mauretania, which sailed for New York from Southampton yesterday. They are going to take part in the United States Tennis Championships, and to have a holiday.

A Buenos Aires telegram reports that the steamer Eastborough (4,601 tons), belonging to the Hazelwood Shipping Company, of Cardiff, ran on some rocks in the River Parana in a fog yesterday and sustained serious damage.

A typhoid epidemic has broken out at Portugalete (Spain) and has assumed disquieting proportions. The Governor of Bilbao has instructed a health inspector to proceed to the town and undertake relief measures.

THE WOBBLING VOICE.

COMMON FAULT ON THE WIRELESS.

SINGERS CORRUPT LISTENERS.

Mr. George Dodds, the well-known Newcastle teacher of singing, continuing his lectures at the Summer Course in Music Teaching at Oxford yesterday, condemned the wobbly voice.

"We are still suffering from a very bad attack of wobble in this country," he said. "We get singers who sing with a constant oscillation. You have only to listen to the wireless to hear these wobbly singers.

"One of the sad things is that people in outlying districts hear these wireless wobblers and think it is the thing to do. So they try to imitate them. They think that if they cannot wobble they are not putting song into their singing. They think it is emotion, whereas, of course, it is instability. I have even had some of these misguided listeners come and ask me to teach them to wobble like the singers on the wireless.

"As regards breathing, this ordinarily should be done through the nose. You do not easily take cold or chill with nose-breathing, whereas you do with mouth-breathing. But, of course, you must breathe through your mouth to sing. For one thing, breathing hard through your nose makes a noise, and you cannot be continually sniffing if you are singing a pathetic song. Even though it may mark the phrasing well, it does not tend to increase the poetry.

TONGUES AND THEIR SHAPES.

"People differ vocally as in any other way. Physically mouths differ just as much as noses, chins, or eyes, and the shape of the tongue varies almost more than anything. My tongue, for instance is long and thin, as you can see" (Mr. Dodds here put out his tongue, much to the amusement of his listeners). "But many are short and thick, and consequently not so controllable as mine, which I can waggle from side to side.

"Therefore it is wrong to think that an exercise good for one person is good for another. You must treat differently, for instance, a singer with what I call a woof-woof voice, all thick and woolly, and the singer with a meat-can voice, all hard and tinny. What really matters is quality, not quantity. Singers should remember that it is necessary always to show their top teeth, because the roof of their mouth is the sounding-board, and even though it may look prettier to have a nice little fringe of lip over the top teeth it is hopeless from the sound point of view, since the sound gets stopped by the lip instead of singing out through the teeth. Singers, too, must remember that the power to relax is just as important in life as the power to concentrate."

HOLIDAY DEATH ROLL.

GIRL'S FALL FROM AVON GORGE CLIFFS.

The body of May Cross, 24, of Bristol, was found yesterday lying near the tennis courts in the Avon Gorge, under Clifton Suspension Bridge.

It is supposed that she fell from some overhanging cliffs, which are known as the "Death Rocks."

In the presence of hundreds of holiday makers, a man, whose body has not yet been recovered, fell yesterday from the deck of a pleasure steamer going to the Isle of Arran from Ardrossan.

Morris Cohen, 24, of Liverpool, was drowned yesterday at Parkgate Open-air Baths overlooking the Dee Estuary.

Walter Allbright, 15, was drowned yesterday while bathing in a lake at Overstoke Park, near Northampton.

SIR WALTER DE FRECE.

It is announced that Sir Walter de Frece, M.P. for Blackpool, will not seek re-election owing to the health of Lady de Frece.

MOTHER AND CHILD GASSED.

Returning to his house in Grosvenor Road, S.W., late on Friday night, the Rev. Stanley Eley, Curate of St. Saviour's, Pimlico, found his servant, Louisa Winifred Durbin, aged 27, and her six-months'-old daughter, lying dead on a bed in a gas-filled room. On the door of the room was a note: "Be careful of the gas."

SHOOLBREDS AS USUAL.

The business of James Shoolbred and Co., Ltd., is still being carried on as hitherto, and both old and new customers alike will find the same prompt service and courtesy that have always been the characteristic of this old-established Tottenham Court Road firm.

The temporary financial difficulties they have experienced will not reflect in any way on their general trading to the public.

MISS TREVELYAN HOME.

THRILLS ON WALK ACROSS CANADA.

DEATH MISSED BY INCHES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday.

Miss Catherine Trevelyan, daughter of Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, arrived here to-day in the Ascania, after completing her journey across Canada from ocean to ocean on foot.

When I asked her why she chose to do the journey on foot, she said she did it to gain experience. "It is good for one to become a nomad in the great open spaces or wilds," she said, "and have to rely on one's own unaided effort to achieve a certain goal. It takes you out of the rut."

Miss Trevelyan told me that the biggest thrill occurred when on Mount Cavell. "I was with the famous Rockies' guide, Hans Fuhrer," she said. "We had been climbing for several hours, and were near the summit when we stopped a few minutes on the edge of frozen snow to rest. Suddenly I saw a crack appear almost at my feet. I knew what that meant, and with a yell of warning to the guide I did a flying leap aside. The guide did the same, and almost immediately the ledge split apart and went tumbling down the precipice with a terrific roar. I do not think that one could be any nearer death than we were at that moment. Another second and we should have been finished."

MISS TREVELYAN'S KIT.

Miss Trevelyan told me she carried all her kit on her back in a rucksack. "I carried a small tent, a sleeping bag, a little stove, a ground sheet, a rain coat, and a few other necessities. I walked right across Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, and the only long lift I had was across the Great Lakes, where I worked my passage on cargo boats peeling potatoes."

Miss Trevelyan went out third class and returned third class. When she could earn her food on the way by doing little odd jobs for farmers' wives she did so; otherwise she bought it—mostly in tins. She does not mean to write a single word about her experiences, neither in the form of articles nor books.

"Even if I could write about my trek I should not know where to start," she said. "The thrills were so many and so frequent. Everybody was awfully kind to me. Canada is a land of kindness to those with the pioneer spirit. It is a land of grand and vast things; and last, but by no means least, is a land of tins."

RIFLED MAIL BAG.

DISCOVERED IN A FIELD.

Inquiries are being made by Southern Railway and Post Office detectives into the disappearance of a mail bag. The loss was discovered when the train in which the mail bag was being carried arrived at Brockenhurst, in the New Forest.

The mail bag, which contained registered letters, was later found, rifled, by two women in a field at Brockenhurst. The bag was part of the night mail from Waterloo, and it is believed it was stolen from Brockenhurst station when it arrived there on Thursday about 1.30 a.m.

ARABS' ATTACK ON POLICE.

AFFRAY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

SEAMEN ARMED WITH KNIVES.

MANY INJURED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,

SOUTH SHIELDS, Saturday.

A serious riot by Arabs and other coloured seamen occurred here this afternoon, and a large force of policemen had to make repeated baton charges before the disturbance was quelled. The rioters attacked the police with knives, razors, and loaded sticks, and pelted them with stones. Four policemen were injured, two of them seriously, and were removed to hospital, but only one of them was detained.

About twenty Arabs were arrested, and many of these, too, were injured in the rioting. Two white men were also taken into custody.

The policemen who were injured, all suffering from knife wounds, are Constables Gash, Addison, Kennedy, and O'Hara. A fifth policeman was injured through falling from a lorry which was conveying police reinforcements to the scene.

STATE OF TENSION.

The riot occurred in Mill Dam, following the engagement of some twhite seamen for the steamer Ethelfreda. During the last two weeks the Seamen's Minority Movement has been conducting a campaign against the National Union of Seamen and what is known as the P.C. 5 form, and although no difficulty has been experienced in engaging crews, the Mill Dam has been in a state of tension, and to-day's riot was not unexpected. The coloured seamen were known to be particularly hostile towards the P.C.5 form.

When the white seamen were called for from the crowd outside the Shipping Federation Office to-day, three men presented themselves for the berths and were signed on. The trouble began while these men were crossing the Mill Dam to the Board of Trade Office in order to complete the signing-on procedure.

BATONS DRAWN.

One of the white seamen who had been signed on left the Shipping Federation office without a police escort, as has been the custom recently, and when he was passing through the crowd, said an eye-witness, he defied the Minority Movement supporters to stop him signing on. He was rushed at by the crowd, which consisted chiefly of Arabs and other coloured men. He managed to hold his own until he could get into the Board of Trade Office.

When the police started to clear the streets hostilities broke out, but the situation was firmly tackled by the police. With batons drawn they scattered the coloured men in all directions. Many of the Arabs fell injured to the ground. White seamen also engaged in exciting scuffles with the Arabs, using their fists against the knives and sticks employed by the coloured men.

All the available policemen in the town were rushed to the scene, and assistance was also given by the river police.

In their haste while escaping some of the Arabs dropped their weapons on the ground, and these were collected by the police.

A large force of police with drawn batons afterwards patrolled Holborn, the quarter inhabited by the coloured community.

Court Circular.

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, Saturday.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., and the Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, had the honour of dining with the King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

Prince George visited Cowdray polo tournament at Midhurst, Sussex, yesterday, and officiated at the distribution of cups.

Princess Royal, on her way from London to Mar Lodge, Braemar, broke her journey at Dunbar yesterday, and is staying for a few days at Knockenhair as the guest of General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate.

The King of Norway is 58 to-day.

The Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak, with their three daughters, are spending a fishing holiday in Devonshire.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. Aramayo leave London to-day for Biarritz, and will sail for Bolivia at the end of the month.

The Duchess of Devonshire left London yesterday for Chatsworth.

The Duke of Northumberland, it was stated yesterday, continues to make very satisfactory progress.

The Countess Ranfurley, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Countess Manvers, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Sir J. Mitchell, and Sir Geoffrey Archer are among the visitors who have arrived at Harrogate.

Earl Beauchamp, making his first ocean voyage for thirty years, sailed in the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia from Southampton yesterday for Canada on his way to New South Wales, where he was Governor thirty years ago.

Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood will return to 16, South Eaton Place next Thursday from the country.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, who have gone abroad, will not return to London until the beginning of September.

Lord and Lady Greville left Weston Manor, Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon, yesterday for France, and will be away for ten days.

Lady Stalbridge will leave London on August 23 for a cruise to the Northern capitals.

Lady Kathleen Pilkington will be staying at Desart Court, Kilkenny, until the end of September.

The Dowager Lady Buchanan-Jardine will return to 15, Princes Gate from Italy about August 15.

Lord and Lady Clanmorris left 24a, De Vere Gardens yesterday for Cheshire, and will leave on August 11 for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Monkswell return to 69, Cambridge Terrace on Wednesday from the country.

Lord Dawson of Penn, accompanied by Lady Dawson, left yesterday for Canada to attend the British Medical Association meetings at Toronto.

The Hon. David Bowes-Lyon returns to London from Glamis Castle on Wednesday.

Sir John Simon leaves for Canada and the United States on Tuesday.

Mr. Baldwin celebrates his 63rd birthday to-day. He will spend the day quietly at Astley Hall, his Worcestershire home. At the end of the week Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will go abroad for a few weeks.

Mr. Lloyd George has consented to preside at a congratulatory luncheon which will be given in honour of Sir Henry Lytton at the Savoy Hotel on October 21.

Major Sir Richard Barnett, who underwent an eye operation on Friday, was stated yesterday to be improving.

Mr. Richard Best, son of Lord Justice and Mrs. Best, of Knock, Belfast, is to marry Miss Yvonne Hardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hardman, of Claygate, Surrey.

52 YEARS COLLEGE PROVOST.

DEATH OF DR. MAGRATH.

The funeral service for Dr. John Richard Magrath, who was Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, for fifty-two years, will be held on Tuesday in the College Chapel at 12 o'clock. The body will be cremated.

With his top hat and flowing white beard, Dr. Magrath was often to be seen on his morning drives about Oxford in an open landau. Actually he was connected with the University for seventy-four years.

At the age of 17 he entered Oriel College on a scholarship won at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, his native place. Since 1860, when he was elected a Fellow of Queen's, he had lived at the college. He became successively tutor, dean and bursar of Queen's, and throughout his life gave much time to researches into the history of the college and its members.

He was Vice-Chancellor from 1894-98, and also served for many years as a member of the Hebdomadal Council, and as curator of the University Chest. He was at one time Captain of Queen's College Boat Club and for many years afterwards continued to row in the "Ancient Mariners." For seventeen years he was a sergeant in the University Volunteers.

Dr. Magrath was Chairman of the Oxford Local Board from 1882 to 1887, and upon its dissolution and the reconstitution of the City Council was elected an alderman. He was the first don to sit on the City Council.

CINEMA HOURS INQUIRY.

As only a very limited amount of information is available with regard to wages and hours in the cinema industry, Miss Margaret Bondfield announces that she has arranged for a comprehensive investigation in the near future.

A FORGETFUL BRIDE.

A London bride's forgetfulness yesterday resulted in the postponement of the honeymoon. The bride, Miss Kathleen Silver, of Burnt Oak; the bridegroom, Mr. Ernest F. Sawell, of Edgware; the Vicar of Edgware, the Rev. H. A. H. Lea, and the guests were assembled at Edgware Church. The marriage service was about to start when it was discovered that the bride, whose banns had been called in the neighbouring parish of Burnt Oak, had forgotten to bring the certificate. The Vicar suggested that a copy of the certificate or the original certificate should be obtained. Relatives were despatched at once.

Three o'clock came, and still there was no certificate. And so the marriage could not take place. It has been arranged for 12.30 to-day.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

WARSHIPS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

BEST OF ALL NAVY WEEKS.

DOCKYARD HOLIDAY INNOVATION.

Navy Week at the dockyards has established itself as a popular institution, and new records in attendances are expected this year at the principal ships-of-war open for the inspection of visitors to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham.

Naval and marine charities will benefit considerably by the admission fees.

For the first time in their history the Government dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Sheerness are closed for a week with full pay for all employees.

Until last year the workers were granted only four full-pay holidays—Good Friday, Christmas Day, Whit-Monday, and August Bank Holiday, the latter two being in lieu of holidays granted for the celebration of the Sovereign's birthday and Coronation Day anniversary.

A minimum of the personnel and workmen is being kept available to cope with any emergency or essential work.

THE TIGER ON VIEW.

LAST DAYS OF BEATTY'S JUTLAND SHIP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday.

It was disappointing that a westerly gale, accompanied by heavy showers, prevailed today for the opening of the Western Port's Navy Week, but crowds gathered in the streets from early morning, and after midday, when the dockyards closed for the week, every place became congested.

The great ships on view attracted visitors from all parts of the West, and reports from railway and motor-car companies showed that the passenger traffic had been heavy.

There were steady streams of visitors through the dockyard gates to the Renown and Rodney. While the aircraft carriers Pegasus and Courageous could only be inspected from a distance, one of the submarine cruisers and other war vessels were open to the public, and all were overcrowded at times, particularly the Tiger, the West Country ship that did so well in the war, and is now to be scrapped. She is the last of Beatty's famous battle cruiser squadron.

The Navy has always been recognised as "the silent Service," but for the coming week at least there will be little silence. Jack will explain everything that is worth knowing about the ship, her guns, her engines, and her crew.

All next week the ships will be on view. There are many special side-shows and demonstrations, and though previous Navy weeks have been successful, this year promises to be in every way a record one. It synchronises with the 342nd anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

BIGGEST SUBMARINE.

ENGINES FORMERLY IN GERMAN U-BOAT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHATHAM, Saturday.

Chatham's chief attraction for her Navy Week is the largest submarine in the world —Submarine XI.—which carries a crew of 108.

Her auxiliary engines were made in Germany, and were in a German submarine until the end of the war, when this and other U-boats were surrendered.

Besides this and other submarines, there are several battleships and destroyers on view, and visitors from London and all parts of Kent, as well as excursionists from Southend, are paying their shillings to see the best and latest vessels of the Navy.

BACK TO TRAFALGAR.

THE OLD VICTORY AND THE NEW NELSON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday.

Navy Week opened at Portsmouth to-day, and until next Saturday the choice of Britain's sea might will be on view to the public.

H.M.S. Nelson, the latest and largest battleship in the world, is coming in for much attention, but the oldest ship in commission, Lord Nelson's Victory, still holds pride of place and interest in the old "wooden wall" is enhanced this year because, opposite her resting place, in the world's oldest dock, is the steam basin, covering seven acres, in which is a miniature replica, manned by a crew of young naval officers. This model, 50 feet long, is rigged exactly as the Victory appeared at Trafalgar, and is made to carry out the evolutions of a ship of the line in Nelson's time.

In the same basin is a motor-boat controlled by wireless. The two craft represent the advance made in the last hundred years of naval history.

Portsmouth's display includes two battleships, an aeroplane-carrier, a target ship controlled by wireless, a monitor, two flotilla leaders, three destroyers, and six submarines of L class.

Navy week this year coincides with the dockyard workers' first annual holiday with pay, and 12,000 men are on vacation from the Portsmouth yard. They were paid nearly £84,000 in wages for this week and next. Visitors will have the dockyard to themselves.

Portsmouth Dockyard, which dates back to King John's reign in the thirteenth century, covers an area three times larger than Wembley, and visitors will find so much to interest them that the whole exhibition cannot be fully seen in one day.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

An official statement, issued from Lambeth Palace yesterday, stated that the Lambeth Conference had before it the Report of Committee IV. on the Anglican Communion.

The Bishop of Salisbury (chairman of the committee) presented the Report and the resolutions attached.

A number of resolutions were passed. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow morning.

HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Six hundred authorities on gardening from all over the world are arriving in London this week for the International Horticultural Conference, which opens at the headquarters of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, on Thursday. Colonel F. R. Durham, secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, told a SUNDAY TIMES representative yesterday that for the first time British growers, instead of exhibiting individually at the special show to be held during the last two days of the Congress, are pooling their resources in order that we may produce the best displays of British flowers.

The principal subjects for discussion at the Congress will be propagation, concerning which interesting progress has been made in the last few years, and nomenclature.

NEW CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR.

WOODWARDIAN "CHAIR" OF GEOLOGY.

ECHO OF RECENT TRIPLE SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology have elected Professor Owen Thomas Jones, M.A., F.R.S., of Trinity College, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the Victoria University of Manchester, to succeed Professor J. E. Marr, Sc.D., St. John's College, who will vacate the Professorship on September 30.

Professor Jones, who was educated at Pencader Grammer School and University College of Wales, Aberyswyth, gained a first-class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge, and was awarded the Harkness Prize and the Sedgwick Essay Prize for geology. He has been Professor of Geology, Manchester University, since 1910, having previously served on his Majesty's Geological Survey in Wales for seven years.

At Trinity College a research studentship has been awarded to Dr. Hans Glunz, of Cologne University. A Rouse Ball studentship has been awarded to S. R. Nockolds, of Manchester University, and Dominion and Colonial Exhibitions have been awarded to C. D. Mohr, of Melbourne University, and N. S. Alexander, of Auckland University College.

MR. WOLLASTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. D. H. Beves, M.A., Fellow of the College, has been appointed tutor of King's College, Cambridge, in place of the late Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston who, it will be recalled, was one of the victims of the recent Cambridge triple shooting tragedy.

Mr. Beves was educated at Rugby School, served with the Rifle Brigade during the war, and came into residence as a Scholar of King's in April, 1919. He was placed in the 1st Class of the Classical Tripos, Part I., in 1920, and in the 2nd Class of the Modern and Mediæval Languages Tripos in 1921.

He was a clerk in the House of Commons from 1922 to 1924, when he returned to Cambridge as a Fellow of King's. He was appointed Dean in 1925, and is a University Lecturer in Modern and Mediæval Languages.

At a Congregation of the Regent House, held in the Senate House to-day, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College, presiding, Professor W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., Knightsbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy, was appointed to represent the University at the Fifth International Moral Education Congress, to be held in Paris from September 23 to 28.

Mr. Robert Long, Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., Mr. J. B. Gill, Colonel Abel H. Smith, Mr. A. D. Godfrey, Sir Walter West, Councillor R. T. Proctor, Alderman Colin Campbell, Major E. H. Evans-Lombe, Mr. C. C. Smith, and Mr. R. J. Burrell were appointed members of the Board of Agricultural Studies until December 31.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following degrees were subsequently conferred by the Vice-Chancellor :—

Doctors of Medicine.—Henry V. Dicks (Joh.), Godfrey W. Bamber (Gonv. and Cai.).

Bachelors of Medicine and of Surgery.—Cyril I. C. Gill (King's), Robert Eric Barnsley and James Dundas Simpson (Trin.).

Bachelors of Medicine.—Francis A. Richards (Joh.), Edward J. Pye-Smith (Pemb.), Robert L. Osmaston and Bernard C. Tate (Gonv. and Cai.).

Bachelors of Surgery.—Arthur C. Crooke (Queens'), Horace W. Sadlier (Emm.), Reginald S Stacey (Trin.), Bernard C. Nicholson (Joh.), Percy G. Levick (Pemb.), Valentine P. Paxon (Gonv. and Cai.), Ivor John Franklen-Evans (Queens'), James S. S. Fairley (Chr.).

HOUSES AND LANDS.

ATTRACTIVE SUSSEX PROPERTY.

At Rotherfield, and near Crowborough, there is in the market a freehold residence of the old-world type, standing high but sheltered, with splendid views. Particulars can be obtained from Captain E. F. Sidwell, Yew Tree, Rotherfield, Sussex.

On the Ashley Park Estate, Walton, Surrey, there is on offer a Tudor House in Silverdale Avenue, freehold, with half acre of picturesque timbered garden.

On the Kentish coast, near Whitstable, several charming freehold Tudor style residences are in course of completion; near the golf links. The managing agents are Harrods.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, of 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1, announce the sale of the freehold property known as The Chestnuts, Pound Hill, near Three Bridges, Sussex, which comprises a residence and high-class poultry farm.

Messrs. Watkin and Watkin, of Reigate and East Grinstead, have completed negotiations for the sale of 22 acres on the outskirts of Reigate to the Reigate Corporation, under the housing scheme, the price of the land being £10,000. The same firm have also carried through negotiations with the Reigate Corporation for road widening for the sale of cottages at the West end of High Street at £3,000.

A BOOKLET ON FRANCE.

A well-illustrated booklet of pocket size, describing places of interest in France, has been issued by l'Union Nationale des Associations de Tourisme. It can be obtained at the offices, 56, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The record figure for space booked in the London section of the British Industries Fair up to August Bank Holiday last year was surpassed yesterday, the total area let reaching 233,000 square feet. The Fair of 1931 will be held at Olympia and Castle Bromwich from February 16 to 27.

BEES HOLD UP TRAIN.

Bees, which were being conveyed by train, escaped from their hive and delayed a train at Amersham, Bucks, station yesterday for several minutes. It was impossible for people to enter or leave the train, as the insects invaded nearly every carriage.

A signalman from the Chalfont Road box, who is a bee-keeper, managed to entice the creatures back to the hive.

PIGEONS' VICTORY.

Mr. Frank Owen, M.P. for Hereford, liberated eighty pigeons at Westminster, yesterday, and caught the express train to Hereford in an attempt to race them. Despite heavy rain the first birds arrived at Hereford half an hour before Mr. Owen, whose train did not stop before Worcester—150 miles' journey.

BISHOP'S WEDDING.

A quiet country ceremony has been decided upon for the wedding of the Bishop of Ballarat and Miss Marion Jellicorse, daughter of Major H. Jellicorse, late Royal Sussex Regiment, and Mrs. Jellicorse, of Densworth. The marriage is to take place at St. Mary's Church, Funtington, near Chichester, on the outskirts of the parish of Densworth, on Wednesday, September 10, at 2.30.

The Bishop, who is home from Australia for the Lambeth Conference, is distantly related to Major and Mrs. Jellicorse.

BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION.

WHEN WHIPPING IS UNDESIRABLE.

HOME SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM.

WOMEN PROBATION OFFICERS.

Following on the recent birching case to which attention was drawn by questions in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary has issued a memorandum to Justices of the Peace and Probation Committees pointing out that the practice of combining whipping with "binding over" or probation for juvenile offenders is open to grave objection.

"The attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn on several occasions," says the memorandum, "to cases in which boys, sometimes of tender years, have been ordered to be whipped, and at the same time 'bound over' or placed on probation. If only one offence has been proved such a decision would appear to be contrary to the intention of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, but, in any case—whether one or more offences have been proved—the practice of combining whipping with binding-over or probation is open to grave objection.

"The Young Offenders' Committee made a definite recommendation that whipping should not be associated with any other form of treatment. The Secretary of State hopes that Justices will be guided by this recommendation, though he does not wish it to be understood as expressing any opinion in favour of whipping as a method of dealing with young delinquents."

MORE WOMEN NEEDED.

The memorandum also suggests the appointment of more women probation officers.

"The Secretary of State," it says, "is satisfied that in the interests of the probation system, women or girls should not be placed under the supervision of male probation officers. Apart from any risk that may arise from such a relationship, and such risks do arise, a woman can deal with the case of another woman or girl more effectively and with more freedom and less difficulty than can a man; and to place a woman or girl under the supervision of a man is, in his opinion, neither to the advantage of the probationer nor fair to the officer himself."

Mr. Clynes, it is stated, strongly urges the appointment of women officers in areas at present without them, believing that in nearly every instance no difficulty will be experienced in finding suitable women at a reasonable remuneration.

With regard to the difficulty of finding suitable officers, it is announced that a scheme for training candidates for probation work is now under consideration, and that Mr. Clynes hopes before long to be able to initiate such a scheme.

PERIOD MODELS.

THE QUEEN'S LOAN TO EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of miniature objects, to be held in aid of the Central and London Clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association, in the early autumn, will include some extremely interesting loans from well-known people.

Lady Ampthill is the chairman of the movement, which is called the Loan Exhibition of Period Models, and when a SUNDAY TIMES representative called on her at Oakley House, Bedford, yesterday, she stated that the Queen had promised to lend some treasures from her collection of miniature things that have not been seen by the public before.

"Then all the City companies will be sending exhibits," continued Lady Ampthill. "These will include model ships, from craft used in Queen Elizabeth's day down to the most up-to-date models. Young visitors to the exhibition will be interested in the Tudor doll's house and Christopher Wren's famous doll's house, together with many interesting pieces of furniture in miniature, made by the apprentices of those times."

Period models of musical instruments, straw work, needlework, and so on, dating from the 16th century, will also be on view.

Sir John and Lady Ward have offered Dudley House, Park Lane, for the occasion, and Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith is acting as expert adviser.

HORSENDEN HILL.

BEAUTY SPOT AS SPORTS GROUND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARROW, Saturday.

The Middlesex County Council have made application to the Ministry of Health for consent to borrow £67,684 for the purchase of Horsenden Hill, Greenford, as an open space and sports ground.

The hill, which stands between Ealing and Harrow, with extensive views over the country, is a popular beauty spot. It is an ancient British stronghold, and on its slopes and crest there are still traces of earthworks.

Harrow, Ealing and Wembley Councils have co-operated with the County Council in the effort to secure the hill as a permanent open space.

OLD TAVERN RELIC.

The "Dog and Duck" tavern sign, recently found embedded in a wall of the Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth, which is scheduled for demolition, has been presented to the Library Committee of the Southwark Borough Council. It is over 300 years old.

CHIEF SCOUT IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Baden Powell attended a rally of Angus Boy Scouts, held in Arbroath, yesterday, to mark the twenty-first birthday of the movement in the county.

The Scouts gave their chief a great welcome, and, amid a downpourof rain, fifty sets of Scouts danced Highland reels.

PRISON LECTURES.

The People's League of Health is again arranging lectures in H.M. Prisons in many parts of the country, and in this connection Colonel C. J. Bond, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Health, has delivered a lecture in Bedford Prison entitled "Every Man His Own Doctor."

A HOME FOR PRINTERS.

The foundation stone of Coombe House, a new wing completing the Frank Lloyd Memorial Caxton Society Home at Deal, Kent, was laid yesterday by the Mayor (Capt. C. P. Davis), in the absence of the Countess of Minto.

Coombe House will consist of residential flats for retired members of the Printing and Allied Trades.

CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN.

The Conservative Party Organisation will hold a seaside campaign during this month and next. The opening meeting will take place at Penarth on Tuesday, when the speaker will be Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., who will later address meetings at Worthing, Bognor, Rhyl and Wallasey. Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P., will speak at Southwick on Thursday, and Mr. W. J. Womersley, M.P., at Mablethorpe on August 14.

HAMPSTEAD FAIR OBJECTIONS.

RESIDENTS PROTEST TO COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTER-PETITION BY SHOWMEN'S GUILD.

For more than thirty years fairs have been held on Hampstead Heath on every public holiday of the year, but the first of these, held on Good Friday, has not met with the approval of a certain section of the residents and ratepayers of Hampstead, and a petition, bearing 1,600 signatories, has been presented to the London County Council praying that the fair held on Good Friday should be abolished.

The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain, whose offices are at Westminster, are taking up the matter on behalf of the showmen who regularly attend these fairs, and have organised a counter-petition, which all who attend the Bank Holiday fair on Hampstead Heath to-morrow will have an opportunity of signing.

Interviewed yesterday, a prominent member of the Hampstead Borough Council said that the petition of the ratepayers was duly considered by the Borough Council, who agreed to receive a deputation. As a result of the interview the Council decided to support the petition.

THIRTY YEARS—NO COMPLAINTS.

Mr. William Savage, general secretary of the Showmen's Guild, who was also interviewed, said he vigorously objected to the statement made in the ratepayers' petition that the fair, "having grown to such magnitude, had become an intolerable nuisance to the whole neighbourhood."

"The authorities," he said, "particularly the police, have the sole right to control and maintain the necessary conditions so that nuisances of any kind whatsoever should not be permitted. Fairs on Hampstead Heath on Good Friday and following days have been held continuously for more than thirty years, and no complaints have been made respecting them by the police. Permission of the London County Council for the holding of these fairs has to be obtained each year, and this would certainly not have been granted had the alleged nuisance existed.

"Hampstead Heath is recognised as 'London's playground.' The few open spaces that remain in London are for the health-giving recreation and sport of the people, and are not the monopoly of a few who may be so circumstanced as to be able to seek their pleasures further afield.

"We confidently anticipate that our counter-petition will be signed by at least 10,000 people, and we earnestly hope that the long-established custom of holding this fair on Good Friday will be permitted to continue."

MILLIONS IN TRANSIT.

BIG BANK REMOVAL IN THE CITY.

A million pounds in money and millions of pounds' worth of securities were conveyed through the streets of the City yesterday from the vaults of the old premises of Lloyds Bank to the strong rooms of the new head office in Lombard Street.

The conveyance of those millions was part of one of the biggest removals in the history of the City of London. Lloyds Bank are leaving four City offices, and about 1,000 officials, clerks, messengers, and other employees are moving in to the great new head office in Lombard Street.

The offices to be evacuated are the present head office at 42, Gracechurch Street, the City office at 20, King William Street, the Country Clearing Department at 9, Bishopsgate, and the Share and Chief Inspector's department at 39, Threadneedle Street.

All the furniture, papers, and files are to be moved over the holiday week-end, when the City will be at its quietest. This means that 250 bank clerks will have no Bank Holiday, and many others will have to forgo other days during the week-end. The bank will commence work at the new head office on Tuesday.

Preparations for the move have been going on for weeks, with the result that the work has been organised down to the smallest detail. Two large pantechnicons and twelve vans are being employed, and it is estimated that there will be 250 loads to be shifted.

THE INVISIBLE SCAR.

APPEAL FOR MENTALLY DISABLED MEN.

As president of the Ex-Services Welfare Society, Sir Frederick Milner points out that there are approximately 100,000 sailors and soldiers suffering great anguish as a result of their war experiences. He adds that these men, with their wounded minds, have not had all the consideration they deserve.

Sir Frederick goes on to say: "There are to-day 6,000 men in mental hospitals and 32,000 recognised officially as suffering from neurasthenia attributable to war service. These figures alone make one pause to reflect and maybe pass judgment on those who were actually responsible for the Great War, and the destruction of not only the lives of our fellow creatures, but the minds of those who survived."

The Society is doing a great work in the interests of such men. It has homes at Beckenham, Kent, and a factory at Leatherhead, and in other directions also it gives relief to thousands who do not require inpatient treatment.

On behalf of the Society, which is the only organisation devoted entirely to helping the mentally disabled and neurasthenics, Sir Frederick appeals for generous support. Cheques should be made payable to him at the Ex-Services Welfare Society, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CHILDREN AND MUSIC.

Mr. Robert Mayer, the organiser of the concerts for children which he started eight years ago at Westminster, speaking at the Board of Education Secondary School Teachers' Holiday Course at the Royal College of Music yesterday, said that through the movement thousands of boys and girls had received sufficient stimulus to play an instrument and to form school orchestras. The movement would be extended far beyond London during the coming winter.

Mr. Mayer spoke of constructive plans for initiating chamber music and other concerts for children throughout the country by connecting music societies with associations to be formed.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

Record crowds are expected in Hyde Park to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow to listen to the special recitals to be played by Professor van Geyseghem and Miss Nora Johnston on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon, which was placed in the Park through the enterprise of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*. The programmes are :—

To-day, 6.30 to 7.15 p.m., by Professor van Geyseghem.—1, "Rubensmarsh"—Benoit; 2, Belgian Songs: (a) "Valeureux Liegeois," (b) "My Flanders I Love You"—Antheunis; (b) "Flemish Dance"—Van Durme; 4, "Melody in F"—Rubenstein; 5, (a) "Love's Old Sweet Song"—Melton, (b) "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"—Knight, (c) "The Rosary"—Nevin; 6, (a) "La petite place favourite"—Mendelssohn, (b) "Chanson d'hiver"—Mendelssohn, (c) "Rochas inaccessibles"—Weckerlin; 7, "Second Fantasie"—Benoit; National Anthems: "Brabanconne," "God Save the King."

To-morrow, 6 to 6.45 p.m., by Miss Nora Johnston.—"Home, Sweet Home." "Drink to me Only," "Andante Cantabile"—Denyn, "Nursery Rhymes" (Traditional), "Abide with Me," "The Church's One Foundation," "Impromptu"—Nora Johnston, "Chanson Triste"—Tchaikovsky, "Londonderry Air," "God Save the King."

FOUNDED NEWBURY RACECOURSE.

WILL OF MR. OSCAR RAYNER.

WIDOW LEAVES £5,000 TO CHARITY.

Estate valued at £116,219 gross, with net personalty £53,544, was left by Mr. Oscar Welwyn Rayner, of Chieveley Manor, Newbury, who was one of founders of the Newbury Racecourse Co. and the owner of several racehorses. He left several bequests to servants, including :—

£150 and a cottage in Horsemoor to his stud groom, G. F. Bradley.

£150 to his gardener, Walter Cawley.

£100 each to his chauffeur, William Bune, and his assistant, Bert Bune.

A life annuity of £50 to his wife's maid, Alice Simmons.

He left the residue of his estate to his wife during widowhood, and in the event of her remarriage one-third of his residual personal estate.

Mr. Frederick John Warmsley, of Upper Northgate Street, Chester, who was secretary of the Chester Racecourse Co. and one of the best-known racing officials in the North of England, left £16,759 gross, with net personalty £7,739.

£5,000 FOR CHARITY.

A large number of charitable bequests, totalling £5,000, are made by the will of Mrs. Mary Ann Major, of West Cliffe Road, Bournemouth, widow of Mr. H. C. Major. The estate has been sworn at £46,159 gross, with net personalty £45,996, and the legacies include :—

£1,000 to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund.

£500 each to the West Riding Medical Charitable Society, Royal Infirmary for the Blind, Frisinghall, Bradford, Jersey Merchant Seamen's Society, National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Society, Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

£200 to Bedford County Hospital.

£100 each to the Home for Infirm and Aged Women, Jersey, Jersey Female Orphan Home, and Jersey Society for the Blind.

£100 each to Mary Graham, cook, and Sarah Beams, housemaid.

£50 to Albert Taylor, gardener.

PROMINENT SCOTSMAN'S FORTUNE.

Sir David Wilson, of Carbeth, Killearn, Stirlingshire, who had served on numerous departmental committees, left unsettled personal estate valued for probate at £242,672, including holdings in War Loans, etc., amounting to £43,089, and in the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., amounting to £33,341.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

Mr. Arthur St. John Adcock, of Queen's Road, Richmond, a well-known author who succeeded Sir William Robertson Nicoll as editor of "The Bookman," died intestate, leaving estate valued for probate at £294.

His daughter, Mrs. Marion St. John Webb, of Pump Court, Temple, authoress of many children's stories, left £1,522 gross, with net personalty £1,466.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
EDMUND ALFRED SAUNDERS, of the White House, Cherryhinton, Cambridge, hotel proprietor (net personalty £40,971)	43,427
Mrs. MARION (or May) CUNNINGHAM McLAREN, of Chester Street, Edinburgh (personal estate)	36,279
WILLIAM HART, of Belhaven Terrace, Crosshill, Glasgow, trading as J. Murdoch and Co., St. John's, Antigua British West Indies (persona estate in Great Britain, £26,096) (personal estate of the total value of)	34,066
Lieut.-Commander EDMUND GOOCH STEWART ELMSLIE, R.N.R., of Eastbourne Villas, College Road, Cheltenham, one of the founders of the first Freemason Lodge at Zanzibar (net personalty £350)	1,015

ROVER MOOT.

TENTED TOWN ON HIGH MOORLAND.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

Something of the spirit of world comradeship which the international Boy Scout Jamboree revealed last year at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, is being recaptured this week-end in a camp of many tents on the high moorland between Glasgow and Drymen, a Stirlingshire village.

There to-morrow the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, will speak to an audience of youth, some of whom have travelled hundreds of miles. The gathering is the Jamboree of the "old boys" of Scouting—the Rover Moot. This is the first which has taken place in Scotland.

The Moot held its opening sessions to-day. Its spirit was set in advance by a message from the Chief Scout :—"We meet in our Moot, not as a Parliament to argue things from our various points of view, but as a brotherhood (and a jolly cheery one at that!), to pool our suggestions for making Rovering more helpful to the individual and more far-reaching in its service for others. I look with hope to big results from it."

The self-contained town of tents at Auchengillan has a hospital, equipped and staffed with Glasgow doctors and surgeons, who are in the Scout movement, a post-office, a provision shop and canteen, an artificial swimming pool, and many more odds and ends of communal services.

On the social side camp-fire sing-songs, "pow-wows," rambles, and an historical pageant, "Scotland's Story," have been arranged. To-morrow there will be religious services for all denominations.

OLD-TIME CARVING DISCOVERED.

During an examination of the Old Tudor House in Higher Street, Dartmouth, recently acquired by the corporation for preservation as an ancient monument, Mr. William Weir, architect, of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, found some interesting timber framing, filled with plaster panels, under the modern plaster work of the upper portion of the building.

Mr. Weir states that this timberwork forms a beautiful background to the two upper bay windows, and when exposed will show some of the fine craftsmanship of bygone days. The Mayor asks for public support for the fund.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Scots Guards in Hyde Park from 7.30 to 9.30. The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Thornton Heath Brass Band, and in Regent's Park the Special Constabulary Reserve will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15.

AFRICAN CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

In anticipation of the Congress on African Children, to be held in Geneva next year under the auspices of the Save the Children International Union, Mrs. Gordon Morier gave a reception at 42, Gloucester Square, W.

Mrs. de Bunsen (chairman of the British Committee of the Congress) explained the origin and purpose of the Congress. It was completely in line, she said, with the policy of the Save the Children Fund, which had been working for more than ten years past to raise standards of child life in many lands. The intention of the Congress was to compare existing conditions in Africa with the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Geneva which was adopted by the 1924 Assembly of the League of Nations as the League's Charter of Child Welfare.

BRIGHT PERIODS EXPECTED.

MIXED WEATHER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FRESHENING WINDS.

ENGLAND.—Moderate or fresh south-westerly to westerly winds; bright intervals, showers; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND.—Moderate or fresh easterly to north-easterly winds, bright intervals, rain at times or showers; moderate temperature.

IRELAND.—Fresh westerly to northerly winds, bright intervals, showers; cooler.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Fresh south-westerly to westerly winds, strong at times; bright intervals, showers; sea rough.

AIR PASSAGES.—Squally south-westerly winds, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface and 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Showers, sometimes of thundery character. Visibility mainly 6-12 miles, but deteriorating temporarily in rain.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The presence of a formidable cyclonic centre over Northern Ireland, with attendant secondary disturbances over England and France, does not augur well for the brilliant weather that has marked our summer Bank Holidays during the last two years. This run of good fortune could not be expected to remain unbroken for very much longer, and statistical evidence shows that the August holiday is the one on which it would be most likely to fail. Nevertheless, the latest indications do not suggest that our luck is going to desert us altogether on this occasion.

The main cyclone is travelling slowly north-north-eastward, and, given the normal sequence of events, August will be in April-like mood for the next two days. Few places are likely to escape showers, which will in some districts be heavy and accompanied by thunder; but nearly all parts of the country should have frequent periods of sunshine, and in this respect the South and East of England will probably fare best. There is, moreover, a chance that a wedge of high barometric pressure may develop in the rear of the retreating storm centre and give us yet another fine Bank Holiday.

THE WARMEST NIGHT.

Friday night was one of the warmest and most oppressive of this summer. At Kew the minimum temperature of 61 deg. was 7 deg. above the ordinary August level, and the highest since the beginning of July. The thermometer did not sink below 62 deg. at Clacton-on-Sea, Felixstowe and Southampton. Afternoon readings in the South yesterday were generally not quite so high as on the previous day, however, though 70 deg. was again reached or slightly exceeded at a number of places. Kew reported 69 deg. at 2 p.m., compared with 71 deg. at the same hour on Friday.

The full records for July indicate that the month did not deserve the bad name which it seems to have been accorded in the South of England. Most places on the coast from Sussex to Cornwall had only a moderate amount of rain and more sunshine than usual. In several instances there were over 250 sunny hours, giving the excellent average of 8 hours a day, while Guernsey's total was 276 hours—close on 9 hours a day.

In London the month's mean temperature was only half a degree below normal, and there was one-third of an inch less than the ordinary amount of rain.

QUAINT NEWCOMERS AT THE ZOO.

INSECT HOUSE ACTIVITY.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Two quaint little orang-utans that arrived at the Zoo recently from Singapore have been placed on view in the Monkey House. They are a pair, and both are the same size, their ages being between two and three years, but they appear to represent different types of orang-utan. The male is a sandy-red ape, with a tendency to baldness, and he looks solemn and aloof, but the female is exceptionally well covered with deep auburn hair, and the hair on her head and round her face stands on end,

TAKE A NEW KIND OF HOLIDAY ★

SUNSHINE CRUISING

On the World's most delightful cruising liner

'ARANDORA STAR'

Sept. 19—24 days. To Spain, Sicily, Dalmatia, Italy, Tripoli and Morocco.

October 14—24 days. To Morocco, Sicily, Rhodes, Turkey, Greece, Algeria and Spain.

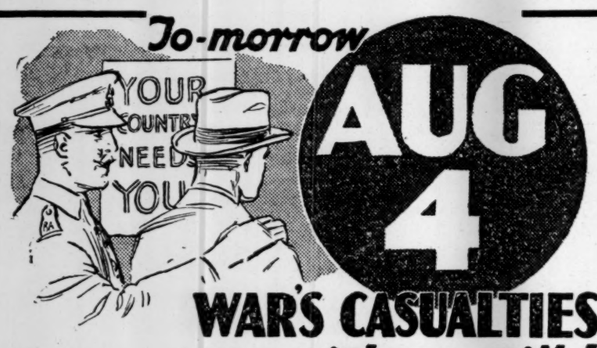
Nov. 8—18 days. To Morocco, Majorca, France, Italy and Algeria.

Dec. 19—19 days. To Morocco, Sicily, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal.

For details of these and other cruises apply to

BLUE STAR LINE

3, Lower Regent Street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5671); Liverpool, 10, Water Street, and Principal Tourist Agents.



WAR'S CASUALTIES are with us still!

TIME HEALS. Memories of the War are becoming dim. But in the complacency of peace we must not forget those who suffer still from

THE LINGERING WOUNDS OF MENTAL DISABLEMENT.

The horrors of war sent 6,000 of our countrymen into Mental Hospitals (Asylums), 30,000 became Nervous Wrecks. This is War! And even now men are dropping out of the race of Life as a result of War Service.

The Ex-Services Welfare Society is straining its resources to do justice by those who have sacrificed all but life itself. Through its Sir Frederick Milner Homes at Beckenham and Leatherhead, men are given skilled care and treatment and, when sufficiently recovered, as many as possible placed in a self-supporting industry. Relief and assistance is given to many others.

Last year, the Society received 7,500 applications for help.

Over 8,000 interviews were given at Headquarters.

The maintenance of this work depends entirely upon voluntary contributions.

ON THIS ANNIVERSARY of that fateful day when Britain ranged herself on the side of Right and Justice, we plead to you to see that these considerations are not denied to those who suffered in the struggle.

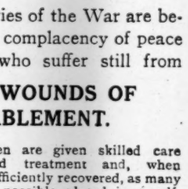
The EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.)

NEEDS YOUR HELP NOW

Please send a donation to-day to The Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK MILNER, Bart., P.C., President, Ex-Services Welfare Society, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Sherry, Sir?



"Sunshine in the Bottle."

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Daily Dispatch

(*Covering both London and Local Markets*)

IS MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PENNY JOURNAL.

Court and Society

Although the absence of the King robbed Goodwood races of the glamour which his Majesty's presence always sheds, there was a good attendance on the various days. Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, was to be seen each day accompanied by the Earl of Harewood; both were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Bessborough at Stansted Park. There were the usual habitues—who, after braving the inclement elements at the beginning of the week, were rewarded on the last days by perfectly delightful weather conditions. On Friday it might even be said that the sun was exceedingly hot. Anyway, it more than justified the summery attire adopted by many. Quite the coolest looking woman was Lady Zia Wernher, who wore a coat and skirt of palest blue shantung, with a hat of the same, and, fastened to her coat, a little cluster of pink and white daisies. Marchioness Curzon wore a cornflower-blue light tweed coat over a dress of printed chiffon in shades of blue and red, while Lady Moira Lyttelton's brown spotted beige chiffon dress was treated to many little frills. On the other hand, Lady Buchanan-Jardine was in black tables with yellow damask cloths, the Cowdray colour being yellow; it is also to be seen on the little flags and the motor-car badges, as well as on the programmes which are used on these occasions.

♔ ♔

The Hon. Angela Pearson's beautiful diamond engagement ring was being admired by friends, who learned that she will have all her sisters as bridesmaids save only the Hon. Yoskyl Pearson, and various cousins, including Miss Joan Pearson, who will wear yellow net dresses with flower wreaths. Although the invitations to the wedding, which have just been sent out, bid guests to the ceremony on August 25 at St. Mary's Church, Easebourne, it is quite possible that it may be found necessary to arrange, nevertheless, for it to take place at Chichester Cathedral, as the Easebourne edifice cannot hold more than three hundred people.

♔ ♔

What may easily be termed the very last party of the season was that given by the Hon. Mrs. Evan Morgan at her new house in South Street, Park Lane, on Thursday. This took the form of a cabaret, followed by supper, and by the playing of a white-clad Hungarian band. All was on the one floor, and in the Venetian drawing-room with its golden curtains and pale-green furnishings. The hostess, who was assisted in looking after things by her brother, Lord Alington, wore some fine diamonds with a dark red dress; and her mother, Feo, Lady Alington, wore white satin with fringes.

Holiday Frocks

THE enjoyment of a holiday owes not a little to the knowledge that one's clothes are pretty and suitable. Cotton voiles and crêpes make up into perhaps the most useful of all dresses.

The frock to the left is of silk or cotton voile and red crêpe-de-Chine, which supplies the lower of the double collars. Fine white muslin or ivory crêpe-de-Chine forms the other collar and the cuffs. The clinging corsage and moulded hip have lines curving upwards and breaking free at the lower part. These tight frocks fasten invisibly at the left side.

The other frock is of green-striped cotton gingham, and has a detachable shoulder cape with a finely pleated edge, the pleats being repeated in two narrow flounces on the skirt, which flows out from a fitted hip yoke.

crepe-de-chine, with a white diagonal stripe, and the Marchioness of Blandford in red and black crepe-de-chine.

♔ ♔

The rainy weather of the past week has interfered with other social arrangements besides Goodwood; amongst these must be included the annual party which the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville makes a point of giving to the schoolchildren of the villages around her country home, Polesden Lacey, near Dorking. Instead of the three or four hundred children assembling on the beautiful lawns of Polesden, where a marionette entertainment was to follow a sumptuous spread, the tea had to be transferred to the schoolhouse, and the entertainment took place in the village hall, which was hastily pressed into service. However, they all enjoyed themselves hugely, and when their kind hostess visited them she distributed a bright new sixpence to each child. Mrs. Greville left yesterday for Cowes, where she joined the Earl of Inchcape's party on board his new yacht Rover, having previously entertained at Polesden a houseful of friends, among whom were Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold and their daughter, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, the Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Professor Lindemann, Sir Robert Horne, and three or four others.

♔ ♔

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray have been entertaining every day this week at Cowdray Park, their magnificent place near Midhurst, where they have had their annual polo tournament, which started on Monday. Play was for a challenge cup presented by the first Viscount Cowdray, to become the property of the team winning it three times in succession. Among those taking part were the Adsdean team (Lieut. E. Heywood Lonsdale, Major H. G. Morrison, Lieut.-Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, R.N., and Lieut.-Commander C. Lambe, R.N.), which was beaten by the Ubique team (M. Roddick, H. C. Elton, Capt. J. C. Campbell, and R. Mews) in the first round. In the second round the Cowdray team (Hon. W. J. C. Pearson, the Hon. B. C. Pearson, P. W. Dollar, and Major J. F. Harrison) beat the Remnants (Lord Digby, D. Kennedy, Colonel H. C. S. Ashton, and Major H. Colmore). Other teams taking part during the week included well-known players, such as Colonel Lockett, the Hon. R. G. Hamilton Russell, Major Rex Benson, Capt. de Pret, Sir Ernest Horlick, Major H. E. Lyons, Lord Barnby, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, and others. On Friday play took place on the new ground, which was tried for the first time, and close by Lady Cowdray dispensed the delicious tea which is always such a feature of this delightful tournament, served as it is at little

Flowered chiffon frocks abounded, among those appearing in them being Lady Alington, in tones of yellow and blue in a bold design; Mrs. Redmond McGrath in pale tones; and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur McGrath, who was accompanied by Colonel Arthur McGrath, in a black velvet coatee lined with orange, which harmonised well with her dress of lime green, orange, and black. Lady Cunard wore black velvet and pearls; Viscount Furness brought his daughter, the Hon. Averil Furness, in her favourite pale green which suits her auburn colouring so well; Mr. Richard Guinness was with Mrs. Arthur James, who wore a very long frock of black chiffon; Viscountess Adare, in green with purple orchids, had on many emeralds; Baroness de Forest was wrapped in cherry-red velvet, and the men present also included Sir Richard Sykes and the ex-King of Greece.

♔ ♔

Earl and Countess Beatty, who have been away yachting in the Sheila for some time, lent their charming Reigate home, The Priory, for a fête to help the Jubilee Fund of the Waifs and Strays, but Wednesday was particularly squally, and it was only during the sunny intervals, which alternated with driving rain showers, that it was possible for the many present really to enjoy their delightful surroundings. Miss Betty Nuthall, in a very summery costume, opened the fête, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godfree arranged exhibition tennis matches on the splendid hard courts, to which a picturesque touch is added by the pillars of crimson rambler roses which surround them. A cabaret and various side-shows formed part of the programme, and the topiary garden, with clipped hedges, which are such a feature of the grounds, were much admired. Particularly charming is the lily pond lying concealed within the heights of clipped yews, which give the impression of a maze from the interior.

♔ ♔

A sign of the end of the season is the closing of the Embassy Club for its usual summer overhaul, but before this took place there were some interesting parties. One night I saw the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the latter wearing an ankle-length frock of pale pink and yellow figured chiffon; Lady Wodehouse, in a chiffon dress in tones of green and white; the Liberian Minister, with Sir Tresham and Lady Lever, Sir Peter Farquhar, with the Hon. Henry Mond—his co-Master of Hounds—and the Hon. Mrs. Mond, attractively dressed in white chiffon with a little coatee of geranium-red velvet; Colonel the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, with the Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, whose tall figure was adorned by a frock of black lace.

MAYFAIR.

A Woman's Corner

August Memories.

The Holidays.

By PANDORA.

This week is full of memories to all but the very young. Few who were grown up, or on the verge of being grown up, when war was declared can forget those anxious and awful days of early August, when the British Empire was facing and making a great decision which was to mean untold anguish and sacrifice.

How vividly they come back, those days. The strain of waiting, the wave of patriotism that sent men in crowds to the recruiting offices, and women to offer their services—though without dreaming to what extent the services of women would be required as time went on—the growing realisation that tragedy and trouble such as we had never imagined were to be our portion. Our million dead and our many disabled and war-shattered living are proof of that sacrifice which began to be offered up in this first week of August, 1914. Now is the time to remember with proud and tender gratitude the first and to aid the second.

Bank Holiday.

To-morrow a mighty army will set out to enjoy itself. It will make one long procession of cars, leading from every suitable exit from London by divers roads to the country or the sea; it will start later and in more leisurely fashion to do a little sightseeing in London if it be a visitor, and perhaps go to the Zoo or to Kew even if it be a Londoner; it will find its best enjoyment in a lazy day in its own garden or in doing a little sorting and pottering, or, if means be limited, it will pack its basket and take its bag of oranges and bananas and hie it to one of the many parks with which we are richly endowed, there to make a day of it.

The people with money and big cars who can go away at any time, and to whom Bank Holiday means no more than an unusual number of traffic on the roads, and a good deal of litter in the parks and beauty spots later on, know nothing of the fun to be got out of a special holiday. If you doubt it go to any of the parks and watch the happy families enjoying themselves. Usually a kind sensible mother, who never gets a real holiday, is in charge of the proceedings, ready to produce an orange, a ball, an old shawl for a tent, or even an odd feather if wild Indians are suggested, out of her bag or the baby's pram, which at times resembles an Arabian Night's cave of treasures. If the sun shines, as pray Heaven it will, you may see a host of these decent family parties unconsciously giving thanks to the half-forgotten benefactor who invented August Bank Holiday.

Most of us feel that August Bank Holiday is a matter of course like Christmas Day and Easter Sunday; yet it was due to Sir John Lubbock that the Bank Holidays Act was carried through less than sixty years ago, and certain days became fixtures for holiday-making and rest. Before that there were holidays given by some organisations, but these were not general, so that the majority knew nothing of the days which were set aside for the multitude to enjoy a break in their period of work. Why is there no monument to "St. Lubbock," who surely deserves universal appreciation and gratitude if anyone ever did?

Happy Children.

Decidedly holidays are the subject of the day. Not only because the Court has left town and the fashionable people are off to Cowes and to the country or the Continent, but the school children are at home and clamouring for amusement, whether they belong to the class that will be able to enjoy all the fun that comfortable means allow, or to the larger class which fills the playgrounds in the parks, swings with wild abandon, digs in the sandpits, mothers the younger brothers and sisters, plays house with the aid of most ingenious contrivances, and screams and chatters gleefully from morning to night.

This year the children of the parks have a new joy. At least, those within reach of Kensington Gardens have, for they now possess the "Elfin Oak" in their playground, and I venture to say that hours will be spent by the children studying the quaint figures carved upon the old stump. The Elfin Oak is indeed an addition to the playground, and there is no use putting up a big sign to say that the playground is for children, that women in charge of children may go in but must not use the swings, and that men are not allowed.

How can we be expected to obey these instructions when we want to see what lies on the other side of the oak and to discover if the owl is looking at a gnome or merely meditating. The most law-abiding of men might be forgiven for disobeying the rule once they have fallen under the spell of the elves, the small animals, the birds, and their artist creator.

But to return to holidays. I am always sorry for those who have early holidays and then must needs return to desk or home while others roam afar. The pleasures of memory never quite come up to those of anticipation. Much of the fun of the holiday lies in long preparation and anticipation. In anticipation all is perfect. Weather, of course, lovely, society ideal, the companionship of congenial people who always disappear just as we are wishing (quite kindly) that they would, though we yield to none in our admiration for their good qualities; the places we go to see as lovely as we hoped; the places we re-visit as beautiful as we remembered them; the food (I regret to show such a low interest in food), excellent and unpretentious, and always appearing at the right time.

In reality there may be flaws in the most carefully planned trip, but, happily, we shall forget the worst of the drawbacks when we are thinking over our holidays and telling our experiences to others, who are impatiently waiting to describe their own. We shall count only the sunny hours as all well-conducted sun-dials do, and with a little veil of idealism thrown over the flaws in the holiday we shall almost persuade ourselves that it came up to anticipation after all.

Miss Johnson.

The much advertised welcome to Miss Amy Johnson cannot be shared by all her admirers in person, but she may rest assured that many thousands besides those who actually see her return in triumph to her native land are sending her their silent good wishes and congratulations. Did ever young woman have a more dramatic arrival in England? Many wonderful deeds have been done by both men and women in the last few years, but hers seems to have appealed to the public imagination to an unusual extent. We do not forget Lady Heath and Lady Bailey—to mention only women fliers—but this modest young woman who flew to Australia and captured the heart of a continent seems to stand alone, as she flew alone. What is there left for her to do now? Will not any other exploit be an anti-climax?

This Freedom.

There are times when one realises most keenly that it is impossible to be independent of one's fellow creatures. There are others, when one feels that to be so, would be freedom indeed. This is not to say that one wishes to be a hermit or to live on a desert island well furnished with suitable food, shady trees, a perfect climate, and a few of the world's best books rescued from the wreck. No, for my own part, these thoughts come when I reflect that I am at the mercy of the people who repair the clocks and watches of whose internal arrangements and ailments I am as ignorant as the babe unborn; when I rashly tinker with the wireless and produce loud squeaks which turn to melodious murmurs as a youth of tender years and dirty hands comes to the rescue and twirls the knobs; when . . . but why betray my ignorance of numerous matters, which are, no doubt, as easy as A B C (not that they were always easy, let me remind you) to most of my readers?

IN HOMAGE TO THE MISSING OF THE GREAT WAR.

FOUR MEMORIALS TO BE UNVEILED ON WESTERN FRONT TO-MORROW.

HEROES OF THE OLD BATTLE LINE.

By H. A. TAYLOR, author of "Good-bye to the Battlefields."

To-morrow morning, on the sixteenth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the Great War, a notable ceremony will be enacted on the old battlefields of the Western Front. Four memorials, bearing in all the names of 44,000 *missing, will be unveiled simultaneously.*

In the shadow of the new mine-shafts of Loos, in verdant Artois, in the heart of the Somme country, and on the rolling downs near Cambrai, representative men of the Empire, among them Mr. T. Shaw, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, will gather to do homage to British soldiers who gave their lives in those sectors of the old line, and who have no known graves.

It is the policy of the Imperial War Graves Commission to commemorate every missing soldier, by name, in the locality in which he fell. When the programme is completed there will stand upon the Western Front sixteen memorials to the missing, including one (at Arras) specially dedicated to lost airmen, for whom localised commemoration is obviously impossible. In addition to these, there will be a number of memorials to the missing erected by the Dominion Governments.

Two Years' Work.

The ceremony to-morrow will carry the Commission's programme a long stride towards its completion, but it is expected that about two years will elapse—years of patient, diligent work—before the great task is finished, and the name of every fallen soldier, identified or missing, is engraved in stone upon the Western Front, above his grave, if his resting-place be known, or, otherwise, upon one of the memorials to the missing.

The fourfold ceremony of the Fourth of August at Loos, Vis-en-Artois, Pozières, and Louverval represents the most notable act of its kind since the inauguration of the Menin Gate.

Of the four memorials, that at Loos carries the greatest number of names, its toll being 20,712. The Battle of Loos (1915) is, of course, responsible for most of these inscriptions, though some relate to the weary years of trench warfare which succeeded that engagement, to the enemy assault in April, 1918, and to the subsequent advance to victory.

The Loos Memorial is embodied in the walls of the cemetery at Dud Corner, the site of an old enemy strong-point known as the Lens Road Redoubt. The architectural design is the work of Sir Herbert Baker, whose scheme of panelled walls and semi-circular courts has provided a noble scroll for the names of the 20,000 "to whom the fortune of war denied the known and honoured burial given to their comrades in death." This memorial will be unveiled by General Sir Nevil Macready, a former Adjutant-General.

The Somme and Loos.

Vis-en-Artois is not one of those places which stir memories. No great battle was fought here. The village did not fall into our hands until August, 1918, and the line did not rest about this place for any appreciable time. Its selection as the location of one of the memorials to the missing is due, no doubt, to the topographical suitability of the site and to the existence there of a cemetery whose form lent itself to appropriate treatment. At the back of this burial-place of nearly 3,000 of our men has been erected a screen-wall, carrying panels on which are inscribed the names of 9,903 missing. The centre section of the walls is flanked by great pylons, which rise to a height of 70 ft., and embodied in the screen is a group representing St. George and the Dragon. The design of the Vis-en-Artois Memorial is the work of Captain J. R. Truelove.

The men commemorated here were lost in the many actions that were fought in the Last Hundred Days between the River Somme and Loos. Soldiers, whose names are here engraved, many of them boys in their 'teens, fell in places as far removed from each other as Miraumont and Maubeuge, Roye and Landrecies, for we moved swiftly in those days of continuous battle. Men of the Dominions, with the exception of a few South Africans, are not commemorated here. They have their own rolls of honour elsewhere.

At Vis-en-Artois, where, to-morrow, General Sir Walter Braithwaite will release the flags that veil the inscribed panels, the titles of practically every unit of the British Army may be read.

On Pozieres Ridge.

It is thus, too, at Pozières, where, about the cemetery on the crest of the famous ridge, panelled walls have been erected to carry the names of 14,690 men, nearly all being soldiers of the Fifth Army, who were killed in the critical retirement of March and April, 1918, and whose graves have never been identified. The site of this memorial must be known to hundreds of thousands of men, although, in the war years, the devastating guns left no landmark by which, to-day, it might be recalled. It is on the crest of the ridge just west of Pozières, once again a visible village. During the Somme offensive of 1916, neither stick nor stone was to be seen above the ground level; but when the tide of battle moved on, little wooden crosses dotted the shell-scarred earth; rickety shelters arose, and two low structures, heavily sandbagged, became well known to the troops, one as a trench-boot store, the other as a soup kitchen.

To-day the British cemetery, into which the isolated graves have long been gathered, embodies in its walls, designed by Mr. W. H. Cowlishaw after the manner of a cloister garth, the third of the memorials for inauguration to-morrow. Here General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will officiate.

The most southerly of the four memorials is situated at Louverval, on the main road from Bapaume to Cambrai, and about midway between those two towns. On a terrace above a small British cemetery, situated on commanding ground, has been erected a stately colonnade, with a semi-circular wall. The general design, which embodies the Stone of Remembrance and some noble carving by Mr. C. S. Jagger, is the work of Mr. H. Charlton Bradshaw. The panels on the walls record the names of 7,048 officers and men who fell in the Battle of Cambrai, 1917, and whose graves are unknown.

Two of the carvings which Mr. Jagger has done for the Louverval memorial.

The Hindenburg Line.

The action to which this memorial relates was that bold and brilliant enterprise which, at a time when the Allied fortunes were at a low ebb, pierced the "impregnable" Hindenburg line, and brought our troops almost to the ancient gates of Cambrai, producing such elation in London that "joy bells" were rung to celebrate the victory.

In viewing this Louverval memorial those familiar with the history of the battle will look particularly for the names of men of the cavalry and of the Tank Corps, for at Cambrai both these arms did heroic work. Both are numerously represented among long lists of infantry soldiers from London, from the English counties, from Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and from South Africa. London's sacrifice at Cambrai was particularly heavy, no fewer than twenty-five Metropolitan battalions being named on these tables of stone, which are touched with gold before the evening sun sinks into the valley of the Somme.

With Cambrai the name of Byng is associated almost as closely as it is with Vimy, and to-morrow, in unveiling this memorial to the missing of the Cambrai operations, Lieut.-General Sir Louis Vaughan will be acting for Lord Byng, whom he served as Chief of Staff for a long period; Lord Byng, unfortunately, is not well enough to be present.

Twelve Years After.

Tribute will, no doubt, be paid to-morrow to the unremitting work of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Such acknowledgments are well-deserved, but nothing could afford more eloquent evidence of the care with which the Commission, twelve years after the Armistice, is still executing its duty, than the fact that the lists of names on three out of the four memorials already need some amendment, graves previously unlocated having been found and identified since the nominal rolls were inscribed upon the memorials.

Those attending to-morrow's ceremonies will be numerous, for this is the season when the battlefields receive the largest influx of visitors.

It is good that interest in the battlefields continues undiminished, for it is here, in the cemeteries and on the memorials to the missing, that the greatest story of the war is to be read. Here is the tragic narrative, free from the glamour imparted by the writer who affects to see romance in war, undistorted by the false perspective of the "realist," scornful of the bathos of the maudlin sentimentalist.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 292.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 292," SUNDAY TIMES, 185, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

1. Control of a poor sort.
7. S. Coast resort where they are proud to second part lots of first part.
8. The ancestor of Carnera?
10. Turn a convict for a joyous occasion.
12. Bully homes.
15. Where all's in this there's nothing amiss.
16. Its an old saw that has not these.
17. An unexpected addition.
18. Coins.
19. Were this animal heartless there would be a row.
20. Not suitable music for comic opera.
23. Invoke a friend, with valuable result.
25. A foreign lady.
26. Stern.
27. Not a principal by any means.

DOWN.

1. Change.
2. Not to be taken at face value.
3. A favourite word with baby, no doubt.
4. Describes a ball with a high ball inside it.
5. China, of course.
6. How the honourable man does not fight.
9. Afterthoughts for inclusion.
11. Nemesis.
12. Race or strain.
13. A freak sort of ship.
14. Part of U.S.A. that is pluralised in French when reversed.
21. A Scandinavian author.
22. Light, with grassy middle.
24. Narrow, with grassy border.
25. One thing that may decide you to go into retreat.

CROSS-WORD No. 291 PRIZEWINNERS.

Lady SCHUSTER, Yeldall, Twyford, Reading, Berks; Mrs. MONTAGUE WILLIAMS, 83, Campden Hill Court, Kensington W.8; Mrs. MOLYNEUX, St. Leonard's Road, Hythe, Kent; Lt.-Col. G. R. B. SPAIN, C.M.G., 7, Tankerville Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. AUCKLAND, 15, Penylan Road, Cardiff.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Cramp; 5, Troll; 8, Luxor; 9, Bijou; 10, Unity; 11, Sweet; 12, Louth; 15, Hegel; 18, Aim; 20, Demonstration; 21, His; 22, Sting; 25, Cyder; 28, Ranch; 29, Maple; 30, Anvil; 31, Byron; 32, Clyde; 33, Tosti.

DOWN: 1, Cabal; 2, Anjou; 3, Plush; 4, Expeditionary; 5, Truth; 6, Owing; 7, Loyal; 13, Overt; 14, Thorn; 16, Entry; 17, Elope; 18, Ash; 19, Mrs.; 22, Sumac; 23, Imply; 24, Grebe; 25, Chant; 26, Davos; 27, Ralli.

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

A SPORTING PROPERTY ON DEESIDE.

About 16,000 acres will come under the hammer when the auction of Durris, one of the best-known sporting properties in the Valley of the Dee, is conducted by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on September 23. There are 6½ miles of salmon fishing on the south bank of the River Dee below Banchory.

So long ago as the reign of Alexander III. in the thirteenth century Durris (or Dores) was a Royal forest with an old stronghold on the Castle Hill. Here Edward I. of England is said to have spent a night in July, 1296. Durris House consists of a seventeenth century house, to which has been added a comfortable building of the eighteenth century. Included in the sale are the grouse moor, yielding from 500 to 1,000 brace, and a number of farms and cottages.

The auction of historic Claremont, Esher, will take place at Hanover Square on September 24. Claremont will be remembered chiefly as a Royal residence, for it was acquired in 1816 as a country seat for Princess Charlotte. It remained in Royal occupation until the Duchess of Albany sold it in 1922. The estate, which extends to 210 acres, is ripe for immediate development for building purposes.

Auction sales will be held at Chestfield, near Whitstable, by Knight, Frank and Rutley on August 13 and September 11, of the remaining building sites and some houses on the Chestfield Village estate. A new station has been opened on the estate, which has been developed on ideal village lines, with its own golf course and sports grounds.

Burnham House, within ten minutes' walk of Sunninghill golf course, is to be offered by auction at Hanover Square on September 13 at a low reserve. The property has a spacious lawn. Formerly part of the Lofts Hall estate, Saffron Walden, about 1,230 acres are to be submitted by auction in the autumn by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The sale will include six agricultural holdings and thirty-seven cottages situated in and near the picturesque village of Elmdon.

Kingston House, Leatherhead, which was visited by John Wesley in February, 1791, is in the market. It will be submitted to auction jointly by Hampton and Sons and White and Sons in September. The house is mainly of the Queen Anne period. Its porch and entrance doors, however, are Georgian. There is also a handsome carved Stuart staircase.

Freehold building sites with a total frontage of about 127 ft. to St. Mary's Road, Ealing, have been sold by auction for £2,250 by Knight, Frank and Rutley.

By private treaty Hampton and Sons have sold Birchville, Bushey Heath, an old-fashioned residence with well-arranged gardens of over 4½ acres. Under the hammer they also have sold the freehold of Vacuna, Stoke Poges, together with a piece of building land.

A MARRIAGE LAW BOMBSHELL.

50,000 REUNIONS INVALID

DIVORCED CATHOLICS IN AUSTRIA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

As a result of a decision announced yesterday by the reorganised Austrian Constitutional Court, 50,000 marriages, entered into by divorced Catholics under what has been understood since the creation of the Republic to be the law of the country, can now be declared illegal by anyone who wishes to challenge them.

Austria already leads the world in the population ratio of illegitimate children, but as a result of this new ruling the number may be increased by as many as ten thousand.

After 1918, it was agreed that governors should be given the right to grant dispensations for divorced Catholics to re-marry. Fifty thousand marriages of this kind have taken place, and when the validity of these "dispensation marriages" was challenged, as it was in many cases, it was found that two of the highest Austrian courts took different views.

When Austria's Constitution was reformed last year, the Constitutional Court, which defended the dispensations, was entirely changed, and came under a clerical majority. It is this court which has now decided that all the "dispensation marriages" are invalid, despite the fact that they were concluded by permission of the governors and the Minister of the Interior.

The real gravity of the new situation lies in the fact that by the Constitutional Court's decision, any third party is able to challenge and upset these "dispensation marriages." This will open up, it is feared, endless possibilities of blackmail by former partners of the re-married hundred thousand. It also threatens to blast the future of their children.

The decision has caused consternation throughout Austria, and particularly in Vienna, and progressive papers are demanding a change in the antiquated marriage laws which prohibit the re-marriage of divorced Catholics.

AN ARCHDUKE'S ARREST.

ARCHDUCHESS AND HER NECKLACE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The threat by the New York lawyer of the Archduke Leopold Salvator to hold the Archduchess Maria Theresa, the ex-Empress Zita, and, later, Archduke Otto, responsible for the Archduke's arrest, has evoked a spirited reply to-day from the Archduchess through her representative, Frau Hofrat Anna Eisenmenger.

From this it appears that the Archduke's lawyer had already tried to secure from the Archduchess Maria Theresa a signed declaration of his client's innocence, which was refused. It is pointed out that the imprisonment of the Archduke was not inspired by the Archduchess; but, it is added, that his present behaviour will compel the Hapsburg family to take action against him.

Frau Eisenmenger's statement points out that it was a New York grand jury which laid the charge against the Archduke after hearing his evidence, and recalls his admission that he received 20,000 dollars from the illegal sale of the Archduchess's necklace.

"For what and with what right he received this amount," says the statement, "the American judge must establish. The American lawyer of the Archduke Leopold tried a short time ago to get the Archduchess to sign a declaration that the Archduke was absolutely innocent in the necklace affair. The Archduchess's American lawyer warned her against attempting thus to influence the American judicial proceeding, and pointed out to the Archduchess that such a statement would be equivalent to perjury.

"As the Archduchess refused to sign a statement exonerating the Archduke, his lawyer tried to frighten her. He informed her by letter that he would make her responsible for damages suffered by his client, and he sent the same notification to the ex-Empress Zita, although she had nothing to do with the affair at all.

"The necklace is absolutely private property, and has nothing to do with the Hapsburg family. The Archduchess, although seriously damaged financially, omitted for family reasons to bring a civil charge against the Archduke, although there was ground enough for such proceedings.

"The Archduke's action will, however, compel the Archduchess, as well as authoritative members of the Hapsburg family, to proceed against the Archduke Leopold with all energy."

MISS AMY JOHNSON'S HOMECOMING.

WELCOME IN GREECE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

ATHENS, Saturday.

Miss Amy Johnson arrived here this afternoon in an India Imperial Airways seaplane, and was warmly greeted by Greek Air Ministry officials and representatives of the British Legation.

After an hour's rest she left for Salonica, where she will be entertained at dinner this evening by M. Zannas, the Under-Secretary for Aviation.

Reuter and Exchange messages say that members of the Greek Air Force and of the General public waited for hours to see Miss Johnson arrive, in spite of the great heat.

Officers of the Greek Air Force presented her with a bouquet adorned with the Greek colours, and entertained her to refreshments at the air base.

On her arrival the young airwoman was at once surrounded by photographers.

[Miss Johnson will reach Croydon at 6 p.m. to-morrow.]

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 406.] LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1830. [Price 7d.

Three Despatches have been received from our Ambassador in Paris. Great carnage has taken place. The tricoloured flag waves over the Tuileries. A Committee of Public Safety has been appointed.

Mr. Edward Wells, of Willoughby in the Wolds, last week purchased three Irish bullocks, coming two years olds, for 35s., being the amazing price of 11s. 8d. each.

The country to the North of Smyrna has been exposed to devastation by locusts. The people are endeavouring to save some of the corn by cutting it in an immature state.

A considerable piece of ground between King Street and the High Street, now occupied by miserable dwellings, has been added to the premises of Guy's Hospital. There can be no doubt that this circumstance will tend to the improvement of that part of the Borough.

The Pursers of the Royal Navy intend sending a respectful memorial to his Majesty, praying for an increase of half-pay. At present there are many on the list who have served between 30 and 40 years as clerks and pursers with only half-pay of 3s. a-day.

M.F.H. SHOT.

COLONEL GREEN OF THE COTTESMORE.

FOUND DEAD BY THE HIGHWAY.

REVOLVER AT HIS SIDE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OAKHAM, Saturday.

Colonel Sidney Green, M.C., joint master of the Cottesmore Hounds, was this morning found dead on the roadway about a quarter of a mile from his house, Catmose Cottage, Oakham. A revolver lay beside the body.

The driver of a Royal mail van, named Garton, discovered the tragedy while on his way from Uffingnam to Oakham.

Inspector Bottom and Detective Risely, of the Rutland Constabulary, proceeded to the spot, and found Colonel Green lying dead on the right hand side of the grass verge.

The tragedy has caused widespread regret in the town and county, where Colonel Green was a popular figure. The other Master of the Hunt, Mr. W. J. Baird, was away from home, but Mrs. Baird told me that so far as she knew Colonel Green had no worries. He was an exceptionally fine joint master.

"I can't think of any reason for the tragedy," she added. "The Colonel was always very happy. He dined with us only a few days ago, and was then in his usual excellent spirits. It is entirely untrue that he had been disappointed in a love affair. Colonel Green was known to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, who had several times hunted under his mastership."

A POPULAR FIGURE.

I learn that on Friday night, when Colonel Green had arrived home after exercising some of the Cottesmore Pack, he gave orders for breakfast to be ready at nine o'clock. That was the last seen of him by any of the household staff.

Pending the arrival of his brother, Colonel Green, of Windsor, the coroner is holding over the fixing of the inquest, but it will probably be on Monday.

Mr. P. W. H. Lovell, the secretary to the brewery firm of which Colonel Green was managing director, said that the Colonel was in the office yesterday up till one o'clock. "I had been talking business with him, and mentioned the next board meeting, on August 15. He noted the date in his diary. The news of his death has been received with great sorrow at the brewery, where he was very much liked among the employees.

"Particularly are we grieved for his father, Mr. J. W. Green, the founder of the company, who is 83 years of age. He is spending a holiday at Ramsgate, and we received a telegram from him this morning stating that he was heartbroken.

Another friend of Colonel Green said that the Colonel had been deeply affected by the Meopham air crash a fortnight ago. He knew all the victims well, and their deaths made a great impression on him.

SERVICE IN THE WAR.

Colonel Green, who was 57 and unmarried, was managing director of Green's Brewery, Luton. He was the eldest son of Mr. J. W. Green, of The Larches, Luton. He had been joint Master of the Cottesmore since 1928. Before joining the Cottesmore pack he hunted with the Fernie Hounds. He served with the Bedfordshire Yeomanry in the war until 1917, when he was transferred to the Scots Guards, and in 1925 he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel with command of the 105th (Beds) Yeomanry Brigade R.A. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1918.

Colonel Green owned Master Robert in partnership with the Earl of Airlie when that horse won the Grand National in 1924. He was more interested in National Hunt Racing than in the sport under Jockey Club Rules, but had a useful flat racer in Hunting Tower, trained for him by Captain Boyd-Rochfort at Newmarket.

GUELPH TREASURE.

OPPOSITION TO GERMAN STATE PURCHASE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the proposed disposal of the celebrated so-called Guelph Treasure, an almost unique collection of specimens of the goldsmith's art of the early Middle Ages, with reliquaries and other objects of art.

The collection was made by the heads of the Guelph family, but when the King of Hanover was deposed by Bismarck it was removed to Switzerland. It was claimed by the late Duke of Cumberland, as direct descendant of the King of Hanover, as his personal property; and his son, who married the Kaiser's daughter, offered the collection for sale in America.

The present economic depression, however, stands in the way of its purchase there, and two Frankfort art dealers, it is reported, have either bought the collection on their own account or are trying to sell it for the duke.

The treasures are to be exhibited publicly in Berlin in the hope, it is believed, that a movement will be started to induce the Prussian Government to buy at least the most precious specimens.

Ten million marks (£500,000) are spoken of as being the price wanted for a considerable portion of the collection; but an outcry against the purchase has already been started in the Press.

The argument advanced is that a country that cannot balance its Budget, that has millions of unemployed, and that must have recourse to mediæval methods such as the poll tax in order to pay its way, is not in a position to spend the taxpayers' money on works of art, however valuable they may be from the historical standpoint.

GRADES OF MILK.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN NEEDED.

The National Veterinary Medical Association held a special conference at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, to discuss the grading of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Eaton Jones, Liverpool, who presided at the conference, said that the British public knew very little about grades of milk, and it should be the aim of the conference to produce names which the public would readily understand. There was not half enough milk being drunk in this country. He believed we were the lowest milk-consuming people in the world. Publicity was needed as to the value of milk as a food, and it ought to be undertaken either by the Government the producers, or the local authorities.

The conference decided that milk should be divided into three grades: Milk guaranteed clean and free from tuberculosis; milk clinically examined; and pasteurised milk.

The Chairman observed that naming the grades of milk would have little effect unless an advertising campaign was carried out to let the public know the type of milk for which to ask.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 17.

MR. BALDWIN TURNS THE TABLES ON HIS CRITICS.

TRYING TO SMASH THE PARTY.

"THEY WON'T DO IT WHILE I AM WHERE I AM."

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Worcester yesterday, said that certain elements were trying to smash up the party. "They won't do it," he said, "as long as I am where I am. I am never going to see our great historical party become a great hysterical party."

Amid enthusiastic cheers the meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Baldwin, approving his policy for extending safeguarding and improving the prospect of all who are engaged in or dependent upon agriculture.

Acknowledging the vote of confidence, Mr. Baldwin said he had just survived a most difficult and anxious year—the most anxious he had ever been through, not even excepting 1926.

"No one," he said, "can fully understand what I mean until he has had the honour of leading the Conservative Party after a defeat. Unless it be that Mr. MacDonald's difficulties are equally great there is no more difficult task than maintaining the morale and the unity of a great party in the hour of defeat, especially where there are certain elements which are devoting all their time and all their money to smashing up our party. They won't do it as long as I am where I am. (Cheers.) I am never going to see our great historical party become the great hysterical party.

"To-day there is only one vital issue on which the electors of this country will have to make their decision, and that is whether they want a Socialist or a Conservative Government. There is no alternative, for there is no third party which can hope to be in the ascendant. On the one side you have the Socialist Party, which after a year of office has brought us to the verge of economic and industrial disaster. It has failed to keep any of its promises, and is now attempting to deceive the electors by making excuses, and making play with the excuse that unemployment is attributable to world causes.

"Nobody will deny that world causes have been at work, but they have been at work for many years. The destruction of confidence in this country in industry is not due to world causes, but is directly due to the reckless statements and promises made at the last election, to increases in taxation, to the Government's failure to grapple with the question at issue, and to the uneasiness which they have created in the minds of all classes as to what is going to happen.

"The continuation of such a Government must inevitably lead us from bad to worse. The only chance for a restoration of confidence is the substitution of a Conservative for a Socialist Government."

THE FIRST STEP.

Turning to what the Conservatives would do if they were returned to office, Mr. Baldwin said: "At home the first thing is to get industry on its legs, and the first step in doing that must be the safeguarding of the home markets against goods produced under inferior conditions of labour abroad. Side by side with the industrial problem is the whole agricultural problem. In studying that problem we have decided to go straight for the wheat problem as the key of the position, and as one which, taking the country as a whole, would be of the most value at this moment. We have decided, although I do not like subsidies, that the most practical way of increasing the percentage of home grown wheat was to do it by a guaranteed price. That price is at present under consideration.

"We are determined to ensure that the wheat crop shall be grown at a remunerative price, and there is no other way of ensuring that, apart from a guaranteed price, except by Protection, and Protection to ensure it would take about twenty shillings a quarter. At the moment I do not believe it practical politics with the industrial regions of this country."

Mr. Baldwin said that the Party were examining the quota system. The Socialist Party had said that they proposed to introduce Import Boards, but the Conservative Party had discarded the idea of import boards and thought that the quota system was a far more helpful one. Their agricultural programme also included a duty on malting barley. On the question of the beet sugar industry, he was convinced of the value of that to agriculture and to the whole country, and he believed it was possible for this country to carry nearly double the amount of beet that it was carrying to-day.

Mr. Baldwin also said that his party were determined to stop the importation of dumped oats, from which some parts of the country were suffering severely, either by a countervailing duty or by prohibition. They also wanted to deal with the question of the importation of early vegetables and fruit.

EMPIRE MARKETS.

Turning to Empire policy, Mr. Baldwin said: "It is a commonplace that we have to look to the Empire markets for the development of our trade before looking to any other markets in the world. But if we wish to sell more of our goods to the Dominions it is obvious that we must be prepared to buy more goods from them, and the things which the Dominions want markets for are their primary produce. This must necessarily involve trade agreements between us and the Dominions, by which they will give increased preference for our manufactures and we in return will either give preference to foodstuffs, which would involve taxation at home, or some other alternative method, such as the quota system, or as the Socialist Party will try to give effect to by an Imports Board.

"Here we have the great difference between ourselves and the gentlemen who call themselves Empire Free Traders. The Empire Free Trader wants me to go to the electorate of this country, and say that we mean to impose taxes on foreign food without saying what articles are to be taxed, what the amount of tax is to be, what effect that tax would have on the cost of living and what advantages the Dominions are going to offer in exchange for that tax.

"I believe the only business-like policy, and the only one fair to the electorate, is to say that we will not raise this issue of food-taxes until we have conferred with the Dominions and explored the whole problem and can lay a definite plan before the country, state exactly what taxes will be required, and exactly what we are going to get in return.

"Our policy is reciprocal preference, which can go to almost any extent you will. For that purpose I would set up at once a permanent Imperial Economic Conference, representing every part of the Empire, which would be in continuous session examining these very problems and bringing before us the data which is lacking at present.

RECIPROCAL PREFERENCE.

"There is nothing the Dominions are so jealous about as their fiscal autonomy, and they will never surrender it. Many people, hearing the phrase 'Empire Free Trade,' believe that it will mean that the Dominions will take off their tariffs for us. It does not and cannot mean that. That has been stated by responsible statesmen in every Dominion. What can be and will be done is to grant reciprocal preferences; we give advantages and they give advantages, and in that way a great deal can be done. That is our course—exactly the same course as that of Mr. Bennett, the new Prime Minister of Canada.

"The policy of Empire Free Traders has never yet been clearly outlined. So far as I understand their policy it is protection for the farmer. On that they hope to get the farmers' vote. That is coupled, so far as I understand the policy, with the free importation of Empire foodstuffs. Is that policy possible?

"The British farmer cannot produce wheat as cheaply as the Canadian farmer can produce it. In a short time he would be completely knocked out by Empire wheat imports. What is the remedy for that contingency? That is one question to put to the Empire Free Trade candidates. The other question is this: If you put a duty on foreign wheat, which *ex-hypothesi* they are going to do, that duty has got to be probably not less than £1 a quarter. Let us assume that the country would give that protection—which I do not believe it ever will—what is going to be the result? The Empire wheat growers could perfectly well put their heads together and import wheat into this country at very little less than the effective duty put on foreign corn, which would give the result of a completely unearned bonus to them of possibly 15s. a quarter, causing a corresponding rise in the price of foodstuffs in this country. That shows the inherent weakness of that side of the policy.

"We tackle the question differently. We go straight to a policy that will give the farmer a remunerative price for wheat, and will at the same time enable him to get that price without raising the price of the loaf in England. Our policy is a safer policy and a wise policy.

"FALSE GODS."

"No one can split our party if it will stand shoulder to shoulder and not allow itself to be rattled. It can never be rattled in the North of England, and I do not believe it will be rattled here. It may, however, be rattled in the South. If the Conservative Party will stand shoulder to shoulder to resist every attempt that is made to divide us, if they will remain loyal to their policy and fight for it, there can be one end to this trouble, and that will be our victory. If, on the other hand, you go running after false gods and you think you can serve the cause either of your party, or of the country, or of the Empire by splitting the Tory Party, you may succeed in splitting it, but you will get what is the last thing you want, and that is another term of a Socialist Government."

"POLICY CLEAR AS CRYSTAL."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON EMPIRE UNITY.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Musselburgh last night, said that one of the first duties of a Conservative Government would be to recast the whole system of unemployment insurance and make it solvent, and stop a state of things which encouraged men, and even young boys, to remain in idleness, because they were paid nearly as much for doing nothing as for working.

"A stop must be put to dumping. Imports of manufactured goods showed an average increase in the first six months of this year compared with 1924 of 50 per cent. This did not appear to alarm Mr. Snowden, because he said that when the foreigner made some article in his own country and sent it over here, he was finding work for British workmen. If that were really true, unemployment ought to be going down by leaps and bounds.

"Our policy is as clear as crystal," said Mr. Chamberlain. "When we get into power, not only shall we put on every duty that Mr. Snowden takes off, but we shall hold ourselves free to do for other industries what has been done for those we have safeguarded.

ASSISTING AGRICULTURE.

"The case of agriculture is somewhat different. What the British farmer wants is a stabilised price at a level which will enable him to grow his wheat at a profit. That is what the Conservative Party has promised to give—a guaranteed price for wheat used for making bread at a price which will enable him to make a profit."

Referring to the agricultural programme outlined by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is all eyewash, and all done for propaganda purposes. What is the use of putting more smallholders and allotment-holders on the land if the big farmers cannot make it pay?"

LIBERAL M.P. UNEASY.

MR. E. D. SIMON AND HIS AMERICAN CAR.

At the Liberal Summer School at Oxford, yesterday, Mr. E. D. Simon, a prominent Liberal M.P., toyed with the idea of a revenue duty on all imports other than raw material.

"I feel uneasy about the whole thing," said Mr. Simon, after Sir Walter Layton had spoken for more than an hour on Free Trade. "I have a perfectly open mind about this import duty question, and it seems to me that there is a case for a temporary duty.

"Our export trade has gone wrong. It is bleeding to death, and the main result is the staggering unemployment that we have now. Many people think that we have reached the safe limits of direct taxation, but the next Budget is going to be a very bad one, and the one after that will be even worse. There is a school of thought beginning to advocate a revenue tax of 10 per cent. on all imports except raw material. That would bring in seventy or eighty million pounds. I would like to ask Sir Walter Layton whether he is quite certain that in present conditions a 10 per cent. all-round revenue tax would have more disadvantages than advantages, if it were used in such a way as to be of more assistance to the export trade, and if it were levied as a temporary measure.

"A short time ago I wanted to buy a motor-car, and an American model which suited my purpose happened to be £200 or £300 cheaper than a British car. Before buying I asked Sir Walter Layton whether it would make any difference to employment in this country if I bought the American car. He replied, "No, because imports pay for exports." My conscience has been getting more and more uneasy about that car ever since. I am very much afraid that by buying that American car I have, in fact, reduced employment in this country.

"I wish to ask Sir Walter Layton two questions: (1) How does he propose to arrest the decline in our share of export trade? and (2) Is he sure that the disadvantages of a 10 per cent. revenue tariff, temporarily imposed for the present emergency, would outweigh the advantages?"

Sir Walter Layton, replying to Mr. Simon, said, "It is perfectly true that a very small revenue tariff would not do very much harm, but it would not do very much good. A 1 per cent. duty on everything would hardly be noticed, but I doubt whether Mr. Simon would persuade the country to have the suggested 10 per cent. all round tariff. The risk is that the tariff would not stay at 10 per cent. The pressure against the flat rate from the consumer, who would want his food in free, on the one hand, and from the manufacturer, who would want real Protection, on the other hand, would be so great that the flat tariff wall would be changed in precisely the same way as every other tariff has been changed."

DIVORCED MAN'S £12,000 ESTATE.

FORMER WIFE'S CLAIM UPHELD.

HOLOGRAPH WILL

MADE TWO DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

Lord Mackay has given judgment in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in a will dispute awarding a husband's £12,000 estate to his wife, who had divorced him.

John Macdonald Henderson, a domiciled Scotsman, died in August last year as the result of an accident while he was driving a racing motor-car. He had no children and his parents were dead. His wife, Mrs. Winifred Richmond, or Henderson, who lives at Adam Street, London, and whom he married in August, 1927, secured a decree of divorce in 1929.

Mr. Henderson's relatives disputed Mrs. Henderson's claim. She put forward a holograph will, signed in London before two witnesses, two days after the service of the summons in the divorce action. The will was in the simplest and most absolute terms, and left everything which Mr. Henderson possessed to her by name.

The principal question arose because Mr. Henderson had appended to his wife's full name the words "my wife." The other parties, the next of kin heirs, would take the whole estate in the event of intestacy, and as there was no other will in existence, the primary question was the validity or continued operation in the circumstances of the short will of December, 1928.

Lord Mackay said that in the present case there was nothing whatever, either in the context or in the admitted circumstances, to support the view that the words "my wife" made the money only a conditional gift. He therefore sustained the claim for Mrs. Henderson.

WOMAN ATTACKED

MAID ON ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE.

Dorothy Muriel Trembath, a domestic servant (17), was remanded until next Saturday, at Croydon Borough Police Court yesterday, charged with the attempted murder on Friday, at a house in Edridge Road, Croydon, of Mrs. Lucy Durant (69) "by stabbing her in the throat and causing other injuries."

Detective-Inspector Hedges said that he went to the house on Friday and saw Mrs. Durant, who was in bed in her room on the ground floor. She was being attended to by a nurse and her daughter, and was bleeding from wounds on her neck, face, and hands. Dr. Collyer came, after which he (the inspector) took a statement from Mrs. Durant.

He then went into the kitchen, where the girl was being detained by two constables. He told her who he was, cautioned her, and arrested her on the charge of stabbing Mrs. Durant with a knife. When taken to the police station and charged, she replied: "I did not do it."

The girl appeared to be somewhat strange in her manner, in consequence of which a doctor was sent for to examine her.

The clerk asked the girl if she had anything to say why she should not be remanded.

After a pause she said: "This is a crime, sir, I have not done. Mrs. Durant did not say I did it."

The Bench ordered that during the remand the girl should be medically examined.

STRUCK BY A WAVE.

HOW TWO CHILDREN WERE DROWNED.

A verdict of "Found Drowned" was returned at the inquest at Margate yesterday on Eileen Calaghan (8), and her sister, Elsie Joyce Calaghan (7), of Great Dover Street, Borough, London, who were drowned while paddling on Margate beach on Friday.

Mrs. Mary Philpott, the grandmother of the children with whom they were staying for a holiday, said she took them on to the beach in the morning and left them paddling in the bathing pool while she sat in a deck chair reading. Later she missed them, and, seeing a crowd, she went over and found one of her grandchildren receiving artificial respiration. She then heard someone shout "There's another in the sea."

The evidence showed that a London policeman, while wading into the sea for a ball, found the body of one child in three feet of water. The other child's body was recovered by a Walthamstow man fifty yards from the shore, where it was found floating face downwards.

The Coroner said he could only conclude that the children waded so far out into the sea that they were struck by a wave, and, losing their balance, were carried out to sea and drowned. It seemed incredible that such a tragedy could take place when the beach was quite level. He did not think anybody was to blame.

THE TOTE AT DOG RACES.

"INCONVENIENT RIVAL OF BOOKMAKERS."

TEST CASE FAILS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

"I have more than a suspicion that the real motive of this prosecution is the bookmakers, who find this totalisator a growing and very inconvenient rival."

This was the comment of the Recorder of Liverpool (Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C.), at the Quarter Sessions to-day when he directed the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty" in the test case to decide the legality of a totalisator on a greyhound racing track. All the defendants were then discharged.

Electric Hare Greyhound Racing, Ltd., and the manager of the company's track, James Shand, of Prospect Vale, Liverpool, together with thirty-five totalisator clerks and operators, were variously summoned for keeping, using and permitting to be used, the Stanley Greyhound Track, at Liverpool, for unlawful gaming by means of the totalisator. There were in all eighty summonses.

Directing the jury to acquit the defendants on all the charges, the Recorder said: "What is the moral significance of a case like this? Here you have betting allowed in circumstances which are not always desirable; where welshers can be present or absent as the case may be; where there is a noise which the totalisator does not attempt to rival, and where public order is certainly infringed to a much greater extent than it can be by the totalisator-machine. Seeing that betting goes on, and as this is a case where there is reasonable doubt as to the law, I find myself unable to advise you to convict. It is not public order or public morals that are being concerned in this case. Feeling very considerable doubt about the law, and feeling that the totalisator is conducted in no sense against public law or morals, I direct you to return a verdict of not guilty."

Commenting on a detective-sergeant's statement that he had bet through the totalisator for the purposes of the case, the Recorder said: "I have never known a man, in the whole of my experience, who used official money who ever won anything. Even a betting-machine thinks the State can be robbed."

PEER'S SISTER DEAD.

SEIZURE IN LOURDES PILGRIM TRAIN.

BOULOGNE, Saturday.

The Hon. Gabrielle Marie Leopoldina Acton, a sister of Lord Acton, died from a heart attack in the train to-day between Abbeville and Boulogne.

She was one of a party of pilgrims returning to London from Lourdes. Her sister, Mrs. Eyre, of Upper George Street, Bryanston Square, Marylebone, was immediately informed by the Rev. Father Walters, who accompanied the pilgrims.

The body was taken to the Boulogne morgue, but will be transported to England to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

The Hon. Gabrielle Acton was 18 years old, and her brother, Lord Acton—who succeeded to the title in 1924—is 23. Lord Acton's seat is at Aldenham Park, Bridgworth.

Dr. Amigo, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, who was with the party, states that Miss Acton, with her two sisters and her brother, accompanied the pilgrimage to look after fifty sick pilgrims. "She was very much liked by all the pilgrims," he said, "and had been doing splendid work. Her young sister Joan, who was travelling home from Paris with her, is heartbroken."

Miss Acton was quite well until last Tuesday, when she had to see a doctor, but no danger was apprehended, and she had so far recovered that her brother and two sisters left her near Paris to travel to Biarritz. She died within a few minutes of the heart attack.

FIRE ON NIGHT TRAIN.

BRIGHTON-LONDON MAIL VAN DAMAGED.

While a train from Brighton to London was passing through Merstham Tunnel shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning passengers in a compartment next to the mail van noticed a small fire burning and one of them pulled the communication cord.

When the train was pulled up between Purley Oaks and South Croydon Stations it was found that the mail van was on fire.

The driver and fireman of the train at once jumped down, and at some risk of being burned uncoupled the coach of which the mail van formed a section. When the current from the live rail had been cut off the passengers descended.

Croydon fire brigade arrived and put out the fire, but not before a good deal of damage had been done to the van and its contents. The train continued its journey to London, leaving the damaged coach behind.

A statement issued by the Southern Railway says that the staff cleared what they could of the contents of the mail van, and the amount of mail lost has not been ascertained. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

DOCTOR WARNS SMOKERS.

ILLNESSES CAUSED BY OVER-INDULGENCE.

CIGARETTE LIMIT.

WHAT TOBACCO SMOKE DESTROYS.

A word of warning about the dangers of excessive pipe and cigarette smoking is issued by Dr. Frederick W. Alexander, formerly medical officer of Poplar.

His views appear in the *Medical Press and Circular*, and he mentions that while there is, without doubt, a soothing effect in watching the smoke wreaths and rings, many people derive little pleasure from smoking in the dark.

"On the other hand," Dr. Alexander writes, "over-indulgence may lead to loss of appetite, indigestion, gastro-intestinal disturbances, irregularity of the heart, chronic laryngeal and pharyngeal catarrh, and nerve eye trouble. Tobacco must be barred where there is high tension indicative of danger. Excessive smoking depresses the vaso-motor centre, the blood pressure falls, and there is general collapse.

HARMFUL SUBSTANCE.

The cigarette (made from any tobacco) yields least of its nicotine to the smoke, while the pipe yields a very large proportion (70 per cent. to 80 per cent. in some cases) of its nicotine to the smoke reaching the mouth of the consumer. But cigarette smoke contains furfural (a harmful substance), especially the cheap Virginian cigarettes; this is practically absent in the smoke of the cigar and pipe.

"Cigars, pipes, Egyptian and Turkish cigarettes all yield ammonia, which is an antidote to furfural and aldehydes generally. The cheap Virginian cigarettes contain very little ammonia, and it is often the cigarette smoker who suffers from the effects of tobacco. Carbon monoxide poisoning is liable to occur from cigarettes smoked in excess—twenty or more a day.

"Tobacco smoke is powerfully germicidal, containing *inter alia* pyridine, a potent germicide. During the Great Plague of London tobacco was much used by persons visiting the sick, and by those employed in conveying dead bodies to the general receptacle. It was found that those persons who plentifully used it, either in smoking or snuffing, escaped most wonderfully the dire contagion.

USED AS INCENSE.

"This gave a great impetus to the practice, and smokers being considered immune, children were taught to smoke in order to avoid the scourge. Before the onslaught of the Great Plague tobacco was only used by the higher classes of people.

"In the seventeenth century, having gained renown for its disinfecting properties, it was even used in the English churches as incense.

"Tobacco rapidly destroys the cholera vibrio. During an epidemic of cholera in Hamburg, not a single workman engaged in a cigar factory was attacked by the disease. It was also said that amongst 5,000 cigar makers, only eight cases and four deaths occurred from cholera. Tobacco smoke also destroys the bacilli of pneumonia."

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS AWARDS.

The exhibition of works submitted for this year's Royal Society of Arts competition of industrial designs was opened yesterday to the public at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

The most successful competitor is Miss Mary Kirby, of Middlesbrough, a student of the Slade School of Art (University of London). The judges in the Textile Section "unanimously and unhesitatingly" awarded Miss Kirby the Tootal Broadhurst Lee travelling studentship of £75 for her designs for dress or furnishing materials; she has also won the James H. Hyde travelling scholarship of £100 and Messrs. Simpson and Godlee's first prize of twenty-five guineas for designs for printed cotton dress cloths.

This is the third time that the Tootal Broadhurst Lee studentship has been gained by a student of the Slade School of Art, the prize-winners of 1927 and 1928 having come from the same school.

Among other prize-winners are the following:—

Harold Hemingway (Rochdale School of Art): Art Congress Studentship of £50, and first and third prizes (£15 and £5) offered by British Celanese, Ltd., for designs for printed silk Fabrics for Dress Wear.

Clarence Scott (Leeds College of Art): First prize of £30 offered by the Orient Line for a Poster.

Francis F. Johnson (Leeds College of Art): First prize of 20 guineas offered by Messrs. Bratt Colbran and Co. and the Heaped Fire Company for a design for a Fireplace.

Miss Jean Cowan (Edinburgh College of Art): Messrs. Simpson and Godlee's first prize of 25 guineas, and an Owen Jones Medal, for Cretonnes.

Frank W. McCall (Edinburgh): Prize offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the best design for the furniture of a single berth cabin. (Two tickets of the value of 20 guineas each on any P. and O. fortnight's summer cruise, together with 10 guineas in cash for expenses.)

Charles E. Phillips (Vancouver, British Columbia): First prize for typography in the Book Production Section.

The exhibition will remain open until August 31.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. W. E. Lees, M.A.; Minor Canon, 3.15: Rev. Prebendary A. Chelton, D.D.; 7: Rt. Rev. J. C. Nash, D.D.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. E. G. Selwyn; 3: Rev. W. H. Carnegie; 6.30: Rev. Austin Thompson.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. Canon Courtenay Gale, M.A.; 6.30: Rev. W. R. Foster, M.A., Succentor.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. B. J. Scott. No evensong during August.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service; Rev. L. D. Heppenstall.

St. Margaret, Westminster.—11: Rev. Dr. Relton, Vicar of All Saints', Ennismore Gardens; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11.15: Bishop of Nyasaland; 6: Rev. Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6: Mr. A. Sydney Watson.

Christ Church, Down Street, W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Farran.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Bishop of Dornakal. 6.30: Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard.

St. Thomas's, Regent Street.—11: Rev. W. E. Lloyd, of the National Society for the Blind; 6.30: Evensong.

St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, S.W.—11: Rev. C. C. Roach; 6.30: Rev. C. C. Roach.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. H. Viney; 6.30: Rev. F. W. Rowlands.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. Fr. Bull; 6.30: Rev. R. C. White.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier, "Sermons I have heard and remembered." 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier, "Concerning War."

St. James's Piccadilly.—11 and 6.15: Rev. H. C. Raison, Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham.

Brompton Parish Church.—11: Rev. F. Lt. Hughes; 6.30: Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

S. Peter's, Bayswater.—11: Rev. L. J. Maund; 6.30: Bishop of Grafton, of New South Wales.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Paul's, Covent Garden.—11: Rev. R. Hart-Davies; 6.30: Rev. R. Hart-Davies.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11: Rev. Dr. W. Stuart MacGowan; 6.30: Sir Francis Green, Bart.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev W. Kingston, M.A.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Morning Service; 12.30: Holy Communion; 6.15: Evening Service; Rev. Herbert Livesey; 8: Holy Communion.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11: The Rector, Rev. Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30: Anthem, 'Lead me, Lord" (Wesley); Musical Service; no Address.

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11: Rev. W. T. Dredge; 6.30: Evening Prayer.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. W. Muirhead Hope, M.A.; 6.30: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Hon J. G. Adderley.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service, Asst. Chaplain-General, Eastern Command.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. H. Burn; 7: Rev. A. R. Fowler.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. Eric Barnes; 6.30: Evensong and Organ Recital.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—10.30: Mattins, Rev. C. Hart.

Westminster Cathedral.—12: Rev. J. Geraerts, D.C.L.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Rev. H. J. Carter.

The Oratory, Suth Kensington.—10.45: High Mass (Missa Brevis, Palestrina); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square.—12: Rev. F. Woodlock, S.J.; 3.30: Rev. R. H. J. Steuart, S.J.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30: Rev. Hugh Tolland.

Regent Square Presbyterian.—11 and 7:

LAWN TENNIS.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE THREE BEST PLAYERS.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

Lieut. G. O. Jameson, of the Royal Engineers, won for the first time the Army Singles championship at the Hurlingham Club yesterday, when he beat Major D. M. Evans of the 13/F.F. Rifles, by 6–2, 6–3, 6–2 in the final.

The loser, who won the event in 1923, is an accomplished all-round athlete, for he is as well known on the cricket field as he is at lawn tennis, and he once reached the last eight at Wimbledon. Jameson is a younger man, and when up at Cambridge he obtained a half-blue, playing only in the Singles against Oxford.

Major Evans has been badly handicapped ever since he came home on leave by a tennis arm, and so he has not been able to produce his old form. He seemed to be a trifle jaded against Jameson, for he had had a strenuous week's play, and the Sapper consequently had to maintain only a consistent steadiness to win in three sets.

The Winner's Poor Service.

Evans has an immense reach, but it was of little aid to him, for he had not the power behind his ground strokes to justify many visits to the net. Jameson, moreover, passed him several times with well-judged side-line drives. A rather disturbing feature about Jameson's play is his poor service.

He is still a very young man, and it behoves him to cultivate a more severe delivery. As it is, he throws the ball merely an inch or two above his head, and there is absolutely no pace in either his first or his second service, and yet the fact that the ball keeps low on contact with the ground makes most of his opponents treat his service with undue respect. Really there is nothing to fear, and one can hardly think what a hard driver would have done to it.

Evans was but a shadow of himself, and one felt sorry that he was unable to command his full range of shots. However, he took his defeat like a gentleman and a sportsman, and that has always been the spirit which pervades this meeting. One did not see one umpire's decision questioned during the six days' play, and the same mistakes were made as elsewhere, for umpires and linesmen are only human.

Good to Watch.

Lawn tennis, as played by naval and military men—no matter what their rank—is a joy to watch. They take risks in going out for their shot, and are ever ready to respond to the call of the referee. To the service man the kind of court on which he is sent to play is a matter of little concern, and it may be mentioned that the players were forced by the wet weather almost daily to change from grass to hard or from hard to grass, as the referee determined.

That the standard of play among the warrant and other non-commissioned officers is steadily improving was obvious from the way in which Sub-Commander C. A. Tyrrell, I.A.O.C., beat S.-Sgt. J. Seymour, R.A.S.C., by 6–2, 6–2, 6–3 in the Inter-Unit Singles championship final. The winner served well, and showed good style, but the loser was far too cramped. Until better facilities are available a further advance on the part of players belonging to "other ranks" is not possible.

The Inter-Regimental Doubles Championship was easily retained by Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay and his commanding officer, Lt.-Col. G. C. Rawson, of the Royal Corps of Signals. They beat Capt. J. D. F. Fisher and Capt. F. W. White, R.A.S.C., by 6–2, 6–1, 6–1. Lewis-Barclay readily put the finishing touches to Rawson's sound spade work, but on the other side of the net Fisher did not always get the necessary support.

In spite of the results of this year's championship, the three best players in the Army are undoubtedly Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, Lewis-Barclay, and Capt. J. H. Frowen, and I should be inclined to rank them in the order given. The first-named was not competing, as he is at present stationed in India, and the other two suffered totally unexpected defeats, to which too much importance must not be attached. The results were:—

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: Lieut. G. O. Jamieson (R.E.), beat Maj. D. M. Evans (13th F.F. Rifles), 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

INTER-REGIMENTAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—Final: Capt. H. S. Lewis Barclay and Lieut.-Col. G. G. Rawson (Royal Corps of Signals) (holders) beat Capt. J. D. F. Fisher and Capt. F. W. White (R.A.S.C.), 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

INTER-UNIT SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP (FOR WARRANT OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS).—Final: Sub-Comdr. C. A. Tyrrell (I.A.O.C.), beat S.-Sgt. J. Seymour (R.A.S.C.), 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

OPEN DOUBLES.—Final: Capt. J. H. Frowen (R.A.) and Capt. J. D. F. Fisher (R.A.S.C.) beat Capt. H. S. Lewis Barclay and Lieut.-Col. G. G. Rawson (Royal Corps of Signals), 6—3, 0—6, 6—3, 6—3.

OTHER RANKS DOUBLES.—Final: S.-Sgt. J. Seymour (R.A.S.C.) and Sub.-Comdr. C. A. Tyrrell (I.A.O.C.) beat Sgt. T. A. W. Boggis and Sgt. S. W. Knight (R.A.P.C.), 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

PLATE SINGLES.—Final: Lieut. R. V. Jenkins beat Lieut. G. Kilkelly, 6—1 6—1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS TOURNAMENT.

J. F. G. Lysaght retained the men's singles cup at the Tunbridge Wells tournament yesterday when he beat Captain V. A. Cazalet in the final by 3—6, 6—3, 6—1. Miss N. Trentham beat Miss O. L. Webb by 6—2, 6—4 in the women's singles final. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: J. F. G. Lysaght bt Capt. V. A. Cazalet 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss N. Trentham bt Miss O. L. Webb 6—2 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Capt. V. A. Cazalet and J. C. Masterman beat J. F. G. Lysaght and Capt. G. R. Westmacott, 6—1, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss N. Trentham and Miss O. L. Webb beat Miss C. Tyrrell and Miss E. Hemmant, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: C. G. Eames and Miss C. Tyrrell beat C. O. Tuckey and Miss B. Feltham, 6—2, 6—4.

SHANKLIN TOURNAMENT.

The singles finals at the Shanklin tournament yesterday were easily won. J. B. Gilbert, the old British Davis Cup player beat F. H. Fishwick by 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, and Mrs. H. S. Uber defeated Mrs. F. M. Strawson by 6—1, 6—3, and so retained their respective cups. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: J. B. Gilbert bt F. H. Fishwick, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. H. S. Uber bt Mrs. F. M. Strawson, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: J. B. Gilbert and Dr. T. W. Melhuish beat S. E. West and E. N. W. Oliver, 3—6, 6—0, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss K. Lewis beat Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Miss M. G. A. Morton, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: S. E. West and Miss M. G. A. Morton beat F. Fishwick and Miss K. Lewis, 6—4, 7—5.

SCHOOLGIRLS' TOURNAMENT.

The schoolgirls' tournament was advanced between showers at Queen's Club, when Miss O. Garrish, of Malvern, who has played in the competition since its inception, was the first to reach the semi-final round of the Singles. Miss Garrish, an exceptionally strongly built girl, defeated another Malvernian, Miss J. Burton, by 6—3, 7—5. In the previous round Miss L. Watson, a daughter of the Belgian Davis Cup player, Georges Watson, proved the truth of lawn-tennis heritage. Her victory over Miss K. Stammers, a hard-hitting, left-handed player, by 7—5, 6—4, was commendable, and her meeting to-morrow with Miss P. Brazier should provide one of the most interesting features of the meeting. Last year's winner, Miss Alexandra McOstrich, another left-hander, had two very easy victories in the second and third rounds, losing only one game in four sets, but she will need all her control and self-possession to beat Miss M. Lumb, an impressive performer, who put out Georges Watson's other daughter in the best-contested match of the day, the score being 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

OPEN SINGLES.—Second round (concluded): Miss A. McOstrich beat Miss D. F. Phillips 6—0, 6—0; Miss C. de Gex beat Miss M. Davison, 6—4, 6—1. Third round: Miss M. Lumb beat Miss B. Watson, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Miss McOstrich beat Miss E. Garton, 6—1, 6—0; Miss de Gex beat Miss F. Orde, 0—6, 6—4, 6—3. Miss J. Hime beat Miss J. Lunning, 6—3, 6—1; Miss J. Burton beat Miss M. E. Leaning, 6—2 6—2. Fourth round: Miss L. Watson beat Miss K. Stammers, 7—5, 6—4; Miss P. Brazier beat Miss R. Eccles 6—1, 6—4; Miss G. Carpenter beat Miss D. Grantham, 6—4, 6—2; Miss N. F. Johnston beat Miss M. Burrows, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Burton beat Miss B. Allen, 6—2, 6—2; Miss O. Garrish beat Miss R. Williams, 6—3, 6—3. Fifth round: Miss Garrish beat Miss Burton, 6—3, 7—5.

INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Army team for the Inter-Services Championship between the Royal Navy, the Army, and the R.A.F. at Wimbledon to-morrow and Tuesday is as follows:—

SINGLES.—1, Capt. H. S. Lewis Barclay; 2, Capt. J. H. Frowen; 3, Lieut. G. O. Jameson.

DOUBLES.—1, Capt. Barclay and Capt. Frowen; 2, Major D. M. Evans and Capt. P. R. Broadway; 3, Lieut. D. Russell Roberts and 2/Lt. C. R. D. Tuckey.

Continued on next column.

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POLO.

MORETON MORRELL CUP.

PARK HOUSE SUCCESS.

There was a capital finish to the Moreton Morrell Polo Club's annual Open Cup tournament, which was played last week at Moreton Morrell, near Leamington, Warwickshire. The Ashorne Hill team in yesterday's final received 2½ goals start under the handicap from the Park House team, which, with the exception of Colonel J. H. Starkey, was a King's Dragoon Guards' side. The Park House team won by 7 goals to 6½, scoring the decisive goal in the last minute of play. Viscountess Fielding presented the challenge cup to Major Hatfeild. The teams were:—

PARK HOUSE.—Colonel J. H. Starkey, Major T. H. Gladstone, Major H. S. Hatfeild, and Captain R. L. Greenshields (back).

ASHORNE HILL.—Mr. G. H. Bryant, Mr. L. R. S. Holway, Lord Cromwell, and Major S. C. Deed (back).

COWDRAY TOURNAMENT.

Nine teams competed in last week's tournament at Midhurst, Sussex, for the Cowdray Park Challenge Cup, which was given in 1911 by the first Viscount Cowdray. In yesterday's final tie, which was played in fine weather before a very large attendance of spectators, the Cowdray team beat the Ubique team, a Royal Artillery side, after an even good game by 6 goals to 5. Prince George presented the challenge cup to the Hon. Clive Pearson. The teams were:

COWDRAY.—Hon. W. J. C. Pearson, Hon. B. C. Pearson, Mr. P. W. Dollar, and Major J. F. Harrison (back).

UBIQUE.—Mr. M. G. Roddick, Mr. H. C. Elton, Capt. J. C. Campbell, and Capt. C. W. Allfrey (back).

CHELTENHAM JUNIOR CUP.

The Cheltenham Polo Club's annual summer tournament week was concluded yesterday, when the final tie of the Junior Competition for the Unwin Challenge Cup was played at Prestbury Park. In this the Postlip Hall team just managed to concede the handicap start of 5½ goals to the Warren's Gorse team, beating the latter side after an exciting finish by 8 goals to 7½. Capt. D. J. Mitchell, the winner's No. 1, was a member of Mr. Alfred Grisar's Pilgrims team when they won the tournament last year. Teams:—

POSTLIP HALL.—Capt. D. J. Mitchell, Capt. R. W. Venelst, Capt. A. B. P. L. Vincent, and Capt. M. P. Benton (back).

WARREN'S GORSE.—Mr. W. F. Butler, Mr. H. Adamthwaite, Mr. T. Price, and Capt. H. P. Leschellas (back).

MOTOR-CYCLING.

BRITISH WOMEN STRUGGLE OVER FRENCH ALPS.

GRENOBLE, Saturday.

Over fifty motor-cyclists, including three British women—the only women in the trial—struggled over such famous passes as the Du Lautaret and the Du Galibier in the French Alps, through avenues of snow, and at an altitude of 8,500 ft., on the penultimate stage of the six days' international reliability trial to-day.

The British women's team had bad luck on Thursday. They were eliminated from the International Vase by mishaps to their three riders. Mrs. McLean, Miss B. Lermitte, and Miss Edith Foley. The men's team stands little chance in the International Trophy, which seems to be Italy's this year.

There was a sensational development to-day, however, one of the Italian teams being disqualified from the race, as it was discovered they had been taking "spares" and tools from an unofficial car which had been on the course assisting them.

France leads in the International Vase, having lost only 14 marks to Italy's 26, these two countries being the only remaining competitors as teams.

The only chance the British have appears in the individual awards, and here the three British women, Miss Marjorie Cottle (B.S.A.), Miss B. Lermitte (Rudge), and Miss Newton (Royal Enfield), are likely to score.

The positions at the end of to-day's run were:—

INTERNATIONAL TROPHY.—Italy, 1 (lost no marks); Belgium, 2; France, 3; and England, 4.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER VASE.—France, 1 (lost 14 marks); Italy, 2 (lost 26 marks). All others eliminated.

Fifty-seven of the original eighty-five competitors will ride over the final stage to-morrow. —*Reuter's Special Service.*

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Miss M. E. Foster, the King's Prize winner, revisited Bisley yesterday and returned a better score than any of the male expert shots.

The conditions for shooting were unfavourable. There was a high wind and the light was bad. Miss Foster had an aggregate of 99 out of a possible 105, a score that won for her both the South London and the London and Middlesex Counties competitions. In each event Miss B. Badcock was second with 98.

The spoon competition of the Stock Exchange was won by E. C. Hawkey with 93 points, while in the long range competition both W. M. L. Bower and A. Denny returned scores of 89.

Sir Lionel Fletcher and W. O. McBryde had scores of 97 in the spoon competition of the North London R.C. The long range competition was won by H. T. Griggs with 64 points.

Continued from preceding column.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (PAST AND PRESENT) v. INTERNATIONAL CLUB.

The International L.T.C. of Great Britain gained a lead of four rubbers to two over Oxford and Cambridge (Past and Present) in the annual two-days' match, which was begun at Eastbourne. Nigel Sharpe played exceedingly well against H. W. Austin, and the latter, who was not at his best, was beaten by 6—4, 9—7. Three matches were left unfinished owing to rain. Results:—

SINGLES.—M. D. Horn (I.C.), beat M. Temple, 6—4, 6—1; S. F. Hepburn (I.C.), beat E. M. Buzzard, 6—0, 3—6, 7—5; N. Sharpe (I.C.), beat H. W. Austin, 6—4, 9—7; J. D. P. Wheatley (I.C.) beat R. K. Tinkler, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Horn and Hepburn (I.C.) lost to Buzzard and Austin, 4—6, 8—10; H. F. Hunt and A. Willis Myers (I.C.) lost to Tinkler and G. S. Fletcher, 0—6, 8—6, 2—6.

The match will be concluded to-morrow.

WALLINGFORD TOURNAMENT.

E. D. Andrews, of New Zealand, beat D. Leahong, of Jamaica, by 6—3, 6—3 in the final of the Men's Singles at the Wallingford tournament yesterday. Andrews showed the better ball-control on a court which had been affected by the recent rain. Miss N. E. Organ, who varied her pace and length very cleverly, beat Miss D. V. Eastley, the cup holder, in the final of the Women's Singles by 6—2, 5—7, 6—3, despite some good driving on the part of the latter. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: E. D. Andrews beat D. Leahong, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss N. E. Organ beat Miss D. V. Eastley, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: A. Brown and D. Brown beat E. D. Andrews and Col. G. Lucas, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. G. Lucas and Miss D. V. Eastley beat Miss E. Z. Stokes and Miss M. Stokes, 9—7, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Col. G. Lucas and Mrs. Lucas beat A. C. Belgrave and Miss E. Z. Stokes, 6—1, 7—5.

WILTSHIRE TOURNAMENT.

W. B. Henderson and Miss M. Elton won the singles events at the Wiltshire Tournament at Trowbridge. Results: —

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: W. B. Henderson bt C. A. Horton, 1—6, 6—0, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss M. Elton beat Miss D. Alexander, 8—6, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: W. B. Henderson and B. E. Chance beat A. G. King and M. Young, 11—9, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss D. Alexander and Miss L. Johnstone beat Miss B. Whittington and Miss J. Whittington, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: J. Penrycuick and Miss L. Johnstone beat W. B. Henderson and Miss D. M. Furnicall, 6—4, 6—4.

JAPAN'S LEAD.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The international triangular lawn tennis match between the Australian and Japanese Davis Cup teams and a team selected from Germany's best players was continued to-day on the courts of the Red-White Club.

At the conclusion of to-day's play Japan led with five victories against four by Australia and three by Germany. The contest will conclude to-morrow. Results:—

SINGLES.—Y. Ota (Japan) beat J. Willard (Australia), 7—5, 6—2; J. Crawford (Australia) beat D. Prenn (Germany), 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; T. Harada (Japan) beat Dr. Landmann (Germany), 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—H. O. Hopman and J. Willard (Australia) beat T. Abe and H. Sato (Japan), 2—6, 10—8, 6—0.

—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Athletics.

ENGLAND FAIL AT STAMFORD BRIDGE.

FRANCE REGISTER SECOND CONSECUTIVE VICTORY.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

France beat England at Stamford Bridge yesterday by 65 points to 55, and thus our athletes failed to avenge the defeat which they suffered at Colombes, Paris, twelve months ago. The French athletes have now recorded three victories, and two successive victories in the course of six years. At Brighton, in 1925, when France first defeated us, we thought our Continental visitors were lucky, and we proceeded to prove what we thought about it by winning decisively in 1926 and again in 1927. Last year France won by a narrow margin—four points—and again we thought our friends a little fortunate, or should I say that we were a trifle unlucky. Yesterday's defeat was as decisive as it was unexpected. We do not need to ascribe our opponents' success to anything else but definite and overwhelming superiority in the field events.

A bare summary of the fourteen events show where and how we had to bow to the French attack. We did better in the eight racing events than I anticipated, for with six firsts, four seconds and five thirds we had a lead of 22 points. And then in the field events—the jumps, the weight, and the discus—our men never got any hold at all on the enemy. We have never performed with less success. We were unlucky if you like not to pick up another point or two here and there, but look at it how you will, to score but five points in five events when your adversaries are piling up forty can only be described as a débâcle. And so a lead of 11 points when five events had been decided was reduced to three when half the programme was over, and though England was still but three points behind with the weight, pole vault and relay still undecided, first and second in the weight put paid to our chances, and France ran out winners by a bigger margin than ever before—a margin of ten points.

A Fine French Sprinter.

The weather was fine, if overcast, when the men got to their marks for the first event—the 100 yards. The meeting for some reason started nearly a quarter of an hour late. A great deal of time was wasted over the photographing of the teams, and the collapse of one of the benches on which the English competitors were standing while being snapped proved to be an all too pointed omen. The captain of the French team presented Lady Barclay (wife of Sir Harry Barclay, the secretary of the A.A.A.) with an attractive smile and an even more attractive bouquet, a pretty touch indeed.

After three false starts Mr. E. J. Holt got all six men as well away as anyone could. Twenty yards out Auvergne (the French champion) had a lead of at least a yard, and, running with a powerful stride and low action, staved off a very plucky finish from Page to win by a couple of feet in 9 4-5 sec. First blood to France, but by no means unexpected, and England, with second and third places, was but one point behind.

The half followed. A veritable deluge drove competitors and officials alike into the stand for a couple of minutes, and then the men lined up. Gutteridge started inside, with Martin next, and Hampson between him and Keller (the French 800-metres champion). Martin was anxious to get the first corner and broke. Then Hampson said to himself, "*I'm* not going to be caught napping, anyway." A third attempt resulted in another break, and the men were not despatched until the fourth effort. Gutteridge lead for the first 100 yards, followed by Keller, with Hampson third. Then Keller took up the running, and at the bell (55 1-5 sec.) the order was: Keller, Gutteridge, Hampson, with Sera Martin in close attendance. Hampson did his "shoot" rather earlier than usual—just past the second corner going up the back straight for the second time—and Martin tried to close a five-yard gap, quite ineffectively. Hampson strode on with all the appearance of not really going as fast as he could, and won by half a dozen yards or so in 1 min. 53 4-5 sec. He certainly gave the impression that he had yards and yards up his sleeve. Martin did 1 min. 55 sec., and Keller, in third place, 1 min. 56 4-5 sec. England and France were thus level with 9 points apiece.

A Hurdles Procession.

The hurdles went as expected. Again a couple of false starts, and then Lord Burghley showed that he is still in a class all by himself. He was never anywhere but a clear three yards ahead after the fourth hurdle. Gaby and Harper were as decidedly ahead of the three Frenchmen, and the former just beat the latter (Harper stumbled badly on landing over the last flight) for second place. The time, 14 9-10 sec., was excellent. England, 18 points; France, 9.

The first "key" event increased our hopes of an ultimate victory. Brangwin started in second position with Moulines (the French record-holder) inside, and Feger (the French champion) the other side of him. Moulines went off at a terrific pace, and Brangwin's effort to get the inside failed. Half-way down the back straight the race looked over, for Moulines had a four or five yards lead, and Brangwin's effort to get the first corner gave me the impression that his failure had put him out of the race. Then things began to happen. Feger raced Brangwin all the way down the back straight for second position, and Brangwin not only got the better of Feger, but passed Moulines (who was most distressed after too fast a start). He won in slow time (50 4-5 sec.), with the Frenchmen second and third in about 51 sec. It is only right to remark that the French always run in lanes, and were perturbed by the necessity of tactics. But Brangwin's effort deserves the highest commendation, and with a lead of 10 points we were very happy.

We became even more so after the 220 yards, in which victory (after the heats) seemed most likely to go to Auvergne, the winner of the 100. Englehart was in the second lane, with Auvergne inside him. Again there was one break. At the second attempt Auvergne once more showed what a fine starter he is, and he certainly picked up a yard or two on Englehart in the first 70 or 80. In the home straight, however, the latter showed that he has the greatest of all qualities, a real fight when it is wanted, and he pulled out a great finish, to beat the little Frenchman, who seemed particularly distressed that his opponent was able to fight so desperately.

England's Lead Goes.

Five events decided, and England leads by 28 points to 11, a happy position indeed. But the next three events—the high jump, the mile, and the discus—completely changed the outlook. In the high jump the best man—Menard—won, but it was disappointing that our men only shared one point for third position. We ought not to have been disappointed really, for both Bradbrooke and Gordon cleared 6 ft. 2 in.—but no points are awarded for a class performance unless it is a winning one.

I had looked forward to the mile as probably the best race of the day, and had distinct hopes of a new British record. Of course, I had not under-estimated the prowess of Ladoumegue. No one who has seen him run could doubt that he is a miler of the first water, but 1,500 metres is his familiar distance, and at a mile before a British crowd I expected Thomas to win. The pace was a very hot one from the start, and Cornes in particular was never happy. A first quarter in 60 3-5 sec., with Maisonneuve and Ladoumegue leading and Ellis third, was followed by a half in 2 min. 6 1-5 sec. Ladoumegue, Ellis, Thomas was the order on entering the third lap. Cornes began his famous third-lap spurt, but it was plain that it was his dying effort, and by three-quarters of a mile (3 min. 12 4-5 sec.) the issue was between Ladoumegue and Thomas. On entering the final lap it was clear that Thomas was by no means happy. The beautiful relentless stride of the Frenchman (what a contrast with Thomas's much more upright and determined effort) began to tell its tale, and to our dismay Thomas began to drop three, four, five, six, seven yards behind. He could make no impression on his opponent, and the Frenchman won easing up in 4 min. 15 1-5 sec. Thomas did 4 min. 17½ sec. and Ellis 4 min. 20 1-5 sec.

This was the turning point of the match, for France, with first three places (as expected) in the discus, took the lead with six events to go, and though victories in the steeplechase and maximum points in the three miles reduced what was at one time a lead of 12 points to 3, the weight and pole vault only put us back again, and we had to bow to the inevitable.

A Long-Jump Disaster.

It was the nine point maximum in the long jump that really put paid to our chances. All three Frenchmen beat 23 ft., but Revans (our best) could only get to 22 ft. 11¾ in., so that instead of the score being France 46, England 44 (as it might well have been had Revans won), it was France 51, England 39.

The three-miles nearly wiped out this deficiency, for Sutherland, Tomlin, and Winfield lost the Frenchmen at two miles, and finished all together in slow time. Bond made a very plucky effort to redeem our fortunes somewhat in the pole vault, but Ramadier proved just too good for him, and the French second string produced a better effort than he had ever done before (12 ft.). Noel completed the double by gaining premier position in the weight, and Howland was at least a couple of feet below his best, so that we got only one point here.

By the time the relay was run (over forty minutes late) France had won the match with a total of 65 points to our 52. I had to hurry away, so did not see this race, but I was told that Leigh Wood's run against Sera Martin over the last 440 yards was one of the most exciting efforts of the day. We won by half a second in moderate time.

A great meeting, indeed, even if it was from our point of view a rather disappointing one. Something drastic will have to be done about our field events' performers. If France can take up these events at the same time as we did and prove so successful so can we. In the last three contests our total scoring in track events has been 137 points to France's 70—nearly double. In field events France has totalled 99 points to our 36. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.*

100 YARDS.

G. Auvergne (F.), 1; E. L. Page (E.), 2; S. E. Englehart (E.), 3. Time 9 4-5 sec.

220 YARDS.

S. E. Englehart (E.), 1; G. Auvergne (F.), 2; R. Beigbeder (F.), 3. Time: 21 4-5 sec.

440 YARDS.

K. C. Brangwin (E.), 1; R. Feger (F), 2; M. Moulines (F.), 3. Time: 50 4-5 sec.

880 YARDS.

T. Hampson (E.), 1; S. Martin (F.), 2; J. Keller (F.), 3. Time: 1 min. 53 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE.

J. Ladoumegue (F.), 1; R. H. Thomas (E.), 2; C. Ellis (E.), 3. Time: 4 min. 15 1-5 sec.

THREE MILES.

J. W. Winfield (E.), 1; R. R. Sutherland (E.), 2; S. A. Tomlin (E.), 3. Time: 14 min. 57 2-5 sec.

TWO MILES STEEPLECHASE.

G. W. Bailey (E.), 1; R. Martin (F.), 2; V. E. Morgan (E.), 3. Time: 10 min. 55 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

Lord Burghley (E.), 1; F. R. Gaby (E.), 2; R. S. Harper (E.), 3. Time, 14 9-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.

R. Barlier (F.), 23 ft. 4 in., 1; C. Heim (F.), 23 ft. 2½ in., 2; R. Paul (F.), 23 ft. 0½ in., 3.

HIGH JUMP.

C. Menard (F.), 6 ft. 3 in., 1; L. Philippon (F.), 6 ft. 2 in., 2; C. E. S. Gordon (E.), and E. Bradbrooke (E.), 6 ft. 2 in., 3.

POLE VAULT.

P. Ramadier (F.), 12 ft. 9 in., 1; L. T. Bond (E.), 12 ft. 6 in., 2; A. Crepin (F.), 12 ft., 3.

WEIGHT.

J. Noel (F.), 45 ft. 7 in., 1; R. Drecq (F.), 44 ft. 9½ in., 2; R. L. Howland (E.), 43 ft. 11½ in., 3.

DISCUS.

J. Noel (F.), 144 ft. 10½ in., 1; P. Winter (F.), 142 ft. 6 in., 2; E. Lasserre (F.), 129 ft. 8½ in., 3.

RELAY.

England (T. Hampson, S. E. Englehart, J. A. T. Hanlon, and R. Leigh Wood) beat France (R. Feger, R. Beigbeder, G. Auvergne, and S. Martin) in 3 min. 32 2-5 sec.

POINTS TABLE.

	1st	2nd.	3rd.	Eng.	France.
100 Yards	E.	E.	E.	4	5
220 Yards	E.	F.	F.	5	4
440 Yards	E.	F.	F.	5	4
880 Yards	E.	F.	F.	5	4
One Mile	F.	E.	E.	4	5
Three Miles	E.	E.	E.	9	—
Steeplechase	E.	F.	E.	6	3
Relay	—	—	—	3	—
Hurdles	E.	E.	E.	9	—
Long Jump	F.	F.	F.	—	9
High Jump	F.	F.	E.	1	8
Pole Vault	F.	E.	F.	3	6
Weight	F.	F.	E.	1	8
Discus	F.	F.	F.	—	9

Totals.—France: 7 firsts, 5 seconds, and 7 thirds = 65 points.
England: 6 firsts, 8 seconds, and 6 thirds, = 55 points.*

*England also won the relay, for which she scored 3 points.

GLASGOW RANGERS SPORTS.

J. E. London, of the Polytechnic Harriers, the A.A.A. sprint ex-champion, was at scratch in an invitation 120 yards special handicap at the Glasgow Rangers F.C. sports. London survived a stiff preliminary heat, but was beaten into second place in the final by A. Scott, who received 4½ yards. A fine performance was accomplished by the Scottish mile champion, T. M. Riddell (Shettleston H.) who, in winning a mile handicap from scratch, beat J. McGough's twenty-four years' native record of 4 min. 21 3-5 sec. by 1 3-5 sec.

BELGRAVE H. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Belgrave Harriers held their annual club championships meeting at Battersea yesterday. The results were:—

100 YARDS (GROSVENOR CUP).—M. E. Odell (Holder), 1. Time: 10 1-5 sec.

220 YARDS (ELSIE CUP).—E. H. Jarvis, 1. Time: 23 sec.

440 YARDS (J. G. SAWYER MEMORIAL CUP).—J. E. Tosh, 1. Time: 53 2-5 sec.

880 YARDS (R. W. BEST CUP).— J. E. Tosh, 1. Time: 2 min. 07.10 sec.

ONE MILE (GARNETT CUP).—W. A. Rice, 1. Time: 4 min. 35 4-5 sec.

TWO MILES WALK (A. J. SAWYER MEMORIAL CUP).—A. L. Fletcher (Holder), 1. Time: 14 min. 36 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—T. C. Jones (owes 4 yd.), 1. Time: 16 1-5 sec.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The annual cross-country race in connection with the public secondary schools cadet camp at Malborough resulted as follows:—

Lucton School, 1; Aldershot, 2; Stourbridge, 3; Brentwood, 4; Merchant Taylors, 5; John Lyons, 6; Upper Latymer, 7; Loughborough Grammar School, 8; Peter Symonds, Winchester, 9.

UNIVERSITY GAMES BEGIN.

DARMSTADT, Saturday.

The International University Games were opened officially to-day in the High Schools Stadium before 10,000 spectators. The students of thirty-three nations entered the Stadium in the alphabetical order of their countries and took up a position before the memorial to the war dead, on which a wreath was deposited, while all flags were lowered in silence.

The first result of the day was provided in the final of the foils, in which Italy beat France. Great Britain did not compete.

The final of the Lawn Tennis Singles will be played to-morrow between G. de Stefani (Italy) and D. Kuhlmann (Germany). Stefani beat K. G. Gandar Dower (Cambridge) in the first semi-final, 6—4, 0—5, 6—2, after beating Merlin (France), 6—1, 6—3. In the semi-final of the Doubles Stefani and A. Del Bono (Italy) beat Hanson (Sheffield) and Finnigan (Oxford), 6—3, 6—0.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SCOTTISH TEAM FOR CANADA.

Swimming, boxing, and running champions were represented in the Scottish team that sailed from Greenock yesterday to take part in the British Empire games at Hamilton (Ontario). The team was under the management of Mr. W. Ferguson, Warrender Club, Edinburgh, who is President of the Scottish Swimming Association this year.

The members of the Scottish team are:—

SWIMMING.—Miss Ellen King (Zenith S.C., Edinburgh), Miss J. H. McDowell (Warrender Club, Edinburgh), Miss Sarah G. M. Stewart (Belmont S.C., Dundee), Miss Jessie McVey (Warrender Club, Edinburgh), William Francis (Renfrew S.C.).

RUNNING.—Ian Borland (Glasgow), Roy Hamilton (Glasgow), Sergeant R. R. Sutherland (3rd Carbiniere), J. F. Wood (Heriot C.C.C.), D. McL. Wright (Maryhill Harriers).

BOXING.—T. Holt (Scottish bantam-weight champion, 1928-29-30), W. Lyons (Scottish feather-weight champion 1926-28-29), J. Rolland (ex-fly-weight champion of Britain).

YACHTING.

SOLENT FORTNIGHT.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS SPOIL RACING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COWES, Saturday.

The Solent fortnight, which opened to-day with the annual regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, started most inauspiciously, owing to the adverse conditions so far as sailing was concerned. A fine programme of a dozen events had been arranged, for which very satisfactory entries had been received, but most of these were washed out, there being a very fresh southerly breeze which kicked up a nasty sea.

In the few events that were were brought off there were numerous absentees. With a hard wind blowing there was a lot of speculation as to whether the King's cutter Britannia, which likes a stiff breeze, would succeed in scoring her two hundredth win since she was built thirty-seven years ago. There was, however, too much reaching in the course, a point of sailing all in favour of the big schooner Westward, which won by just over a couple of minutes. Britannia easily exceeded the time she was asked to allow Candida, the only othe boat that finished, and took second prize.

The big-class boats were started from and finished off the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle at Cowes by Messrs. R. Kemp and Melville Neill, the other racing taking place off Calshot, at the mouth of Southmpton Water.

The entries in the match for the over 21 metres class were the King's cutter Britannia, her first appearance since she lost her bowsprit at Ryde, Mr. T. B. F. Davis's schooner Westward, Lord Camrose's Bermudian Cambria, Mr. A. A. Paton's cutter Lulworth, Lord Waring's cutter White Heather, Mr. H. A. Andreae's Bermudian Candida, and Sir Howard Frank's Bermudian Astra. They were set to sail a course of about 40 sea miles, starting from and finishing off the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle at 11 a.m. Over this Westward and Lulworth, which were the scratch boats, had to allow Britannia and White Heather 1 min. 20 sec., Candida 5 min. 40 sec., Astra 6 min., and Cambria 6 min. 20 sec. Neither Astra nor White Heather started.

All were reefed except the schooner Westward. Britannia and Lulworth started with bare topmasts. The start was a fairly good one, all the boats crossing the line within a minute of gunfire. Candida was the first away, ten seconds after the gun, followed half a minute later by Lulworth, Cambria, which was to weather, following, with Britannia next, and Westward last, 55 seconds later. They reached to the eastward mark and back, and going past the squadron on the reach down to the Solent Bank Buoy, Westward was a minute and a-quarter ahead of Britannia, three and a-half minutes ahead of Candida, and four and a-half of Cambria. Lulworth, which had stood in towards the island shore, gave up before rounding Old Castle Point, and Cambria also gave up off Egypt Point.

The race was a procession, with the first prize in Westward's locker, and as the boats went through the line on their return journey from the westernmost mark they were timed as follows for the first round:—

	H. M. S.
Westward	12 42 58
Britannia	12 46 1
Candida	12 50 21

There was no change in the order on the second circuit, on which Westward was only able to increase her lead from Britannia, which set a jibheaded topsail when the wind softened slightly, by a few seconds. Both Britannia and Westward, however, dropped Candida. The official times of the finish were:—

	H. M. S.
Westward	2 37 28
Britannia	2 36 51
Candida	2 47 1

On corrected time Westward, which has secured a place in the prize list in every race in which she has taken part this season, won by 2 min. 31 sec. from Britannia, which in turn beat Candida by the handsome margin of 5 min. 50 sec. for second prize.

The official corrected times for the race were:—

	H. M. S.
Westward	2 33 28
Britannia	2 35 31
Candida	2 41 21

The chief race, starting from and finishing off Calshot, was a handicap for yachts between 35 and 110 tons, in which the entries were

MOTOR MATTERS

PASSING OF SPEED LIMIT

THE INSURANCE PUZZLE.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The dates have now been issued when the main provisions of the Road Traffic Act will come into force. On November 1 of this year the motorist applying for a driving licence will have to give a declaration of fitness to drive. On January 1, 1931, he will also have to produce a certificate that he is insured against all claims by a third party. Also—and this is even more important—on January 1 the speed-limit will finally die. *Only* the penalties for really bad driving will then be much higher, and the motorist who thinks that speed does not matter will find that the evidence of only one witness will prove that he is a danger to the road.

EXPERTS BAFFLED.

The question of insurance is an interesting one. I have interviewed experts on this matter, and they frankly confess that they do not know their exact position under the new regulations. The matter is quite straightforward as regards a man who owns one car and one car only, but nothing seems to be settled as regards the unfortunate salesman, shall we say, who has to drive anything from 7 h.p. to 50 h.p. Take my own case as well. I spend most of my time driving other people's cars, again with a wide range of horsepower. How do I stand under the compulsory insurance clause?

Whatever faults the most captious critic may find in the new Act, everyone will admit that it really does make an advance on the twenty-three-year-old Act which controls our motoring at present.

BROOKLANDS TO-MORROW.

Apart from the usual races at Brooklands Track to-morrow, there are two special races, organised by the *Daily Sketch*, for "Old Crocks." This title indicates that any car competing must have been built prior to October, 1904. The speeds will naturally not be high, but the efforts of these ancestors of the motoring movement will help to demonstrate just how good are the cars of to-day.

Light Lamps (London): 9.46 p.m.

MINISTER'S WARNING.

SPEED LIMIT STILL IN FORCE.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, stated that the new Road Traffic Act would make no immediate difference to road users.

"I am aware," he said, "there may be a temptation on the part of some people to think that because the Road Traffic Bill is now an Act it is in operation. It is very important that the public should realise that this is not the case. No part of the Act comes into operation until I have definitely fixed the appointed dates on which the different parts of the Act will come into force.

"Drivers of traffic during Bank Holiday week-end, and the holiday season, must realise that the speed limit continues for the present to be the law of the land.

"I observed a statement in a newspaper rejoicing in the abolition of the speed limit, and proudly proclaiming that motorists will be free to travel a hundred miles an hour on the roads. This is not only nonsense, but it is really very dangerous nonsense. The abolition of the speed limit will not mean that people can drive as fast as they like.

"I am anxious that drivers, and pedestrians too, shall rise to the responsibility of the new order of things, and will consciously check themselves in practices which lead not only to danger to themselves but to other people as well.

"The development of a social conscience in all users of the highway is even more important than laws and regulations. I hope that on Bank Holiday, and during the holiday months, particularly when so much tragedy can arise, all road users while having a good time will feel that they have a duty towards the community as a whole, and that they carry individually the credit and standing of their particular type of road user."

MOTOR-CYCLING.

BRITISH RIDER'S ACHIEVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRIAL.

GRENOBLE, Saturday.

P. B. Cranmore, riding a B.S.A. machine, accomplished a great achievement in the six days' international motor-cycle reliability trial here yesterday, when he covered 25 miles in 27 minutes over a very difficult mountain course with only a few main roads. He had had to stop to repair his machine, and was forced to ride at that rate to maintain the scheduled average speed.

Among the forty-two competitors who have lost no marks are the British riders Miss M. Cottle (B.S.A.), Miss B. Lermitte (Rudge), and Miss N. Newton (Royal Enfield). Mrs. P. Shillabeer lost eight marks through a puncture to her Matchless machine.

Ten more competitors were eliminated on the journey from Stresa, in Italy, back to Grenoble via Switzerland, leaving 57 of the original 85 competitors.

F. G. Edmond, the British rider, was injured in a fall on his Triumph machine, but he was not seriously hurt. Nevertheless, he retired.

Italy is the only country whose trophy team of three is intact, both Britain's No. 2 team and France having only two survivors. France leads in the Silver Vase with no marks against her, with Holland and Italy the only other countries who have their team intact. Britain's two teams were eliminated earlier in the week.

The riders were given a great reception when they reached Italy, the ladies being presented with bouquets.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

CYCLING.

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR ROAD TITLE.

F. G. Frost (Allondon Road Club), G. B. Orrell (Anfield B.C.), and F. W. Southall (Norwood Paragon C.C.) have been chosen to ride for England in the world's amateur road cycling championship, which takes place over a course of approximately 125 miles in the Liège district on August 30. W. R. Donovan (Kentish Wheelers) will travel with the team as first reserve, while, should either of the above four be unable to make the journey, J. W. Brooke (Gomersal R.C.) will travel. Brooke has been chosen as second reserve, but he will not make the journey if the three chosen riders and the first reserve can go to Belgium.

ANGLING.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR HOLIDAY FISHERMEN.

Both in fresh water and in the sea angling prospects are good for the holidays. Rivers are in summer condition, and dace, roach, bream, and barbel are feeding. On the coast many kinds of fish are inshore. Some good catches have been made in the Thames, Lea, Colne, Arun, Ouse (Sussex), Great Ouse, Thurne, Wensum, and in some of the Broads. Many dace have been taken in the tidal waters of the Thames, and some of the upper reaches have yielded nice baskets of roach, a number of which have weighed from 1 lb. to 1½ lb. Catches of roach up to 2 lb. are reported from the Lea, where dace, perch, and tench have also been met with. Bream have rewarded anglers out on the Norfolk and Suffolk rivers, and broads, a 45-lb. catch of those fish being had in the Martham district of the Thurne. If the weather is warm and calm many bream, rudd, roach, and tench should be taken in Broadland during the holidays. Fish are numerous inshore on the South Coast, and those caught have included plaice, dabs, bass, tope, mackerel, conger, and codling.

SWIMMING.

COLIN COOPER CUP.

A 110 yards handicap in the competition for the Colin Cooper Cup was decided by the members of the Serpentine S.C. in the lake, Hyde Park, yesterday. Details:—A. Fry (56 sec. start), 1; F. Moss (35 sec.) 2; E. Meech (41 sec.), 3; C. W. Reed (41 sec.), 4. Won by two yards.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY WEEK-END! Fill the Sump with CASTROL, Fill the day with Pleasure. Your engine deserves this Castroliday.—[ADVT.]

RACING NOTES.

ST. LEGER PROSPECTS.

DISAPPOINTING PRESS GANG.

UT MAJEUR'S PROMISE.

By "FAIRWAY."

Of the many fancied runners that were turned out by Fred Darling last week Press Gang was regarded as the pick. Yet of nine winners that came his way this colt could do no more than dead-heat with Ut Majeur, a Whatcombe colt who has done little to attract attention compared with the other's victory over Bosworth at Newmarket. And since there is no occasion to think Press Gang ran below his best form, we are forced to the conclusion that in Ut Majeur H.H. the Aga Khan has a colt of much promise to exploit in the St. Leger in place of Rustom Pasha, who as an autumn classic candidate has only been thought of in a luke warm way.

It is doubtful if the Whatcombe trainer, in his most optimistic mood, would have said a few days ago that Ut Majeur was within 10 lb. of Press Gang, even though for some time the colt has been his best as far as the last classic is concerned. His impression of this French-bred colt is that he is of the slow maturing stamp, and it was with the St. Leger as the main objective that too much use was not made of him early on.

Like the other English colts that were sent across to Longchamps for the Grand Prix, he failed to make any show through, in his case, interference. Lord Woolavington's Parenthesis has never been thought of other than as a good staying colt with a good chance among a lot of non-stayers at Doncaster. At least his performance at Ascot, where he won hands down over a mile and five furlongs, made him out to have what is termed a favourite's chance. Incidentally, Ut Majeur was placed fifth in the race, well beaten off.

It is, of course, reasonable to suggest that Lord Woolavington's colt has made at least normal headway since Ascot, but in the case of Ut Majeur his progress has been by leaps and bounds.

FRED DARLING'S ADVANTAGE.

At the moment Fred Darling is in the happy position of knowing through Press Gang exactly how useful Ut Majeur is, and what Parenthesis will be up against at Doncaster, but a calculation made now concerning a race staged about five weeks' time is not very helpful when it is a matter of dealing with a colt like Ut Majeur, who is improving every day.

It does not appear as if the St. Leger is interesting F. Templeman, who has charge of Diolite, for the recent publication of the entries for the Autumn Handicaps includes the colt's name among those engaged in the Cambridgeshire. It looks very much as though Sir Hugo Hirst and his trainer have arrived at the conclusion that their colt has little chance among the stayers at Doncaster, while in a race like the Cambridgeshire the distance will be ideal for him. It is one of the most difficult handicaps throughout the season to win, as Fred Darling has found on more than one occasion, which is probably why the Beckhampton trainer has been so lavish with his entries this time.

The MacNab, who won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot and the Chesterfield Cup last Friday, was let in the nine-furlong autumn handicap at Newmarket last year with no more than 7 st. 5 lb. after having won a couple of handicaps in the summer. Yet he failed to make any show. The colt is hardly likely to have the same chance again, and far more likely is it that one of the other half a dozen that Darling has entered will provide the Beckhampton representative.

There is no occasion to consider Walter Gay, since he has proved himself a difficult colt to ride, but Quirinne and The Recorder, a couple of his winners last week, seem cut out for the race. The Recorder beat Racedale in the Drayton Handicap, a performance as creditable as his Ascot success, where he proved conclusively that his defeat at Lingfield Park in May was all wrong. Artist's Proof and Lovat Scout are two others from the same quarters that have shaped as though a furlong beyond a mile across Newmarket Heath is within their compass.

In addition to the Two Thousand Guineas winner being among the entry, Frank Butters has also entered Fair Isle.

We saw Lord Derby's filly beaten by Stingo last week over six furlongs, and defeated in no uncertain fashion. They figured in the King George Stakes, which also concerned Costaki Pasha, Poor Lad and Tag End. It was feared that the Stanley House filly would become upset through travelling, as was the case at Epsom, where she proved a costly failure in the Oaks, and this proved to be the case. She was thought well enough to take her chance against Stingo, and after setting the pace for half the journey she dropped back well beaten, leaving Stingo to confirm our impressions at Liverpool, where he won the Molyneux Cup, that he is the champion three-year-old sprinter. He was followed home by the Aga Khan's colt, who got away more sprightly than at Liverpool, and improved a lot on that form.

GOODWOOD REVIEWED.

The four days at Goodwood were crowded with bright features. Brown Jack was not set a stiff task to win the Goodwood Cup, but he did so in his game style from another old warrior—Jugo. Had Lord Derby's gelding West Wicklow half the gameness of Brown Jack he would have won the "Stakes" instead of weakening when asked to finish his job. There were two other past-Cesarewitch winners in the field, Arctic Star and Eagle's Pride, but they were well in the background. Joyous Greeting ran his race out gamely to the end, and beat Medarlin. M. E. de St. Alary's filly Libertine II. failed to stay beyond two miles and a quarter owing to Medarlin forcing a fair pace. Gay Amour also cracked at the same time.

Jacopo was easily the best two-year-old that ran during the fixture, and it is questionable if a better has been seen out. Goyescas, a French-bred colt that Basil Jarvis introduced at Ascot may be, but on the balance of opinion Mr. Marshall Field's colt would be favoured.

This week is crowded with programmes, ending in the South at Lewes and in the West Country at Chepstow. There are fixtures staged at Sandown Park, Ripon, and Derby for the holiday folk to-morrow.

I append a few fancies.

SANDOWN PARK.—Monday.
Maiden T.Y.O. Plate.—THE ECCENTRIC.
Great Eastern Handicap.—CYLLARUS.
Holiday Plate.—CLEO DE M.
Lubbock Sprint Handicap.—LIVID.

DERBY.—Monday.
Harrington Plate.—MISS JESSICA FILLY.
Hartington Plate.—GOOD MINT.
Champion Foal Plate.—COLDSTREAM.

DERBY.—Tuesday.
Holiday Plate.—SAWSTON.
Breeders' St. Leger.—CAPTAIN SHAW.
Rangemore Plate.—CEDARWOOD.

RIPON.—Monday.
Great St. Wilfrid Handicap.—GIGOLO.
Sharow (S.) Plate.—ARRAN BEG.

BRIGHTON.—Tuesday.
Downs Plate.—REMONY.
Brighton Stakes.—SERVUS.
Marine Plate.—LIVID (if absent, GOLDEN LEGEND).

BRIGHTON.—Wednesday.
Sussex Stakes.—HIGH PEAK.
Brighton Cup.—BURGEE.

BRIGHTON.—Thursday.
Corporation Plate.—LADY OF RANK.
Brighton Handicap.—CYLLARUS.

CHEPSTOW.—Friday.
Oak Grove Plate.—CEDARWOOD.
Chepstow Plate.—MARY FISHER.
Queenborough Handicap.—ROSOLIO II.

CHEPSTOW.—Saturday.
Summer Cup.—GARNOCK.
Tintern Plate.—MELITHEA FILLY.

LEWES.—Friday.
De Warrenne Handicap.—ANDY.
Members' Cup.—SKY-WRITER.

LEWES.—Saturday.
Lewes Handicap.—COSTER BOY.

Yesterday's Racing.

GOOD RACE FOR SALE PLATE.

LEMONETTA UNPLACED.

TRUNCHEON EASILY BEATS GARNOCK.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

ALEXANDRA PARK, Saturday.

Sunshine and showers alternated here this afternoon, when Mr. J. A. Dewar added a modest £200 prize to his Goodwood winnings with the filly Mrs. Siddons. This three-year-old, however, is not in the care of the all-conquering F. Darling, but is trained by Martin Hartigan. Mrs. Siddons had not much to do in the Barnet Maiden Plate, and she led all the way, as did Mrs. Edgar Wallace's filly Queen's Orb in the Holloway Handicap Plate.

Mr. Stanley Wootton won the Metropolitan Sale Plate, of £1,000, with his three-year-old Truncheon. This horse was known as the Dublin Girl colt last year, and had only 6 st. 7 lb. to carry. His rider's allowance reduced his weight to 6 st. 2 lb., and he started a well-backed favourite. Truncheon raced away on his own in the straight, and won in a canter from Sir Charles Hyde's Garnock. Taximeter, Mr. Bertram, Soldan, Dandie Dinmont, and Lemonetta all played prominent, if unsuccessful, parts in an interesting race.

Sir Richard Garton's Gallando secured almost as easy a victory in the Islington Claiming and Selling Race. She started second favourite to the disappointing Speardora colt, led all the way, and won easily from Irish Orb filly. Details:—

3.0.—BARNET MAIDEN PLATE (£200) (1m. 150yds.).

Mrs. Siddons (Mr. J. Dewar), b f by Gainsborough—Good Game, 3 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (G. Richards) 1
Orvello (Mr. Drummond), ch g by Kerot—La Receveuse, 3 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (H. Beasley) 2
Doryphoros (Mr. D. Wilson), ch g by Diophon—Abana, 3 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Elliott) 3

Also ran: Valentine, Lop Ear, Dorothy Rowley. (Winner trained by M. Hartigan.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 9 to 4 agst Valentine, 5 to 2 MRS. SIDDONS, 7 to 2 Orvello, 7 to 1 Doryphoros, 10 to 1 Lop Ear, 20 to 1 Dorothy Rowley. 3 l., 1 l.

3.30.—HOLLOWAY H'CAP PLATE (£150) (5f.).

Queen's Orb (Mrs. E. Wallace), b f by Orb—Scilly Queen, 3 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (Beary) 1
Lucky Break (Sir A. Butt), ch f by Polyphonic—Hectic, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (Lane) 2
Maryland Point (Mr. Whiteman), b g by Stratford—Marion West, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (R. Smyth) 3

Also ran: Corn Cracker, Bullion, Priamus, Chanar. (Winner trained by Beary.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 4 agst Corn Cracker, 3 to 1 Maryland Point, 7 to 2 Lucky Break, QUEEN'S ORB, 8 to 1 Priamus, 100 to 8 Chanar, 20 to 1 Bullion. ¾ l., neck.

4.0.—ISLINGTON CLAIMING AND S. PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Gallando (Sir R. Garton), br f by Knockando—Gallinua, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(Wing) 1
Irish Orb filly (Mr. Boyce), by Happy Man, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(Perryman) 2
Wavy (Mr. de Mestre), b f by Haine—Curl, 8 st. 11 lb. .....(P. Nelson) 3

Also ran: Barium, Speardora colt, Old Bob, Malvern, Sea Queen filly, Rich Cissy, Estelle filly, Many Waters, Lutra, Paula filly, Killarney Lass, Mixed Melody, De Props. (Winner trained by Walters.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst Speardora colt, 5 to 1 GALLANDO, 7 to 1 De Props, Mixed Melody, 8 to 1 Rich Cissy, 10 to 1 Irish Orb filly, 100 to 8 Estelle filly, 100 to 6 Paula filly, 20 to 1 Sea Queen filly, 33 to 1 others. 1½ l., 2 l.

4.30.—METROPOLITAN SALE PLATE (£1,000) (1m. 150yds.)

Truncheon (Mr. S. Wootton), ch rig by Werwolf—Dublin Girl, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb. (A. Smirke) 1
Garnock (Sir C. Hyde), b h by Stedfast—Garbal, 5 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. .....(A. Partridge) 2
Taximeter (Mr. Cottrell), b m by Tetrameter—Aye Aye, 6 yrs., 7 st. 6 lb. (C. Richards) 3

Also ran: O'Curry, Grandisson, Umslopagaas, Dandie Dinmont, Black Ensign, Soldan, Whitsbury, Corporal Nym, Lingerie, Lemonetta, Indian File, Jacob's Ladder, Essex Beacon, Mr. Bertram. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 100 to 30 agst TRUNCHEON, 9 to 2 Lemonetta, 8 to 1 Dandie Dinmont, 10 to 1 O'Curry, Corporal Nym, 100 to 8 Garnock, Essex Beacon, Umslopagaas, 100 to 6 Grandisson, 25 to 1 others. 3 l., ½ l.

5.0.—MAIDEN (2-Y.O PLATE) (£200) (5f.).

Rule Nisi colt (Lady Aylesford), by Chivalrous, 9 st. 7 lb. .....(C. Ray) 1
Minette (Mr. V. Miss), ch f by Belsize—Aminette, 9 st. 4 lb. .....(Dick) 2
Scotch Plume (Mr. Crossman), b c by Knockando—Pernis, 9 st. .....(R. Jones) 3

Also ran: Peter Wheat, Floodtide, Royal Sailor, Almeel filly, S.O.S., Winsome Way. (Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 8 agst RULE NISI COLT, 7 to 4 Minette, 8 to 1 Scotch Plume, 10 to 1 Winsome Way, 100 to 8 S.O.S., 33 to 1 others. 5 l., 2 l.

5.25.—HIGHBURY MID-WEIGHT H'CAP PLATE (£150) (1m. 5f.).

Mount Hawk (Mr. H. Simmonds), br g by Rock Flint—Mount Whistle, 7 yrs., 8 st. 4 lb. .....(R. Dick) 1
Nestorian (Mrs. E. Wallace), b g by Archaic—Placentia, 5 yrs., 8 st. 9 lb. .....(Beary) †
Industrious (Mr. Heath), ch m by Diligence—Weaverley, 5 yrs., 7 st. ... (R. Robertson) †

Also ran: Young Middleton, Finance, Compound Fracture, Blue Don, Irish Spinner, Dandy Dennis, Tort, Orpenda, Woodbourne, Blue Bell. (Winner trained by Dick.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst MOUNT HAWK, 7 to 2 Irish Spinner, 8 to 1 Industrious, Blue Don, Orpenda, 8 to 1 Nestorian, 10 to 1 Compound Fracture, 20 to 1 others. Head. † dead-heat for second place.

CATTERICK BRIDGE.

2.15.—SWALEDALE PLATE (£110) (5f.).—**Atherton** (3 to 1 on, J. Taylor), 1; L'Abbe Epais (7 to 2 agst, E. Forsyth), 2; Beggarman (100 to 7, H. Stubbs), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by Peacock). 2 l., 4 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 3s.; places, 2s. 3d., 3s.; win pool, 3,545; place pool, 3,170.

2.45.—STAND HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (1m. 3f.).—**Maplebeck** (7 to 1 agst, A. Richardson), 1; Park Rat (33 to 1, Fawdon), 2; Financier (11 to 10, T. Burns), 3; White May (5 to 1, R. James), †. 7 ran. (Winner trained by F. Armstrong.) Short head, 4 l. † Dead heat for third place.

Totalisator.—Win, 31s.; places, 9s. 9d., 22s. 6d.; win pool, 5,294; place pool, 4,918.

3.15.—RICHMOND (S.) HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (7f.).—**Aspenleaf** (100 to 7 agst, Poppleton), 1; Waterhen (4 to 1, A. Richardson), 2; Longmynd Lad (9 to 4, Nevett), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by Green.) 1 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 87s. 9d.; places, 15s., 4s., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 5,511; place pool, 5,319.

3.45.—SCORTON (S.) PLATE (£200) (5f.).—**Saxe filly** (7 to 1 agst, Simpson), 1; Mrs. Shears (3 to 1, Hodges), 2; Queen of Love (6 to 1, Fawdon), 3. 12 ran. (Winner trained by Reader.) 5 l., 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win 41s. 9d.; places, 13s. 3d., 29s., 5s.; win pool 5,540; place pool, 6,461.

4.15.—HORNBY HANDICAP PLATE (£200) (1¾m.).—**Loveliness** (3 to 1 agst, Simpson), 1; Manvers (15 to 2, Nevett), 2; The Torch (3 to 1, Baines), 3. 14 ran. (Winner trained by C. Leader.) 5 l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 6d.; places, 3s. 3d., 4s., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 7,630; place pool, 7,713.

4.45.—BROMPTON PLATE (£150) (1m. 7f. 150yds.).—**Becasse** (13 to 8 on, E. Forsyth), 1; Glenlossie (20 to 1 agst, Caldwell), 2; Carmus (7 to 4, Nevett), 3. 5 ran. (Winner trained by D. Waugh.) 10 l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 3s.; places, 3s. 3d., 7s.; win pool, 4,716; place pool, 2,086.

Total investments.—Win, £3,223 12s.; place, £3,056 14s.

ARTIST GLOW'S SOUTH AFRICAN SUCCESS.

DURBAN, Saturday.

The race for the Gold Cup (value £2,500), over a two-mile course, was run here to-day. Result:—Artist Glow, 1; Glen Albyn, 2; Double Away, 3. Betting.—6 to 1 against Artist Glow, 3 to 1 Glen Albyn, and 8 to 1 Double Away.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

SANDOWN MEETING.—Lammas Plate: Lord Bobs, Lubbock Sprint Handicap: Golden Combine. Holiday Plate: Knight's Folly.

DERBY MEETING.—Chatsworth Selling Plate: Denison, Theology. Belper Maiden Apprentice Pate: Gay Orb. Champion Breeders' Foal Plate: Phalarope.

RIPON MEETING.—Great St. Wilfrid Handicap: Poor Man. Hackfall Apprentice Plate: Denison. Mallorie Selling Handicap: Quenda, Mosque. Grand Stand Handicap: Dundrave, Tyroe Lady, Gay Orb. Fishergreen Plate: The Parson II. Claro Maiden Plate: Swiss Navy.

BRIGHTON MEETING.—Worthing Selling Stakes: Hilltoi. Marine Plate: Millennium, Sussex Stakes: Millennium. Corporation Plate: Half Gift. Brighton Handicap: Royal Bazaar. Downs Maiden Plate and Apprentices Plate: Saint Basile.

LEWES MEETING.—Members Cup: Lucca, Lucky Charm, Beroadach. Ringmer Maiden Plate: Knight's Folly. Wallands Selling Handicap: Green Piper. Southdown Welter Plate: Soldan.

THIRSK MEETING.—Coxwold Maiden Plate: The Parson II. Cowesby Handicap: Roman Candle. Carlton Selling Handicap: Quenda.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bentinck Plate, Nottingham: Millennium. Dartmoor Optional Selling Hurdle and Kingsteignton Hurdle, Newton Abbot: Theology. All engagements: Mussy and Creon.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

BIG BRITISH VICTORY.

MURRAY THE HERO OF THE MATCH.

HAMILTON (N.Z.), Saturday.

With the fourth and final Test match only a week away, the British Rugby team has shown a welcome return to form during the last week, having scored as many as 78 points in the last two games. An encouraging sign is that they appear to have got rid of the staleness which was so much in evidence in the last Test.

On Wednesday they beat North Auckland by 38 points to 5, and to-day they scored the highest number of points of any match of the tour, beating a combined team representing Waikato, Thames Valley, and King's Country by five placed goals, two penalty goals and three tries (40 points) to two placed goals and two tries (16 points).

W. H. Sobey, the scrum-half, who has been out of the team since the opening match of the tour, was expected to play to-day, but while training at Rotorua he had a recurrence of his knee trouble, and is now forced to walk with the aid of two sticks. R. S. Spong thus continued to act as scrum-half with T. P. Murray, the Wanderer's three-quarter, as stand-off half.

After a month's absence through injury, Murray returned to the side to play a splendid game, and was in fact the hero of the match, feeding his backs with excellent passes and generally showing great resource. Inaccurate passing, however, arrested many movements and somewhat nullified his efforts.

In view of the Test, experimental changes were made during the game, A. L. Novis going from right-wing three-quarter to left-centre and C. D. Aarvold taking his place on the wing. The change appeared to work well, Novis showing great dash. Britain scored freely until the forwards had a lapse early in the second half, when Waikato seized the opportunity to score eight points.

The final burst of scoring, in which the British team added eleven points, bewildered the local players, three tries coming within five minutes, including one direct from the kick-off. G. R. Beamish, W. B. Welsh, and the ubiquitous Ivor Jones were the most conspicuous forwards. They did very well against a stubborn opposition, winning twenty-one of the twenty-nine set scrums and thirty-three against thirty-five of the line-outs.

British Take the Lead.

Ivor Jones led a strong British rush from the kick-off, and Black scored a penalty goal. Splendid touch-finding by Bonner, who was replacing Bassett (resting), kept the British side on the attack, and Novis, after a bout of passing among the three-quarters, eluded the opposing full-back to score a fine try, which Black converted.

The Waikato forwards, playing energetically, reached British territory, but Novis got possession, and after running about thirty yards passed to Ivor Jones, who went over. Black missed with the place-kick. By accurate kicking the British maintained the attack, and Ivor Jones scored another penalty goal. A further British attack ended in Reeve scoring a most spectacular try, jumping clean over the full-back. Ivor Jones converted.

Waikato rallied and Mitchell scored a try which Allen converted, but the visitors were soon attacking again, and from a beautiful bout of passing Novis passed in to Spong, who scored a try. Black converting. At half-time the British led by 24 points to 5.

A Keen Second Half.

The second half opened with a wonderful bout of passing by the British backs which electrified the crowd, but it broke down at the tail moment. The Waikato forwards rushed down the field, and Storey scored a try, which Allen converted. Murray was serving his backs admirably, but the Waikato tackling was very sound. Reeves gained much ground with a good run, and a fine passing movement followed, the ball going to Black, Murray, and Aarvold before Novis went over for a try, which Ivor Jones converted.

Murray hurt his injured shoulder, in spite of the rubber protection, but pluckily resumed. The powerful Waikato forwards were now playing with renewed life, and swarmed towards the British corner, but Bowcott saved the situation with a good tackle.

Concentrating on spoiling, Waikato initiated some troublesome rushes and Mitchell scored. Allen failed to convert. The British forwards appeared tired, and the Waikato pack made several strong rushes. Eventually Spong made a lightning dash down the field, but stumbled. The locals continued to press hard, and Carlson, eluding Aarvold, scored another try, which Mitchell failed to convert.

Britain now improved, and Spong scored a brilliant solo try, carrying the ball about forty yards. Ivor Jones easily converted. Then Novis emulated Spong, scoring with an equally brilliant sprint, but Ivor Jones did not convert. Murray sent Aarvold over for the last try, which Ivor Jones again failed to convert. The British team was as follows:—G. M. Bonner; A. L. Novis, H. M. Bowcott, C. D. Aarvold, and J. S. R. Reeve; R. S. Spong and T. P. Murray; D. Parker, D. A. Kendrew, H. O'Neill, B. H. Black, J. L. Farrell, W. B. Welsh, G. R. Beamish, and Ivor Jones.—(*Reuter's Special Service.*)

AMERICAN BOXING BOOM.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Boxing apparently is in a healthy state in America, at least as far as the Madison Square Garden is concerned, for during the period of eleven months from June 27, 1929, to May 28, 1930, the net receipts of the Corporation, minus tax, totalled 2,274,062 dollars (approximately £454,812).

In that period the Garden conducted thirty-five boxing contests, the average receipts being £12,994. A remarkable fact is that only in a couple of instances was more than £2 charged for admission. The highest receipts were taken for the Schmeling-Uzcudun fight, which yielded £75,780.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

LEAGUE REFEREES ORGANISED.

As the result of conferences recently held in Manchester, Birmingham, and London, an association has been formed of referees and linesmen on the Football League list. The officers of the Association for this season have been appointed as follows:—

President, W. F. Bunnell (Preston); vice-presidents, A. Josephs (South Shields), T. G. Bryan (Willenhall), Capt. Prince-Cox (London); hon. secretary and treasurer, T. Crew (Leicester); executive council, J. Rennie (Oldham), E. Wood (Sheffield), G. D. Nunnerly (Ellesmere), M. N Mee (Mansfield), C. Mitchell (Bury), J. Harrison (Sunderland), E. Pinckston (Birmingham), W. P Harper (Stourbridge), C. F. Moon (Bristol), A. J. Brown (Bristol), H. G. North (Salop), S. F. Rous (London), H. E. Gray (London), W. J. Lewington (Croydon), A. Middleton (Barnes), A. Curtis (London).

Recommendations have been made to the Football League urging the adoption of uniform white flags to be provided by all the League clubs, and also that League referees be granted facilities to report upon promising linesmen as occasion arises.

NEW NORWEGIAN RECORD.

OSLO, Saturday.

Hauge (Norway) set up a new Norwegian record at the International Athletic meeting here yesterday, covering the 400 metres hurdles in 55 5-10 sec.

Hauge also won the 110 hurdles from Anderson (U.S.A.).

Pete Bowen, of Pittsburg, U.S.A., who won the 100 and 400 metres events earlier in the week, won the 100 yards race in 9 9-10 sec., Pendleton, another American, coming second in 10 1-5 sec.

The 800 metres race was won by Eck Anderson, of Norway, in 1 min. 57 5-10 sec.—(*Reuter's Special Service.*)

THE KICK-OFF.

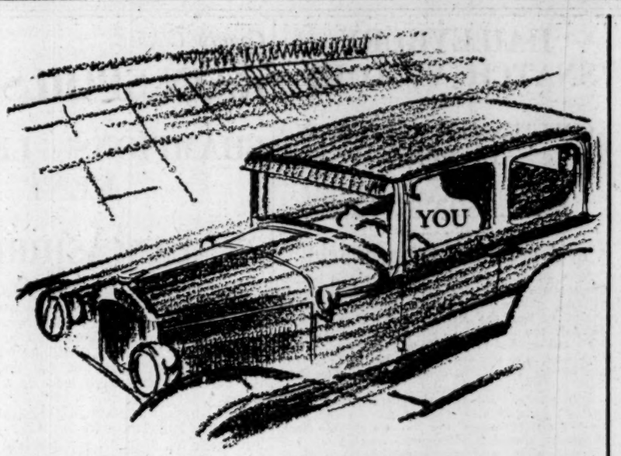
EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF FOOTBALL SEASON.

Are you getting ready for football? It starts next week-end (on Saturday, August 9) with a full programme of Scottish League matches.

You are hopelessly out of touch with all the game's changes and club's team changes unless you get the complete survey of the season's outlook, commencing in Monday's *Athletic News*, with the detailed prospects and all particulars of new players of over forty of the big League clubs.

Every Monday until the season starts the *Athletic News* is devoting five or six pages to its review of the new season. Order it now!

Founded ten years ago, Angmering-on-Sea Lawn Tennis Club is now making a further bid for popularity by extending its courts and building a new club house. Towards this interesting state of affairs there will be a public laying of the foundation-stone to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and digging the first sod of two show courts. When completed, the County of Sussex will possess a lawn tennis ground second to none in the country. The new courts are to be ready for the annual tournament held in the first week in August, 1931.



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Mobiloil Achievements on Road & Track

Shelsley Walsh
July 12th.

Mrs. Wisdom (Frazer Nash) won the M.A.C. Ladies Cup for fastest time by a lady driving any type of car—Racing or Sports. Also 4 firsts, 3 seconds and 3 thirds, were secured on Mobiloil.

Brooklands Records
July 1st.

Mr. Cyril Paul driving Capt. A.G. Miller's Delage I, secured the 200 kilos and 200 miles International Class B records at 107.73 m.p.h. and 99.66 m.p.h., respectively.

Alpine Trials
June 14th—17th and July 11th—13th.

Mr. Donald Healey driving an Invicta car secured Alpine Cup in the Austrian Alpine Trial and Alpine Cup in the International Alfold-Alpine Trial.

DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE HOLIDAY NEWS AND PICTURES

†

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DON'T MISS YOUR

DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE BEST PICTURES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRICKET.

THE SECOND WEEK AT LORD'S.

TEAMS AND PROSPECTS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Two representative and well-matched sides have been selected for the annual meeting between the "Lord's" Schools and the "Rest," which begins at Lord's to-morrow. The Lord's Schools are selected from those who play annually at headquarters—Eton and Harrow, Rugby and Marlborough, Cheltenham and Haileybury, and Clifton and Tonbridge—but so far, Beaumont and the Oratory School, who have met there for the last four years, are not included. The Lord's Schools won the first match, in 1915, but since then the Rest, who have a much wider field of selection, have had the better of the situation, the record now standing, Lord's 4 wins, the Rest 7, and 5 unfinished. The last time victory came to the Lord's side was in 1924, when Duleepsinhji, then at Cheltenham, played a fine innings of 108, and took five wickets with his leg breaks for 41.

Both teams for to-morrow's match are strong in batting, and here the home side have the advantage of having some knowledge of the ground and its surroundings. E. N. Evans, of Haileybury, who captains the team, and J. T. H. Comber, the Marlborough captain, have each played there on six occasions. The batting is strong all through, and any one down to No. 10 is quite capable of making 50 runs. Comber is admittedly the most distinguished wicket-keeper in the Schools, and there is great variety in the bowling, strengthened by the eleventh hour inclusion of R. T. Robinson, the Rugby captain.

PROMISING YOUNG CRICKETERS.

The Rest, who will be captained by J. H. Human, the Reptonian, brother of the Cambridge "Blue," includes some of the most promising young cricketers of the year. Six of them have made two or more centuries for their respective Schools, but they are unfamiliar with the ground, and Lord's has dashed the hopes of many young cricketers. Human is a brilliant all-round player, and B. W. Malcolm, of Eastbourne, showed very promising form for the Young Amateurs against the Young Professionals at headquarters last year. G. Cornu, of Malvern, and D. F. Surfleet, the captain of University College School, are spin bowlers who have been uniformly successful, and P. J. de Havilland, of Stowe, has a fine record. P. J. Van der Gucht, the Radley captain and wicket-keeper, is a sound batsman. The teams are:—

LORD'S SCHOOLS.—E. N. Evans (captain) (Haileybury), J. T. H. Comber (Marlborough), J. G. W. Davies (Tonbridge), P. M. Nelson (Marlborough), B. G. Allen (Clifton), A. W. Allen (Eton), J. C. Atkinson-Clark (Eton), A. G. Pelham (Eton), W. M. Welch (Harrow), A. S. Lawrence (Harrow), and R. T. Robinson (Rugby).

THE REST.—J. H. Human (captain) (Repton), P. L. Van der Gucht (Radley), R. de W. K. Winlaw (Winchester), D. F. Surfleet (University C.S.), P. J. de Havilland (Stowe), B. W. Malcolm (Eastbourne), P. McGregor (Sherborne), G. Cornu (Malvern), R. M. Beresford (Oundle), F. C. Jarchow (Brighton), and D. G. Davies-Scourfield (Winchester). J. F. Mendl (Repton), is twelfth man.

After the match, the representative side will be chosen for the Public Schools against the Army for the two following days.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL RECORD.

The School side for the last match of the week, against the Young Professionals, includes several of those who just missed selection for the Rest against the Lord's Schools. Of these J. F. Mendl (Repton), who will captain the side, is a free-hitting batsman, and is sure to set a good example in the field; A. W. G. Hadingham, of St. Paul's, has the distinction of having scored a century on his first appearance at Lord's as a colt; J. G. Musson, the Bradfield captain, is a very sound and reliable batsman, and K. P. Nelson, a pupil of Walter Brearley, is an all-round left-hander who gained his colours at St. George's, Harpenden, in his thirteenth year, and will captain the side for the third year, next season his seventh year in the eleven—a Public School record.

J. H. Cameron, of Taunton, a son of the famous South African of the 1905 team, played for Mr. Carleton Tufnell's XI. last year against the Lord's Colts, and made a very favourable impression as a slow spin bowler. This year he has taken over eighty wickets for the School for less than 9 runs a-piece. C. R. Maxwell, of Brighton, a prolific scorer, showed great promise last year behind the stumps, and there is plenty of variety in the bowling.

Among the Young Professionals who have played in this match, and have since distinguished themselves in county cricket, may be mentioned Gibbons, Price, Canning, Covill, S. Brown, Beet (Derby second XI.), Fowler, Beveridge, Hart, Powell, Fitzgerald, J. Smith, Paine, etc.

TOURISTS IN WALES.

GOOD START AGAINST GLAMORGAN.

The visit of the Australians to Swansea had been looked forward to with the greatest interest, and it was more than unfortunate that the elaborate arrangements made for the match yesterday were discounted by rain, which prevented a ball being bowled before luncheon.

The Swansea ground, though noted for its powers of recovery, was in a bad state when Richardson, captaining the Australians, and Turnbull, the Glamorgan leader, went out to look at the pitch, and at once decided that nothing could be done before luncheon.

At three o'clock the gates had not been opened, though a big crowd waited outside, but half an hour later a further inspection was made and a decision reached to start the game at a quarter-past four. Almost immediately afterwards slight rain set in, but the wicket was then being rolled and, for the first time during the day, the gates were opened.

The wretched weather naturally ruined the "gate" but, all the same, some three thousand people were present when the Australians, who, at the last moment, included McCabe for Kippax, started batting on a dead pitch soon after a quarter-past four.

Ponsford and Jackson, who opened the innings to the bowling of Mercer and Davies (E.), made a brisk start, each man getting the ball to the boundary with vigorous pulls, but they were never very happy against Mercer, who made two confident appeals for leg before in his first couple of overs.

Later runs came freely, Ponsford making many fine forcing strokes between square leg and mid-on, and 50 went up in forty-five minutes. The Glamorgan attack was constantly changed but, with the ball coming off the pitch at an easy pace, bowlers, as the afternoon wore on had a rather thankless task and, in all, the opening stand realised 93 in eighty-five minutes. Then Ponsford was bowled in trying to turn a ball to leg.

Two runs later Jackson was well caught at fine short leg, but in the last forty-five minutes Bradman and McCabe added 54 runs without being parted, the Australians at the close having made 149 for two wickets in exactly two hours.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

W. H. Ponsford, b Davies (D.)	.....	53
A. Jackson, c Hills b Mercer	.....	39
D. Bradman, not out	.....	27
S. McCabe, not out	.....	28
Extras	.....	2
Total (2 wkts.)	.....	149

V. Y. Richardson, A. Fairfax, E. L. a'Beckett, C. V. Grimmett, T. Wall, C. W. Walker, and A. Hurwood to bat.

GLAMORGAN.—M. J. Turnbull, J. C. Clay, Bates, Bell, Davies (D.), Mercer, Ryan, Davies (E.), Hills, Dyson and Every.

MINOR COUNTIES CRICKET.

LINCOLNSHIRE'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

Hertfordshire beat Lincolnshire by an innings and 34 runs at Boston. Herts (first innings) 218 (P. G. T. Kingsley 31, J. B. Bland 41). Lincs 73 and 111.

Buckinghamshire beat Norfolk by seven wickets at Ascott. Buckinghamshire 225 (W. B. Franklin 68, L. G. Baker 46, C. V. Rafferty 48, M. Falcon six wickets for 24 runs), and 8 for three wickets (Scott-Chad three wickets for 7 runs). Norfolk 105 (R. H. Gladden 21, R. H. Rutter six wickets for 43) and 127 (G. W. Rought-Rought 37, R. H. Rutter six wickets for 52).

Berkshire beat Cornwall by an innings and 10 runs at Reading. Berkshire (first innings) 320 for six wickets declared (J. L. Carr 138 not out, R. H. R. Palmer 45, Dr. W. Y. Woodburn 42 not out), Cornwall 123 (Rogers (G.) 34, Woodburn four wickets for 35, Mundy four wickets for 40) and 187 (Olleranshaw 66, the Hon. R. J. S Remnant six wickets for 76, Woodburn three for 41).

Monmouthshire drew with Surrey II. at Monmouth. Monmouthshire 135 (Rocyn Jones 41, Lock six for 48) and 83 for three wickets, Surrey II. 299 for nine wickets declared (R. Henty 93, Whitfield 86, Baldwin 51).

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HAILEYBURY SNATCH VICTORY.

CHELTENHAM BEATEN BY 12 RUNS.

ROGERSON'S PART.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

At a quarter-past six Haileybury had beaten Cheltenham by 12 runs, after one of the most exciting games ever played between the two schools. For the second time in the match McCall, the left-hand bowler, pulled Haileybury out of the fire, after a great innings by Rogerson, who put on 154 runs with Borner for the second wicket, had redeemed a very bad start on the first day.

Haileybury, with nine wickets in hand, were still 60 runs behind when Rogerson (26) and Borner (21) continued the innings at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Rogerson treated all the bowling alike, and completed his 50 with 22 runs off two consective overs. He reached his century out of 147, having scored 73 runs in an hour and a-quarter. Borner, who had made several good square cuts, was caught in the slips for an invaluable innings of 45. He had wisely subordinated himself to Rogerson, the pair having added 154 for the wicket, and Haileybury had a lead of 51.

As so frequently happens, Rogerson soon followed him to the pavilion, for a great innings of 114 distinguished by forceful driving and powerful square-leg hitting. He dealt with the slow bowling very effectively.

Then the tide turned in Cheltenham's favour, and three wickets fell quickly. Allen was stumped in playing at the pitch of the slow bowler, McCall brilliantly caught, one hand, at silly mid-on, and Bullmore bowled leg stump by a ball which came up the hill. Unwin and Bailey added 23 useful runs before the former suffered a similar fate to Allen's, and Bailey was caught at the wicket, Lloyd at the same time appealing for stumping.

Wolff and Partington added another 21 runs for the last wicket before Lloyd claimed his fourth victim off Ruffer. Lloyd's wicket-keeping had been a feature of the match; he had let no byes in the first innings, and, in all, claimed eight victims.

With 150 runs to win Cheltenham started their second innings with Higson and Brettell, to the bowling of Unwin and Allen, F. M. Heywood, the fast bowler, suffering from an injured back. Higson, who had played such a good first innings, was well caught at cover, high up, with both hands, and then rain caused a stoppage for three-quarters of an hour.

With 39 runs on the board, McCall, the left-hander, who had been so successful in the first innings, relieved Allen at the Nursery end, and 50 went up in fifty minutes.

The finish was exciting. The last Cheltenham wicket fell at 137, and Haileybury won a well-contested game by the narrow margin of 12 runs.

At 61, Partington, who had just come on at the Pavilion end, bowled Lloyd with a ball which turned sharply from the off, and 2 runs later Brettell was badly missed off him at short leg. This might have had a very serious effect on the result of the match. Brettell had then made 20, and 40 runs were added before Wolff stumped O'Dwyer off McCall, who had relieved Partington. The next ball shaved Meikle's leg stump and went for byes.

McCall continually troubled the batsmen, and when only 28 runs were needed he bowled Meikle with a ball that came down the hill, and Brettell, for the second time in the match, was out leg before wicket in the next over. He had played an invaluable innings for his side, without any distinguishing strokes.

In attempting a fourth run Sedgwick was thrown out from leg by Unwin. The Haileybury fielding hereabouts was splendidly keen, and every run was applauded by the Cheltonians. McHarg was caught in the slips off a full pitch to leg, and Cheltenham, with three wickets to fall, still wanted 20 runs to win.

In his next over the left-hander beat Roberts with the first two balls, and bowled him with the third, and with only 18 runs needed Ruffer also fell to him. The last pair played very steadily for a quarter of an hour, amid intense excitement, and then Wolff caught Miller-Logan at the wicket, and Haileybury won a great game by 12 runs.

HAILEYBURY.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
E. N. Evans, c Roberts, b Ruffer	35	b Bazeley	8
M. A. Bailey, b Higson	2	c Lloyd, b Ruffer	22
R. S. Borner, c Lloyd, b Ruffer	10	c Sedgwick, b Meikle	45
E. J. Unwin, c Lloyd, b Higson	13	st Lloyd, b Ruffer	18
C. E. Allen, b Higson	4	st Lloyd, b Ruffer	5
R. W. Bullmore, c Lloyd, b Bazeley	1	b Meikle	9
R. D. C. McCall, st Lloyd, b Ruffer	11	c Bazeley, b Ruffer	1
W. T. C. Rogerson, not out	114	b Meikle	19
P. M. Heywood, b Bazeley	18	b Higson	10
J. A. H. Wolff, c McHarg, b Ruffer	5	st Lloyd, b Ruffer	13
T. P. Partington, c Sedgwick, b Ruffer	0	not out	8
Extras	6	Extras	11
Total	124	Total	264

CHELTENHAM.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
I. N. Brettell, lbw, b Unwin	6	lbw, b Unwin	47
T. A. Higson, st Wolff, b Unwin	101	c Allen, b Unwin	15
E. H. Lloyd, b McCall	61	b Partington	22
T. G. O'Dwyer, lbw, b Allen	3	st Wolff, b McCall	17
J. S. W. Meikle, run out	34	b McCall	10
W. G. Sedgwick, b McCall	0	run out	3
C. L. C. Roberts, b McCall	0	b McCall	2
I. H. McHarg, b Unwin	10	c Heywood, b Unwin	3
W. E. Miller-Logan, b McCall	4	c Woolff, b McCall	2
A. M. Ruffer, not out	0	b McCall	1
J. S. Bazeley, b Unwin	3	not out	4
Extras	17	Extras	11
Total	239	Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HAILEYBURY.—First Innings: Higson 3 for 35, Bazeley 2 for 26, Ruffer 5 for 44, Miller-Logan 0 for 13.

Second Innings: Bazeley 1 for 34, Higson 1 for 72, Ruffer 5 for 100, Miller-Logan 0 for 10, Meikle 3 for 35, Sedgwick 0 for 2.

CHELTENHAM.—First Innings: Unwin 4 for 56; Heywood 0 for 23, Allen 1 for 47, Partington 0 for 36, Evans 0 for 42, McCall 4 for 18.

Second Innings: Unwin 3 for 47, Allen 0 for 24, McCall 5 for 24, Partington 1 for 24, Evans 0 for 7.

SHORT DAY AT CLIFTON.

QUIET START BY SOMERSET AGAINST GLOUCESTER.

The weather was none too bright at Bristol yesterday morning, and the pitch on the Clifton College ground was so soft that the match between Gloucestershire and Somerset could not be commenced until noon. Play was more than once interrupted before lunch, but after the interval a couple of thunderstorms broke over the ground and caused a stoppage for the day, Somerset having so far scored 61 for the loss of three wickets.

The Gloucestershire team did not arrive in Bristol from Hull until after seven o'clock yesterday morning, and it was somewhat unfortunate for them that they lost the toss.

Somerset beaten in an innings by the Australians on Thursday, made a quiet start, no more than 17 runs coming in half an hour, and then rain delayed the game for fifteen minutes. On play being resumed Longrigg was dismissed with the total at 34, and afterwards Young and Ingle were so restrained that Goddard sent down eight overs for only 2 runs. It seemed that these two would remain in partnership until the interval, but in the last over before lunch Young fell to a catch at short leg.

After luncheon Ingle and Lee (F.) continued the innings in much more genial weather, but Ingle soon left, caught at short leg, and in this way three wickets were down for 47. White then came in, and he and Lee, by very cautious methods, increased the score to 61, when a terrific thunderstorm broke over the ground. The downpour did not last long, but half an hour later, another storm ensued, and this time the pitch was so saturated that all hope of further cricket for the day was at once abandoned.

SOMERSET.—First Innings.

Young, c Moore, b Parker	.....	17
E. P. Longrigg, c Smith, b Hammond	.....	18
R. A. Ingle, c Hammond, b Goddard	.....	7
Lee (F.), not out	.....	8
J. C. White, not out	.....	10
Extras	.....	1
Total (3 wkts.)	.....	61

C. C. Case, L. Hawkins, A. G. Marshall, Hunt, Wellard, and Lee (J. W.) to bat.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—B. H. Lyon, D. N. Moore, F. J. Seabrook, Hammond, Sinfield, Smith, Parker, Goddard, Dacre, Barnett, and Neale.

County Cricket.

RAIN SPOILS HOLIDAY CRICKET

CHAMPIONS' LEAN DAY AT OVAL—KENT IN A HURRY.

LANCASHIRE'S SOUND START.

Rain interfered with the start of the holiday cricket programme. The worst cases were at Swansea, where Glamorgan are entertaining the Australians, and at Clifton, where Gloucester are battling with their Somerset neighbours, but the majority of the other matches were held up at various stages.

Only three wickets had fallen at Clifton when rain ended play for the day. Somerset lost them for 61 runs, the bowling honours being shared by Parker, Hammond, and Goddard. No start was made at all at Swansea until after four o'clock.

The champions, Notts, had a lean time against the Surrey bowlers, at the Oval. They were all dismissed for 181, Peach taking five wickets for 70 runs. They would have faired even worse if their "tail" had not wagged, Sam Staples (42) having the unusual experience of being the chief contributor to his club's score.

The Lancashire v. Yorkshire match at Old Trafford is the match of the programme. The destination of the County Championship may be the result of it. Though Lancashire lost the veteran Makepeace fairly cheaply, a big second-wicket stand by Watson and Ernest Tyldesley retrieved matters, and Lancashire are in a fairly good position.

Kent scored 271 runs quickly at Canterbury, where the famous Festival opened with a visit from Hants. A. M. Crawley (62) was the chief contributor to the Kent score. Hampshire started very badly, losing their first four wickets for 11 runs.

Sussex had a good first-wicket stand by Bowley and Parks (J.) to thank for their score of 243 against Middlesex at Brighton.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

W. T. C. Rogerson (Haileybury) v. Cheltenham	114
Tyldesley (E.) (Lancs) v. Yorkshire	*102
Woolley (Kent) v. Hampshire	91
Parks (J.) (Sussex) v. Middlesex	64
A. P. F. Chapman (Kent) v. Hampshire	62
Bowley (Sussex) v. Middlesex	54
W. H. Ponsford (Australians) v. Glamorgan	53
A. K. Judd (Hampshire) v. Kent	52
Watson (Lancs) v. Yorkshire	50

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Geary (Leicester) v. Northampton	6 for 35
R. D. C. McCall (Haileybury) v. Cheltenham	5 for 24
Peach (Surrey) v. Notts	5 for 70
Kennedy (Hants) v. Kent	5 for 80
A. M. Ruffer (Cheltenham) v. Haileybury	5 for 100
Freeman (Kent) v. Hants	4 for 28
G. O. Allen (Middlesex) v. Sussex	4 for 41
J. S. W. Meikle (Cheltenham) v. Haileybury	3 for 35
Wright (Hampshire) v. Kent	3 for 36
E. J. Unwin (Haileybury) v. Cheltenham	3 for 47

NOTTS RALLY.

LAST WICKET BATSMEN DEFY SURREY BOWLERS.

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

There was, perhaps, more than the usual keen interest attaching to the annual Bank Holiday encounter which commenced between Surrey and Notts at the Oval yesterday. In view of Test Match commitments on this ground shortly, many people wanted to see how Hobbs and Sandham would shape against Larwood and Voce.

This minor "test" was delayed till late in the afternoon, when Surrey batted after their excellent catching in the field had dismissed Notts for 181.

In truth, the Notts' batting was far from the usual quality. With rain about, A. W. Carr was fortunate to win the toss, but first use of an easy-paced wicket was nullified by hesitant batting and excellent catching.

Surrey, for a change, had two amateurs in the team besides P. G. H. Fender. They were M. J. C. Allom and S. A. Block, who has made his 50 for Cambridge in the Varsity match.

Notts wickets fell fast. On the other hand, against bowling which, to the average onlooker, appeared to have more in it than Surrey's, Hobbs and Sandham demonstrated the class of batting that was possible by putting on 66 for the first wicket.

After Hobbs left Sandham looked even more comfortable, and there was a great groan from the crowd when he was out lbw to Staples (A.) with the last ball of the day. But Surrey had the better of the argument, and they will restart to-morrow with excellent prospects as they are only 85 runs behind and have eight wickets in hand.

Peach Causes Havoc.

Notts' first wicket soon fell, Brooks holding a fast snick of Whysall's in excellent style. This was at 16, Peach having displaced Gover two runs earlier, and at 29 Peach also got rid of Gunn. The batsman lost his wicket to a poor stroke. He shaped to drive a ball which came back and took his off stump.

Carr might have been out first ball. He cocked the ball up in the air, but it fell just in front of the slips. But the Notts' captain, as usual, soon began to hit hard. The crowd enjoyed it, of course, but Ducat ended the entertainment with a really great catch close to the boundary. Ducat was fielding at very deep cover, and he had to run a considerable distance to get to the ball, which he held at the last moment. Notts had a further loss before lunch, Walker giving Peach a fairly easy catch when Fender had a turn with the ball. The luncheon score was 73 for 4.

Before the hundred was reached in the afternoon, two more batsmen lost their wickets to poor strokes. Staples (A.) gave Allom a simple catch, and Lilley stepped right in front of a delivery from Allom, and was very obviously out for obstruction. Possibly there was some excuse for Lilley, for he had been struck a severe blow on the left elbow by Gover, whose occasional fast bumper was disconcerting.

Another Notts' "hope" in Barratt failed, Block showing good judgment in running for a ball sent high over point's head. The seventh wicket fell at 102. Another member of the Gunn family made an effort to put a better complexion on the game for the visitors; and he managed to stay to see 110 on the board before Fender, taking Peach's place, got him lbw in his first over. Young Gunn has nice style and plenty of patience.

Block made yet another superb catch to send back Larwood, who, in collecting 19, enabled his partnership with Staples (5) to be the most productive (27) of the innings until the last pair came together. Larwood hit Gover very hard to Block, who, fielding close in at mid-on, made the catch with one hand a few inches from the ground.

To Staples and Voce went the honours of the innings. They, at least, were able to get the middle of the bat to meet the ball, and they prospered to the extent of 44 valuable runs before Gregory bowled Voce. The innings lasted three hours and fifty minutes.

Peach had the best bowling figures (five for 70), but he was indebted to some splendid work in the field. Allom bowled better than his one wicket for 34 would suggest.

Surrey Open Well.

When Surrey began batting Barratt at first bowled some weird balls. He seems not to have the speed of old, but his medium paced delivery was easy to punch, and both Sandham and Hobbs helped themselves. Then, suddenly, Barratt began to find a length and to get the ball along faster, and he was hard to score from.

Hobbs seemed to play one or two off the edge of his bat, but nothing serious happened. Some of his shots to leg were delightful, but Carr had the field well placed, and singles were usually the only reward for the batsman.

Larwood, when he was fresh, bowled reasonably fast. His length was immaculate. He appeared to tire earlier than usual, and Carr soon had him off for Voce, the left-hander, while Staples (S.) was tried for Barratt. Fifty runs in about as many minutes was the order. Larwood had another turn at 62, and his second over was fruitful, Hobbs edging a ball for Staples (S.) to have an almost soft catch in the gully.

Sandham did not give a chance to the field. He hit four 4's in his 49.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), b Peach	18
Whysall, c Brooks, b Peach	7
Walker, c Peach, b Fender	22
A. W. Carr, c Ducat, b Peach	11
Lilley, lbw, b Allom	13
Staples (A.), c Allom, b Peach	5
Gunn (G. V.), lbw, b Fender	22
Barratt, c Block, b Peach	5
Staples (S.), not out	42
Larwood, c Block, b Gover	19
Voce, b Gregory	15
Extras	2
Total	181

SURREY.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Staples (S.), b Larwood	36
Sandham, lbw, b Staples (A.)	49
Ducat, not out	8
Extras	3
Total (2 wkts.)	96

Shepherd, Gregory Peach, P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, S. A. Block, Brooks, and Gover to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings: Gover 1 for 39, Allom 1 for 34, Peach 5 for 70, Fender 2 for 28, Gregory 1 for 6, Shepherd 0 for 2.

PARKS SAVES SUSSEX.

MIDDLESEX BOWLERS GET TO WORK.

For their match at Brighton with Sussex, Middlesex had a much stronger side than that which had won their first game of the season the previous day against Worcester, G. C. Stevens, G. O. Allen, and H. J. Enthoven being brought into the team. The fixture had been set apart for the benefit of Maurice Tate, and fortunately for that player the weather, although uncertain, kept fine, and before luncheon the large crowd present watched some bright and interesting play, 126 runs being scored for the loss of only two wickets.

Sussex, who included Wensley—absent for several weeks through injury—in place of Williams, made good use of their opportunity in winning the toss, Bowley and Parks (J.), by free methods, making runs at a fine rate. The Middlesex attack came in for rather severe punishment, Bowley being specially severe upon Peebles, who, bowling into a strong south-westerly wind, could not find a length for some time.

When 52 Bowley offered a chance off the bowling of Hulme to Stevens at slip, but he made no other mistake before, the opening partnership having yielded 91 in eighty minutes, he was splendidly taken at the wicket.

Duleepsinhji did not stay long, a catch at slip sending him back three runs later, and Cook, when 2, might have been caught at back-ward point, but Parks continued in excellent form, completing 50 in an hour and fifty minutes, and being not out 57 when lunch arrived.

Following the interval the game took a very different course. Seven runs were put on, and then Parks (J.) fell to a smart catch by Hulme, close in at short-leg. Batting two hours, Parks gave no chance, and his admirable 64 included seven 4's, mainly hits to square leg.

Cook left at 144, and though Langridge and Gilligan added 31 in forty minutes, half the side were out for 175. Two more wickets went down while 3 more runs were scored, Tate being dismissed by a catch at the wicket on the leg side.

Some good hitting by Gilligan took the score to 200, and Hammond and Wensley, the last named forcing the pace in great style, added 36 runs in twenty minutes. A clever low slip catch sent back Hammond, and the Sussex innings, having laster four hours ten minutes, quickly closed for 243.

Wensley, in a stay of fifty minutes, hit five 4's in scoring 40 out of 65. Allen proved the most successful of the Middlesex bowlers, taking four wickets for 41, Peebles taking two for 54, and Hulme two for 32.

It was ten minutes to five when Middlesex went in to bat. They soon met with disaster, Lee falling to a catch at the wicket with four runs on the board. Hearne stayed forty minutes, batting doggedly during that time, but he was leg before at 22. Hendren, occupying three-quarters of an hour over his first 9 runs, then joined with Enthoven in a useful stand 33 being added in as many minutes before an appeal against the light caused a delay of ten minutes. Altogether, in an hour and three-quarters before the drawing of stumps, 73 runs were scored, Middlesex finishing up 170 behind with eight wickets in hand. A collection on the ground during the afternoon realised £122 15s. 7d.

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Bowley, c Price, b Hulme	54
Parks (J.), c Hulme, b Haig	64
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hendren, b Allen	2
Cook, b Allen	8
Langridge, c Lee, b Peebles	22
A. H. Gilligan, lbw, b Stevens	26
Parks (H.), lbw, b Peebles	1
Tate, c Price, b Hulme	0
Wensley, not out	40
Hammond, c Stevens, b Allen	11
Cornford, b Allen	0
Extras	15
Total	243

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings.

Lee, c Cornford, b Tate	1
Hearne, lbw, b Parks (J.)	13
Hendren, not out	33
H. J. Enthoven, not out	21
Extras	5
Total (2 wkts.)	73

N. Haig, G. T. S. Stevens, G. O. Allen, F. T. Mann, Hulme, H. A. R. Peebles, and Price to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SUSSEX.—First Innings: Allen 4 for 41, Haig 1 for 45, Peebles, 2 for 54, Hearne 0 for 31, Hulme 2 for 32, Stevens 1 for 25.

SIX FOR GEARY.

DEADLY BOWLING SPELL AT NORTHAMPTON.

No more than half-an-hour's cricket was possible before lunch at Northampton in the return match between Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, who were strengthened by the return of Shipman, their fast bowler. The weather in the morning had been showery, and later a heavy storm broke over the ground with the home county's total 25 for one wicket.

Bakewell showed special skill in powerful strokes on the leg side, and did nearly all the scoring. He lost Woolley with 12 on the board, but made such progress when partnered by Hawtin, who displaced W. W. Timms in the eleven that drew with Surrey, that he obtained 17 of the runs before the interruption occurred.

Not until half-past two could the game be continued, and then the bowlers found sawdust necessary to enable them to obtain a foothold. As before, Bakewell overshadowed everybody else, hitting to leg in splendid style. Hawtin left at 46, easily caught at short leg, while Timms skied a ball to the same position 9 runs later. Further rain stopped play with the total 57 for three, Bakewell not out 36.

The delay lasted twenty-five minutes, and then Bakewell and Jupp, against good length bowling by Armstrong and Geary, found such caution necessary that only 6 runs were scored in the next twenty minutes. Runs came with greater freedom when Astill and Snary took up the attack, but at 76 Bakewell, whose 42 occupied him a little less than two hours, was leg-before.

Liddell left after another run had been scored, and Jupp, who batted for sixty-five minutes, was out at 90. Matthews adopted a bold policy, hitting Astill for two 6's in one over—both straight drives—but the last three wickets fell for the addition of 1 run, Geary getting rid of Cox and Bellamy with successive deliveries. In his last spell of bowling Geary had the remarkable figures of four wickets for 6 runs, and his full record was six for 35.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley, lbw b Snary	1
Bakewell, lbw b Snary	42
A. P. Hawtin, c Geary, b Astill	8
Timms, c Coleman, b Geary	5
V. W. C. Jupp, lbw, b Geary	16
Liddell, lbw b Geary	4
Cox, c Astill, b Geary	5
Matthews, c Snary, b Geary	20
Bellamy, lbw b Geary	0
E. Towell, c Geary b Astill	0
Thomas, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	114

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Shipman b Jupp	2
Berry, not out	1
Armstrong, not out	0
Extras	1
Total (1 wkt.)	4

Coleman, Riley, Astill A. G. Hazlerigg, Geary, J. A. de Lisle, Snary, and Sidwell to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings: Coleman 0 for 11 Snary 2 for 17, Geary 6 for 35, Astill 2 for 36, Armstrong 0 for 2.

KENT SCORE FREELY.

WOOLLEY MISSES THE CENTURY.

POOR HANTS REPLY.

The annual cricket festival at Canterbury was opened yesterday, when Kent were opposed by Hampshire. Winning the toss, the home county batted first, but their supporters had a great shock in the opening stages, as Kent lost two wickets with only 8 runs scored. It was then that the veteran Woolley and Ames completely altered the outlook of affairs, and by luncheon-time matters had so improved that Kent had scored 153 for the loss of two more batsmen.

Baring, maintaining a fast pace for a few overs, got Hardinge taken by the wicket-keeper standing back, and with the total unchanged Kennedy beat Bryan, Brown again bringing off a smart catch.

Unperturbed by these disasters, Woolley made runs freely, receiving splendid assistance from Ames, who scored readily from Baring. In thirty-five minutes this pair added 41, when Fynn, relieving Baring, clean bowled Ames for 19.

Then Woolley found another useful partner in Ashdown, for, while the left-hander hit finely, the latter exercised much caution, and in this way 69 runs were put on for the fourth wicket in fifty minutes before Ashdown mistimed a ball from Boyes and gave an easy catch to mid-off.

Kennedy bowled soundly for an hour and a-quarter, but no member of the Hampshire attack could restrain Woolley, who reached 52 out of 101 in seventy minutes, and with Chapman staying with him until the luncheon interval, Kent had scored 153 for the loss of four wickets at the adjournment.

On resuming after lunch Kennedy dismissed Woolley with his third delivery, after the left-hander had added 3 runs. Apart from one chance—a difficult return to Kennedy—when 66, Woolley batted faultlessly for an hour and three-quarters, and obtained his capital 91 out of 149, hitting twelve 4's. The partnership between him and Chapman realised 39 in twenty minutes.

Following the dismissal of the professional, Chapman and Crawley drove with tremendous power during a particularly bright stand of less than half-an-hour, which produced 42. Crawley left at 199, Brown making his third catch, and the score reached 200 after the innings had lasted two hours and thirty-five minutes.

Chapman's vigorous effort came to an end after he had punished the bowling for an hour and a-half. He completed his 50 in eighty-five minutes, but afterwards showed little caution. Driving finely, the England captain claimed nine 4's. With Legge he put on 50 in an hour for the eighth wicket, and the innings, lasting three and a-half hours, closed for 271. Bearing the brunt of the attack, Kennedy took the honours with five wickets for 16 runs apiece.

The value of the freedom displayed by the Kent batsmen was clearly shown when Hampshire made their reply, for, in three-quarters of an hour, Wright and Ashdown, the Kent fast bowlers, accomplished such effective work that half the visiting county's wickets were down for 32 runs.

Without a run on the board Brown gave a catch to second slip off the second ball sent down, Arnold edged one to the wicket-keeper with the total 5, while Mead, trying a hit to leg, was bowled at 8. Then Ashdown sent back Pothecary, and though Judd and Lord Tennyson each reached double figures, they were unable to stop the breakdown, Wright dismissing the Hampshire captain.

Kennedy, however, rose to the occasion by staying sixty-five minutes with Judd, the pair putting on 45 for the sixth wicket. Subsequently Freeman bowled in irresistible style, taking the last four wickets for the addition of 18 runs. His full analysis was four for 28. Judd batted finely for an hour and fifty minutes, making 52 out of 90, and hitting four 4's, but, apart from him, the visiting batsmen could make no headway against sound bowling and the innings closed after occupying two hours and ten minutes, for 98, Kent thus gaining a lead of 173.

KENT.—First Innings.

Hardinge, c Brown, b Baring	4
J. L. Bryan, c Brown, b Kennedy	4
Woolley, lbw, b Kennedy	91
Ames, b Fynn	19
Ashdown, c Tennyson, b Boyes	25
A. P. F. Chapman, b Fynn	62
A. M. Crawley, c Brown, b Kennedy	23
E. H. Knott, b Kennedy	7
G. B. Legge, b Kennedy	17
Freeman, not out	2
Wright, c Creese, b Fynn	6
Extras	11
Total	271

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings.

Brown, c Legge, b Wright	0
Arnold, c Ames, b Wright	0
Pothecary, lbw, b Ashdown	5
Mead, c Ashdown, b Wright	3
A. K. Judd, st Ames, b Freeman	52
Lord Tennyson, b Wright	11
Kennedy, c Woolley, b Hardinge	18
Creese, b Freeman	4
Boyes, lbw, b Freeman	1
A. Baring, b Freeman	0
C. J. Fynn, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT.—First Innings: Baring 1 for 64, Kennedy 5 for 80, Fynn 3 for 92, Boyes 1 for 24.

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings: Wright 3 for 36, Ashdown 2 for 18, Freeman 4 for 28, Hardinge 1 for 12.

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Only three deliveries were sent down at Edgbaston, where Warwickshire were meeting Derbyshire, when a heavy storm broke over the ground. Only one run had been scored by Croom. On the easy paced pitch, and with the bowlers handicapped by the wet ball, runs came consistently after the resumption.

Sanders and Smart stood down from the home team, their places being taken by N. E. Partridge, who was making his first appearance of the season, and Rev. J. H. Parsons. Derbyshire made one change from the side that drew with Leicestershire, C. K. Hill-Wood coming in for Hutchinson.

Hill-Wood came in for a good deal of punishment, Croom hitting him to the leg boundary twice off successive deliveries. Croom proved far more aggress

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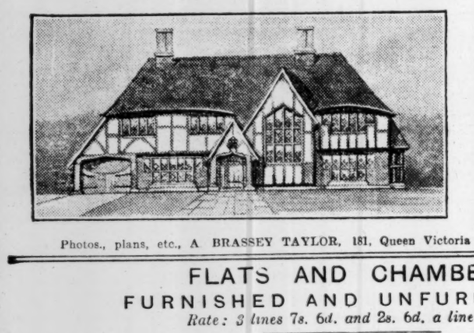

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have received instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION at "THE CROWN AND THISTLE," GT. CHESTERFORD, on WEDNESDAY next, AUGUST 6th, 1930, at 6.30 p.m.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Adams and Land, Solicitors, Saffron Walden, or of the Auctioneers, 11, Alexandra Street, Cambridge.

BY AUCTION, AUGUST 9th. EXECUTORS' SALE. White Colne, 5 miles from Colchester.—Attractive small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and usual offices; well-timbered grounds, with pretty lawns and gardens; in all about 2 acres. VACANT POSSESSION.

SIBLE HEDINGHAM, ESSEX.—Seven miles from BRAINTREE. ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, inside sanitation; pretty gardens and grounds, paddock; in all 3 acres. Particulars of

BALLS and BALLS,
Castle Hedingham, Essex.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

£5,000 FREEHOLD, OPEN TO OFFER.

HERTS & ESSEX BORDERS. In excellent condition. Charming creeper-clad RESIDENCE and 30 Acres, pleasant position, high ground, drive approach. Central hall, 3 reception, 3 bath, and 11 bed and dressing rooms. Electric light, constant hot water Telephone. Stabling and garage. Beautifully timbered gardens, orchard, paddock, and pasture.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE £1,800 FREEHOLD.

RADNORSHIRE. With 1 mile of trout fishing. Charming RESIDENCE and 1¾ acres. *Hall, 3 reception 2 bath, and 8 bedrooms.* Electric light, gas, main water, and drainage; workshop, large playroom, and garage; well-stocked garden. Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£1,250 FREEHOLD. OPEN TO OFFER.

WILTS.—Handy for main line station, under 2 hours from London. Picturesque COUNTRY COTTAGE and ½ acre. South aspect. Pretty views. Three reception, bath, and 4 bedrooms; gas, water, and telephone; garage; charming well-stocked inexpensive garden. Low rates.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Between REDHILL and SEVENOAKS.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Might be let unfurnished. OLD-FASHIONED GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, with pleasant views and not overlooked. *3 reception, 2 bath, and 6 bedrooms.*

Electric light, gas constant hot water, telephone; garage, rooms over, cottage, pretty garden, 12 acres. ½ mile from station.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE £1,800 FREEHOLD.

Between EAST GRINSTEAD and OXTED.

OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE with 6½ Acres. *Hall, 3 reception, bath, 4 bedrooms, and 2 attics.* Garage, main water, Ideal boiler for heating water, well-stocked established garden, orchard and paddock with valuable road frontage.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HAMPTON COURT, with Garden to River.

For Sale, unique RESIDENCE of great charm. 3 reception, 2 bath, and 4 bedrooms, all on two floors. Electric light, constant hot water. Garage. Lovely garden of one acre. Open situation. VACANT POSSESSION.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH. 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD. PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.

Wonderful Old SUSSEX RESIDENCE for housing sporting trophies.

Two reception rooms 34 ft. x 20 ft., library, 3 bath, and 7 bedrooms, etc.; central heating, constant hot water; electric light; garage and outbuildings; 10 acres inexpensive gardens, hard tennis court; 300 ft. up; charming views, rural surroundings; 5 miles from the coast. —Views and plans of the Sole Agents,

GODDARD AND SMITH,
22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD and MAIDA VALE.
Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,

47, MAIDA VALE, W.9.
(At the corner of Clifton Road.)
Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Charming OLD-WORLD BIJOU RESIDENCE with LARGE OLD-WORLD GARDEN AND GARAGE, to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION; 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen; GARAGE; LARGE GARDEN; electric light and power; independent hot water system; lease 43 years; rent £65 p.a. Price £3,000.—Apply, Sole Agent, SNELL and CO., as above.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

MAIDA VALE.—Prominent CORNER PROPERTY, situate on main road in high-class shopping centre, to be SOLD, SECLUDED VACANT POSSESSION SUITABLE for LIGHT BUSINESS, doctor, dentist, or boarding house; lease 19 years; gd. rent £10 p.a. Bargain. Price of £2,000 for quick sale.—Apply, SNELL and CO., as above.

AND MANY OTHERS.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d and 2s. 6d. a line after.

CHANCELLORS, RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND HILL (in quiet residential position just off the Hill).—A well-built modern non-basement RESIDENCE, with 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; pleasant garden. Specially recommended. Price £2,000. CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES ON KINGSTON HILL.

£4,500 FREEHOLD.

WOULD APPEAL TO A CITY MAN.

Two famous Golf Courses close by. 20 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

Lounge hall, handsome drawing and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), bathroom, and complete domestic offices; e.l. and power.

Delightful gardens with tennis court, water garden, rose arbours, vinery, etc.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents. TRYTHALL and McGAHEY, 69, Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames. Tel. 0433-4.

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.

30 MINUTES KING'S CROSS, 40 MINUTES CITY.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of London. Over £100 has just been spent on renovations to the house and buildings. Bargain price, £1,600. THE GREATER PART CAN BE LEFT ON MORTGAGE.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (Ref. 26643.)

DENHAM.

AN IDEAL Golfer's HOME, overlooking Links, with private access.

Five bed and 2 dressing rooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms; garage; 1½ acres.
Apply, WM. THROUP, Estate Agent, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. (Phone 7.)

FOR SALE

HISTORICAL WATER CORN MILL in working order. Mentioned in Domesday Book and Morant's History of Essex as the first water mill erected in England, known as Baythorne Mill, Essex on River Stour, 2 miles from Haverhill; pleasantly situated, suitable tearooms Cottage adjoining and 9 acres available.—Further particulars, OSCAR GILBY, 87, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

DORSET.

HUNTING WITH NOTED PACKS.

"WYKE HOUSE," GILLINGHAM.—Attractive RESIDENCE with pretty garden and paddock, 2½ acres. 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices, stabling, garage. For Sale by Private Treaty or by Auction on September 4 next.—Particulars of MR. ROBERT THAKE, Auctioneer, Salisbury.

WEST SUSSEX.—"NORMANHURST," RUSPER (5 miles Horsham), charming RESIDENCE, on two floors, 5 bedrooms, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 2 garages, chauffeur's rooms. Electric light, central heating, tennis court, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard. In all, 3½ acres. Immediate possession. For sale by auction September 10, 1930, or privately before.—Illustrated particulars from A. R. RACKHAM, 31, Carfax, Horsham.

NORFOLK COAST.—For SALE or to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; nr. Sandringham; 8 bed, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and scullery, bathroom, etc.; Spencerlite lighting; ½ acre of ground, tennis and croquet lawn, kitchen and flower gardens; large garage; 8 mins. sea.—Further particulars, apply, P. A. WRIGHT, 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Southern slope. Really beautiful views.

GUESTLING.—Near coast between Fairlight and Winchelsea. Attractive modern HOUSE, 2 rec., enclosed sun verandah, 4 bedrooms, bath, central heating, elec. light, delightful gardens about 1½ acres.—Apply, JOHN BRAY and SONS, 27, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

£1,350 FREEHOLD.—A charming well-built detached BIJOU RESIDENCE, occupying a wide frontage in a pleasant and select road; 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; electric light; large matured garden; garage; in splendid order throughout. VACANT POSSESSION.—NEYS and HOWES, Anerley Station, S.E.20. Phone, Sydenham 0782.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—£1,585.

Low Price for Immediate Sale.

PRE-WAR double-fronted detached HOUSE with facilities for garage; splendid situation; mature garden; 4 bed, bath, 2 rec., and offices; very strongly recommended by POTTERS, Heath St., Hampstead, Tel. 2221.

HAMPTON COURT.—Delightful old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE to be Sold by AUCTION; facing the Green and overlooking Bushy Park; 8 bedrooms, 3 reception, lounge hall, and ample offices.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, CHESTERTON and SONS, 79, Queen Street, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON, near Station.—Double-fronted RESIDENCE, semi-det., comprises 4 bed, bath, 2 rec., kitchen and scullery, large rooms, ample cupboard space. Nice gardens. Inside and outside sanitation. Only £1,150.—Keys, QUINNEYS, House and Estate Agents, Gap Road, Wimbledon.

SOUTH CROYDON.—Owner leaving district—has well-built pre-war HOUSE for disposal near main rd. and stn. 4 good bedrooms, bath, 2 sitting rooms, offices, pretty garden. Garage available. £1,425 F'HOLD. Might let.—Write, T. J., Box A 747, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

NEW MALDEN.—Choice FREEHOLD SEMI-BUNGALOW. Large plot 100 ft. x 250 ft., laid out as nice gardens (fruit trees). Accommodation: 3 bed, bath, 2 rec., modern kitchenette, Verandah. Garage. £1,550 Bargain.—O.T.V. QUINNEY'S, House and Estate Agents, Gap Road, Wimbledon.

BROMLEY, KENT.—Pleasant yet central position. Low price to ensure sale. Only £2,300 FREEHOLD. 2 ideal flats, or as detached roomy residence. 7 bed, 2 bathrooms, 3 recep.—CARTER, LAW and LEECH, opp. South Station, Bromley.

HARROW.—Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, 7 bed, 2 rec., lounge, hall, 2 cloakrooms. Garage. Good garden. Long lease. £1,300.—Sole Agents, MELVILLE and CO., Estate Agents, 1, Clements Inn, W.C.2. Holb. 4730.

HARROW FOR HEALTH | CLARKE'S FOR HOUSES Adjoining Met. Stn. Tel. 0919

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices all centres. Homefinder 6d.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, MAIDA VALE, AND HAMPSTEAD.

H. C. WILSON AND CO.,

Agents for HOUSES and FLATS,
51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WD., NR. LORD'S.—An attractive and very well-appointed RESIDENCE. 7 bed, bath, 4 rec., 2 dressing rooms and modernised offices. Very charming gdn. Mahogany panelled lounge. 43 yrs. lease at £88 g.r. Price £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD. NON-BASEMENT.

A GEM OF THE DISTRICT.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—An unusual opportunity to acquire one of the most delightful little PROPERTIES available. A small old-world detached RESIDENCE, with large gdn. 6 bed, 4 rec., bathroom, and ample domestic offices; garage. Price FREEHOLD, £8,000.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

STANDING IN OWN CHARMING GROUNDS.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A very delightful detached BIJOU RESIDENCE affording absolute seclusion. Lounge hall, handsome drawing room leading to fine conservatory, study, dining room (all parquet flrs.), 2 best bedrooms, 2 maids' ditto, luxurious bathroom, servants' sitting room and usual domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars. Secluded gdn. with tennis lawns, flower bed, etc. 10 yrs. lease, £175 p.a. Premium only £4,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

RECENTLY REDECORATED.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A desirable residence in convenient position. 6 bed, bath, 3 rec., usual offices, nice gdn. 7 yrs.' lease. £10 g.r. Price £750.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

ROWLAND GORRINGE, F.A.I.

ESTATE AGENT, LEWES, SUSSEX.

FOR SALE.

LEWES, 3 miles.—Very well planned and built pre-war COUNTRY RESIDENCE, oak panelled hall, with 3 large reception rooms, 9 large bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large and extensive offices; excellent garden, stabling, and paddock. Garages. Every modern convenience except gas. £6,000.

SEAFORD.—With good views of the cliffs, standing in its own grounds, HOUSE, with 4 reception, 8 bedrooms. Large walled-in garden. Very reasonable price.

HORSHAM 6 miles, Guildford 14.—Very attractive old HOUSE, 4 reception, 6 bed, bath. Good outbuildings and 3 acres. £2,200.

TO LET.

LEWES 7 miles, Eastbourne 10.—Old SUSSEX COTTAGE, partly furnished, 2 reception, kitchen, bath, 3 bedrooms, garden £70.

FOR SALE.

OLD SUSSEX COTTAGE, brick built and tiled. Lewes 7 miles. Bus 10 minutes. Beautiful views. One large sitting room dining recess and kitchen, 2 bed; 3 acres. £800.

For further particulars of these and other attractive SUSSEX PROPERTIES, apply to the above.

GOODMAN AND MANN,

HAMPTON COURT STATION and ESHER.
'Phones: Molesey 858 and Emberbrook 2444.

XVIITH CENTURY SUSSEX BARN reconstructed into cosy COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with wealth of oak inglenook fires and settles; 4 bed, bath, lounge, 2 rec.; garage; cent. heat.; all modern improvements; well-stocked sloping lawns; lovely spot in Surrey; 15 miles London; £2,500.

SANDOWN PARK.—Favourite position, high up; nr. Esher village; good view over course; well-built red-brick det. RESIDENCE, with 6 bed, bath, 3 rec.; crazy-paved garden; garage; e.l. Should sell for £2,000 but lady just leaving; take £1,550

ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER THAMES.

MAPLEDURHAM, OXON (2 miles main line station, 40 mins. Paddington).—PICTURESQUE RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE KNOWN AS CONNEMARA, WITH PRETTY LAWNS FRONTING THE RIVER, with landing stage and boathouse; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, tiled domestic offices; double garage; tennis lawn; electric light, gas, company's water; central heating. FOR SALE by AUCTION in September, unless sold previously.—Full particulars of MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.

NEAR one of the most charming beauty spots of the Devon Coast, Blackpool Sands, near Dartmouth. To be SOLD at a bargain price, an extremely well-appointed and attractive COUNTRY HOUSE, on two floors, containing 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, 4 reception rooms; electric light, central heating, telephone. Delightful grounds, avenue drive, tennis lawn, walled gardens. Stabling, garage, rooms for man. Farm buildings, 12 acres, or with cottage and additional grassland, a total of 33 acres.

Full particulars of NICHOLAS, 4 Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

30 MINUTES OF TOWN.

SURREY HILLS.—A well-appointed DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid position 5 minutes of station. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 good reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, every modern convenience. Electric light and radiators. Large well-matured garden, tennis lawn, double garage. LOW PRICE. £2,600.—Full particulars from EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0337.

BY ORDER OF EXORS.

NORTH FORELAND, KENT.—FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE on the cliffs, facing the sea, close to beautiful bay and golf links; 7 rec., 8 bed, 2 baths, ample offices; elec. light; stabling and garage with rooms over; matured gardens of nearly 2 acres, with TENNIS COURT and valuable building frontages. For SALE with POSSESSION by Private Treaty, or Auction August 16.—Illustrated particulars of the Agents, COCKETT, HENDERSON and CO., Broadstairs, and 43, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (Regent 3699).

BROMLEY, KENT.

FOR SALE.

CHARMING FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE of unique design, on two floors; labour-saving, with 5 beds, bath, 3 rec., billiard room, kitchenette; electric light, central heating; large matured garden; brick-built garage.

PRICE £3,500.
VACANT POSSESSION.

S.W. COUNTIES | DEVON, SOMERSET, CORNWALL, AND ILLUSTRATED REGISTER of Properties to be Sold or Let. Price 2s., by post 2s. 6d. Selected lists free upon receipt of applicants' requirements.—RIPPON BOSWELL and CO., 8, Queen Street, Exeter. Est. 1884.

FITTED REGARDLESS OF COST.

ST. LEONARDS.—A great sacrifice. Delightfully appointed property, sunny and light, good views sea and coast, 3 rec., 11 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, lav. basins and radiators every room; large heated garage and cottage; attractive lawn and gardens ¾ acre.—Apply at once, JOHN BRAY and SONS, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX HILLS, nr. Rye.—Delightful situation, 160 ft. up. "ANNFIELD," BECKLEY. Attractive modern Country RESIDENCE; 5 bed, bath, 3 rec., loggia, etc.; gas and drainage; full light; outhouses, garage; attractive grounds, farmery and meadowland; 20½ acres. For SALE privately, or by Auction Aug. 20, as a whole or in lots.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

CONVENIENT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE on edge of rural West Kent village; near church, p.o., etc.; charming views all windows; good rooms; 3 sitting, 7 bed, 2 dressing, 1 billiard (or box), good kitchen, etc.; central heating, separate hot water; warm garage, good outbuildings; pretty garden, tennis court; short carriage drive; in all about one acre.—Box A 744, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY.

SEND to The Residential Centres Bureau, 6D, J. BURROW and CO., Ltd., Central House, 43-47, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. for particulars (free) of properties in all the best residential centres of Great Britain.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.

Agents: RICHES and GRAY, 21, Sea Road Tel. 34.

FAIRFIELD, RYE.—Desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; glorious views over land and sea; excellent residential neighbourhood; close sea and golf; 3 rec., 8 bed, bath and dressing rooms; charming garden and grounds. To be SOLD by AUCTION at Rye on August 5, 1930, by VIDLER and CO., The Estate Offices, Rye, Sussex.

LONDON (1 hour).—Kent, in pretty neighbourhood, close to station. Attractive detached RESIDENCE (pre-war), 4 bed, bath, etc., garage, and exceptionally nice garden; owner leaving district. £1,400 for quick sale.—E. J. PARKER and SONS, Auctioneers, Maidstone.

BURNHAM BEECHES.

A PERIOD COTTAGE in an old walled garden and orchard. Suitable for conversion. Low price Freehold.—FROST, Auctioneer, Windsor, Bucks.

TORQUAY (2¾ miles).—Adjoining the South Devon Golf Links. To be SOLD in consequence of death of late owner, a very attractive 10-roomed HOUSE with nice garden; all main services. FREEHOLD, £2,100. Apply to Owner.—WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, Queen's Road, London, W 2.

BICKLEY, KENT.—7 min. Stn. 6 beds, bath, 2 rec., kitchen, scullery. Compact. Splendid condition. room garage, ¼ acre. Tennis. Only £1,650 FREEHOLD.—LEVENS, Station Buildings, Bickley. Ravi. 2777.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES available in this district with map and all particulars free. State full requirements.—BERRY and WOOD, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

TO LET.

TO LET AT ONLY £100 ON LEASE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Good residential position, modern HOUSE; 8 or 9 bed, bath, and 2 sitting rooms; small garden; close to golf.—WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, Queen's Road, W.2.

SUNNING-ON-THAMES.—Delightful RESIDENCE to let, outskirts beautiful village, 5 bed, bath, 3 reception; over 2 acres, including tennis lawn and paddock, barn, and other buildings. £120 p.a. on lease.—HASLAM and SON, Chartered Surveyors, Reading.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

GLENEAGLES.
TO BE LET FOR SEPTEMBER.

EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, containing 2 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, usual domestic accommodation; electric light; all modern conveniences; within two miles of starting-point of Gleneagles Golf Course and five minutes of station and hotel.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply, KENNAWAYS, Estate Agents, Auchterarder, Perthshire.

HOLIDAYS in LANGDALE, WESTMORLAND.—Charming FURNISHED COTTAGE available from September 5; glorious position; 5 bedrooms, bathroom; modern sanitation; moderate rent.—Write Miss Ward, at Hallington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA and COODEN BEACH.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply, STAINES & CO., Estate Agents, 'Phone 340.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Detached furnished RESIDENCE, beautiful views and garden, TO LET. Low rental, 10½ gns. with excellent staff, garage, cottage.—BM/BEX3, W.C.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

NEWTON ABBOT (the centre for Devon Coast and moorlands).—Salmon and trout fishing, hunting, golf and other sport. An up-to-date modern HOUSE with nice garden; 10 bed and dressing, bath, and 4 reception rooms; all town conveniences. A very low price of £1,600 will be accepted for FREEHOLD, if the furniture (all in excellent taste) is taken at valuation.—WM. WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, Queen's Road, W.2.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—Small BUNGALOW, furnished, for Sale; 1 sitting, 3 bedrooms (fitted basins, h. and c.), bath, kitchen, and garage; el. light; gas cooker; Ideal boiler; main drainage; free after August. £1,050. View any time.—Write, 6, Veronica Close, Angmering-on-Sea.

WELL-FURNISHED HOUSES of various sizes in beautiful Rye-Northiam district of East Sussex. —HOWSE, Beckley, Sussex.

NEAR LE